



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

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

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

Vol. LII.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1841.

New Series No. 71.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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

NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.
The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.
This Stationary Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.
No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by *Marseilles Two-pence*.
To the Subscribers of the *Gazette* included in the charge to Non-subscribers..... 1 Rupee per Copy.
To Subscribers in England..... 12 1/2 in advance.
Agents in England, Messrs. Girdlay, Christie and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, 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 Situation 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 are hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be executed at this Office, at the following prices:
Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack..... Rs. 2
Printing..... Ditto..... 3
Gentlemen's..... Ditto..... 1 1/2
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Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.
Gazette Office, June 14, 1841.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office, MARRIOTT'S CODES OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company'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..... Rs. 2
Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... R. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the *Bombay Sporting Magazine*, was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 2 Rupees per quarter, single numbers 1 Rupee. Communications will be gratefully received.

FOR SALE.—A copy of the "Cyclopædia Britannica" from 1791 to 8, for September, October and 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.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office:
Responsibilities—Bonds, each..... R. 1
Ship's Articles..... 1
Policies of Insurance..... 1
Bills of Exchange, per set..... Ans. 8
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FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. Ship "DUKE OF BRONTE," 498 Tons Register, E. A. PAYNE, Commander, has good accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on or before the 10th Proximo. For Passage apply to
WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.
Rampart Row, 14th June 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A. I. Ship "BELVIDERE," 698 Tons Register, SAMUEL STELPHENSON, Commander, will sail in in all June, for Passage having good accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or to
WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.
Rampart Row, 14th June 1841.

FOR OPIUM ONLY To Macao touching at Singapore.

THE fast sailing Clipper Barque "INEZ," Captain D. EATON, 210 Tons Register will sail on the 22d instant, having all her cargo of Cotton engaged, for Opium only apply to
AGANOUR, SOXS AND CO.
Bell Lane, 14th June 1841.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned—Superior Sherry in wood, from the House of *Apalataqui and Co. of Xeres*.
In Quarter Cask..... at Rs. 150
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Very Superior Palo
Cognac Brandy..... at Rs. 16
& do. Dark Colour.
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WM. & THOS. EDMOND AND CO.
Bombay, 14th June 1841.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PALLUNJEE DHUNJEE'S SONS AND CO. have the pleasure to announce to their Friends and the Public in general, that they have received per Ship *Guisachan*, Captain EYKAY, from the Cape of Good Hope, the following *Cape Garden Seeds, and Peas*, consisting of—Kumloole, Turnip, Carrot, Parsnip, Red and Drumhead Cabbage, Long Scarlet, Parsley, Celery, Cauliflower, Red Beet Root, Broccoli, Spinage, Endive, and Vegetable Marrow, Dwarf, and Imperial Marrowfat Peas, French, and Governor Beans.
Bombay, 14th June 1841.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO. will sell on Wednesday the 16th Instant, at 12 o'clock at the Custom House Bunder, for the benefit of whom it may concern. Several hundred Bales of Cotton saved, in a damaged state from the wreck of the Ship *Manoon*, Captain Ford, bound to Liverpool.—TERMS CASH.
Bombay, 14th June 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, APOLLO STREET.

WANTED several first and second rate Composers, apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

Postponement of the Lottery from the 27th May to the 15th June next.
THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 15th June next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the Drawing conducted to their satisfaction.
GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO AND Co.'s
Fourth Calcutta Lottery.
All Prizes and no Blanks.
On 214 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 1559 chances at Company's Rupees 17 per each chance or in advance 10 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1 Prize of.....	50 Whole Tickets.
1 Ditto of.....	20 Ditto Ditto.
1 Ditto of.....	10 Ditto Ditto.
1 Ditto of.....	5 Ditto Ditto.
2 Ditto of 2 each.....	4 Ditto Ditto.
5 Ditto of 1 do.....	5 Ditto Ditto.
16 Ditto of 1 do.....	8 Ditto Ditto.
20 Ditto of 1 do.....	5 Ditto Ditto.
200 Ditto of 1 do.....	25 Ditto Ditto.
1312 Ditto of 1 do.....	82 Ditto Ditto.

559 Prizes 214 Tickets.

CONDITION.

1st. Subscribers have the option of paying the full Amount of Company's Rupees 17 at once, or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the prize and the prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or Cash, agreeably to the desire of the holders, immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.
2d. Mofussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets

free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3d. Early applications to be made from the Mofussil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances, or to their Agents.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.
Projectors.
NUNDO COOMAR CHOWDRY,
Trustee.

N. B.—The Projector's Office is at New China Bazar, North side, via Messrs. COOKRELL AND Co's. House, No. 93.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, JUNE 2.
A bit of stirring news would at this season of inanity be almost worth, if it would be weighed, "it's weight in gold." North, South, East and West partake of the general mal, and all we can glean from our Correspondents is, that the rebellious Sikhs amounting to four Regiments, and in possession of some guns have moved off on the approach of our troops and crossed the Cabul river somewhere between Peshawar and Attock, allowing Captain Broadfoot and his charge of love-ness to pass on in safety; it was expected that the Kafila would arrive at Peshawar on the 28th ultimo. Our latest letters from the force returning to Peshawar, are dated 18th ultimo at Jamrood, where General Avitabili paid the Camp a visit, and was received with all honours; every thing is very quiet in the neighborhood of Peshawar, and though there are some three or four Regiments in a state of uncontrol, they are said to be quietly disposed towards us and ours. The Brigade was to march on the 10th to Ally Masjid on its way back, and this would have been done on the 17th, but for want of camels. The weather has been dreadfully hot, and the exposure to the severity of the sun's rays has made the getting forward the guns and ammunition carts a work of no little difficulty.
We have seen letters from Quetta, to the 12th of May, but they are as newsless, as those from other quarters, the weather is described as delightful, the thermometer ranging from 76 to 80 in tents. It is supposed that could Nusser Khan have his own way he would at once come in, but the chiefs are averse to any treaty with us, and their influence is unbounded over him.

We have been informed that the young Rajah of Keshen Ghnr, near Ajmer, has demised very suddenly. His country which has always been in a very unsettled state, will probably become still more so, but as he is said to leave no heirs either direct or collateral, it is probable that the Government may annex his possessions to their territory, in which case, the inhabitants may hope for greater security than they have latterly enjoyed. From Jondhpore the accounts are not of a very satisfactory nature, there has been some fighting between the disaffected Thakoors and the Rajah's troops, and further disputes are expected.

ALLYGHUR.—A treasure party may be expected at Delhi from this, about the 10th June, under command of Lieutenant Wake 48th N. I. Storms are of frequent occurrence, and much anxiety is expressed as to the crops.

KURNAUL.—(24th May.)—Nothing stirring, and nothing known as to the long looked for movements to the Northward. The almost certain intelligence of the Commander in Chief's progress up country, has put all on the qui vive. Our worthy General who had gone to the Hills for two months has announced his intention of re-establishing his Head Quarters at Kurnaul on the 29th instant; no one appears to know the true cause of this sudden return to the plains, but it is supposed that it is for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board, as his health has become very indifferent.

Friday 28th.—Not a word of news is there in any of the papers from any quarter, whatever, and the *Bombay U. S. Gazette*, who is generally more than particular in claiming originality for its news, publishes a letter from the Punjab, dated 14th April, which is nearly *not a word*, a copy of one which appeared in our issue of the 14th ultimo, and bears date 7th April. The letter seems to have gone the round of the papers, for we believe the *Bombay Times* inserted a copy of it about the same time as ourselves.

AGRA UKHBAR, JUNE 3.

AGRA.—The violent storm which took place here on the 28th, was felt as the town of Coel where it did much mischief, destroying numbers of houses, wounding their inmates, and blowing down the gilt pinnacles from the top of the Jamuna Masjid, a lofty and handsome building of that place.
Captain Lawrence, we are glad to hear, will in all probability receive compensation for the loss of his Mares from the Rajah of Bheer poor, whose Dewan resorted to every measure of delay he could, to baffle the discovery of the property, in which he fully succeeded. The portion of the Muttra Police sent to trace the animals, were singularly enough, foot police and not horse, as they should have been: Had the latter been employed, discovery would have been inevitable.

The Rajah of Kishengurh—a branch from the Jondhpore principality, has just died at Ajmer, at the early age of twenty five.

AFFGHANISTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGRA UKHBAR.

Sir.—The Shah has arrived here to the discomfourt of a no small number of her Majesty's loyal subjects—who have been turned out of the Balla Hissar sans ceremony, to find cribs where best they may. The Envoy had a new wing built to his Residence in the Balla Hissar, which cost either him or the Company the

pretty considerable sum of 6,000 rupees; the whole building new and old has been levelled by the orders of the Shah. Many reasons are hinted for this wanton extravagance: one is that the place was built by Dost Mahomed Khan, and the Shah out of a purely barbarous feeling, would wish to obliterate all memory of that noble Prince another is that he did not wish his family to live in a place defiled by the Kafirs! The latter has a semblance of truth for it is well known that Shah Shoojah heartily detests all Christians—not exactly because they use wine—for he feels inclined to take a drop of malt himself now and then, but under another name—medicine—however I have been told by a native that he was heard to make some very ungenerous remarks on the "Kaffirs!" Such is the grateful estimation in which this good, amiable and benevolent Prince holds the people who have placed him upon a throne to which he has no right by all the laws of man, and who brought him out of miserable dependence and beggary to splendour and debauchery! What more can we expect from a man who does not recognize the laws of nature? He would very gladly dispense with our company, if he could do so with safety to himself; but he well knows that the moment the British would withdraw their arms from Afghanistan—the people, one and all, would hunt him from the pinnacles of his tyranny, and call in Sirdar Mahmud Uktbar Khan, the famous son of Dost Mahomed, who defeated Runjeet's bravest General, Hurry Singh; and place him on the pillow (not throne, Dost Mahomed despised such pomp) of his father. The Affghans from the highest to the lowest, are bitterly averse to Shah Shoojah; they say that though they were not so rich under Dost Mahomed, yet they enjoyed more peace of mind, and they were more independent in soul.

The Shah has conceived the royal idea of building barracks for his raggamuffins outside of the Balla Hissar, for which purpose he first appropriated the ground of a Moola, and had his corn cut, but the Moola having a saint at Court got the Shah to restore his ground; well he then thought of pitching upon some other man's ground, but the minister got all the Mahomedan clear, and His Majesty had no alternative but to pour upon the ground of a respectable Armenian named Timour Khan: this man is a Christian, and consequently the Shah faced in opposition, as he was aware that the Envoy would not give himself any trouble about the wrongs of a Christian. Now it is very probable that the Shah will give this man little or no compensation for his land, it will be at the rate at which his fore-fathers purchased it, which might have been 30 rupees per biggah; whereas the price of land in the present day is 60 or 70 rupees per biggah; and Timour Khan has brought his ground to a state of improvement by which it yields much more than the same tract would under the superintendance of an Affghan farmer; besides this he has it sown and the grain was in good promising growth—this he has been obliged to cut away, to make room for the Shah's Horse Guards. If Timour Khan gets away from the Shah, he may shake his stars. There is a beautiful illustration of the Shah's benevolence which also indicated a fatherly feeling for his subjects! On the other hand the Envoy ought to extend his support to Timour Khan, for this man has a claim on the British Government. When our army arrived at Cabool after their toilsome tramp, they had no grog to enable them to keep up their weary spirits; Lieutenant-Col. Sir A. Burnes sent for Timour Khan, and requested of him on the score of brotherly love to prepare a quantity of spirits with all despatch, as the Europeans were terribly hard up for some malt; Timour Khan, as a man of feeling, agreed to do his utmost to help so many Christians—when Sir A. Burnes sent him to Major Parsons, the Major received him very kindly, and lauded his manly feeling to the top of the tent—and "oh what wouldn't he do for him after the job was nicely finished;" he gave him casks and all the apparatus, and appointed an old Killah for the preparation of the liquor. Timour Khan was attacked with Ophthalmia in a couple of days after our arrival, but he still had the spirit prepare—and in a very short time the poor fellows who had been wearing out the soles of their ammunition shoes, through the rough valley of the Bolan Pass, were agreeably surprised on being served out with an allowance daily of Cabool Whiskey. Who had they to thank for it, was it Sir John Keane? no—they too well knew that he cared not three straws for them, providing he was himself comfortable. Was it the Commission who then?—it was Sir Alexander Burnes generous solicitude for their welfare, and Timour Khan's unremitting exertions. And what would those veterans say, if they knew that the man who had done them so much good has been wilfully neglected, and abandoned to the tyranny of Shah Shoojah? They would cry shame on the illiberal policy of Sir W. Macnaghten who will reward a fellow who has plundered us on our march and has fired many a shot from behind an old rock upon our rear guards, because forsooth he has the title "Sirdar" tacked to his name, which may be appropriately applied to the Capt in a gang of robbers. Timour Khan is treated with contempt by the Envoy, and the only reason I can discover for it is this, he is a Christian! I have devoted this much to the welfare of this man, who is universally respected by the people of Cabool—and well known to most of the British Officers here as a worthy and honest man.

May I ask what the Governor General intends doing with the 13th Light Infantry? Surely he has not banished them for good to this country? Have they committed any fault, I know of none but the brave assistance they gave in the Capture of Ghizni, and I dare say the Earl of Auckland does not consider that a very great fault. It is certainly unjust to keep this brave corps here so long while the families of the poor men, are perhaps going to ruin in India; the men are in a state of extreme anxiety about their wives and children. You would be able, Mr. Editor, to advocate the return of this corps powerfully—for you have the happy method of appealing to the feelings in simple but eloquent language; depend upon it you will have the grateful thanks of hundreds of your countrymen for your kind aid.

Mr. Baness is expected here in a short time. That gentleman deserves the greatest credit for his enterprising spirit in undergoing the risk of losing the whole of his property, and thereby ruining himself, for the purpose of helping us poor souls to some of the good things of the world. Some illiberal-minded people murmur at the price which they have to pay for delicacies up here; I should advise such genta to try the spec themselves, and they will quickly change their tune. The carriage of a dozen of Boar from Meerut to Cabool is not less than 15 Rupees—luty &c. 3 Rupees—prices at Meerut 10 Rupees—put these sums together and you have 23 Rupees—the net cost of one dozen of Malt liquor; well, give the Merchant 30 Rupees per dozen, he is satisfied, that will not be allowing him more than 40 per cent, whereas profit should be cent per cent; at least if I was in trade I would not take the trouble for less. Suppose now that Mr. Baness was plundered, a thing not improbable from the present state of affairs in the Punjab; would we all come forward and make up his loss? We would, with a hook; and people will after this grumble at high prices and so forth—they ought to be ashamed to curtail the man's prices—he is universally allowed to be a reasonable man, and it is not just that we act generously toward him; he deserves not only good prices for his articles, but our sincere acknowledgments for the benefit his renders us. If a subscription was set on foot for a piece of plate to be presented to Mr. Baness, the expense would be trifling but it would be a testimony of the regard we have for a man who has risked his all to help us, and it would be a pride and gratification to the feelings of an honest man.

There is another circumstance to which none of your correspondents from this country alluded. I mean the pressing want of a Christian Minister up here. Will you kindly give those clerical gentlemen in Hindoostan a broad hint of the demerit which attaches to the cloth from their gross neglect of the spiritual welfare of about 3,000 of their brethren in a foreign land! If you would try the Roman Catholic clergy also, you would do infinite service; they would come much more willingly than our regular Chaplains provided Government would fix a small allowance for them, and pay the expense of the journey. I am sorry to disturb the repose of our Chaplains in India who enjoy large salaries and small work, but really, Mr. Editor, we are in absolute want of a priest up here.

Major Lynch is doing all sorts of service at Khetla; Ghizic, he came up to a fort one evening, leaving the Force some miles in the rear, and on approaching within a few hundred yards of the place, he saw a number of men issue out of it, who drew their swords and flourished them in the sun; this was done in ignorant bravado, but the Major felt piqued at it: he sent to the Sirdar of the Kella, demanding an explanation of the circumstance, but the Sirdar returned for answer, that he would pay the Major a visit next morning; now the Major was in an awkward dilemma and uncertain as to the nature of the intended visit, he could not say whether it would be hostile or friendly, but more probably the former, from the signs that had been already exhibited, and further, he argued, that it would not have put the Sirdar to any inconvenience to come over to his tent that evening, when sent for, and explain the cause of the flourish; in short, from so many previous instances of treachery which the Ghilzies so liberally displayed, he naturally concluded that they intended to concert that night to play him a serious trick, and he was determined to play them their attack worth two of theirs. So he ordered up the Force from the rear, and immediately attacked the Fort, and in a short time the British banner floated over their towers! Next day he sent in his report to the Envoy, and the vanquished Chief sent a long complaint against Lynch. What would you think, Mr. Editor, the Envoy actually lent a credulous ear to the petition and sympathized with the rebel! He sent out a despatch disapproving of the decisive measure which this active Officer adopted to reduce those rebellious tribes to a state of subordination; but the Major returned an answer fully explaining the propriety of his conduct. The Envoy has now sent him a wiggling. These, Sir, are the consequences of a successfully and bold policy. Major Lynch is not a man who will leave a thing half-done, he does it properly and satisfactorily, or does not do it at all.

A few words more respecting Afghanistan—Can any of the Political states the why and the wherefore, every thing in this country has been risen 300 per cent, in addition to what it wall in the time of Dost Mahomed Khan? I'll lay a wager they cannot. Well then I will endeavour to explain the enigma. In the reign of Dost Mahomed Khan, justice was ten-fold cheaper than in the present unpropiti-

tious one. The extortions were not so numerous, and bribery was not allowed to exist, so that the Bunias were not so much in power and favour. In the present day, the vendors of the necessities of life may bribe the Vizier and sell their property at whatever price they please. Conscience is no object with an Afghan or a Bunia—formerly there was a rule prohibiting those people from charging higher than a stipulated rate, but since Shah Shooja's accession, this law has been lost sight of, and the natives impose upon us to an extraordinary extent; the butchers dare not sell their meat at more than 10 pice per charuk (1½ a seer), which allowed them a handsome profit; at present you cannot get a charuk of goodutton under 25 or 30 pice, and every thing else has been proportionately raised; to the heavy sweating of our pockets, and the starvation of the poor. If any of the Shah's Janissary horse are sent out to collect revenue with a Revenue Officer, they make the Zimmedar furnish their horses with grain and fodder, and themselves with pil-lau, &c., during the whole period of their stay. And the Pothuals will after such a rascally imposition turn the rule of Shah Shooja "mild and benevolent!" they must be very daring men to impose such trash upon their countrymen, when they should be aware that one day or other the literary world will be undeceived, and the inefficiency of the present policy laid bare to the bone.

What a glaring contrast exists between the Court of the Shah, and that of the Ameer! If the Shah goes out, he is carried in a "Nalkhe" as if he were a man of wax, a poor man dare not come within the light of his countenance; if he is saluted, he makes a very slight inclination of his eyes, which he deems indeed too much honor. If an injured man should come to the Darbar to complain of some villain, he is not allowed to approach, by reason of the Chobedars, who desire him not to come bothering His Majesty with a few whacks from their silver staffs. Justice here is no more than a humbug! A Farranghee may walk away with a Mussulman's lawfully married wife, he bribes the Kutwal, and the matter is amicably settled—not between plaintiff and defendant, but between the Kutwal and aggressor, the Kutwal advises the injured man to abandon such a prostitute and cleave unto a better.

On the other side of the question, Dost Mahomed sat in Courts on a level with his Sardars, and as each of them came into Darbar, he paid the Ameer a friendly greeting, which was returned in a courteous and brotherly style. If he was riding out, he generally took no more than half a dozen attendants; he was secure in the love of his people. If a poor man called upon him from the side of the road, he would converse freely with him, and redress his wrongs. In short the generous feelings of this truly noble Prince cannot be described without an example, and I will therefore quote one. One evening the Ameer was taking a ride out with a few attendants as usual, and on reaching a ruin of a small Masjid which stands on the left of the road leading up to "Seah Sund," he was accosted by a woman who was resting herself at the ruin; the Ameer turned his horse's head, and went over to her, and asked the woman in a kind tone what her complaint was? She told him that she lived in Boodook, (a place about ten miles East of Cabool,) and that she was a widow with two helpless orphans, that she had a small patch of ground which she had set with the necessities of life, but a more opulent neighbour wishing to do her damage, had driven his cows into her grounds, and not being able to get redress in her own village and hearing of the benevolent heart of the Ameer, she came to Cabool to state her wrongs to him in person, and seemingly a pre-arrangement of Providence had directed the Ameer's steps to succour the widow and the fatherless. The Ameer was moved with pity for the injured innocents, and turning round to the Kutwal suddenly ordered to take the woman up behind him and convey her home immediately, and to return with the offender and a man who would represent the woman in Court, (it is not customary in this country for women to plead in Court.) The order was obeyed on the spot, and the Kutwal returned with the men about midnight. Next morning Dost Mahomed Khan tried the case in person, and when the man was found guilty, he enquired the amount of damage done by the culprit—which was ascertained to be 5 rupees; this sum he compelled him to pay immediately, and remarked in severe language on the perfidy of the prisoner, in tyrannizing over a poor unprotected widow, &c.; he then made him sign a deed requiring him in case of a future offence, to pay to the state a fine of 1,000 rupees; he dismissed him with strict injunctions to be more careful of his conduct in future, or he would have cause to repent it. There was justice, you observe the Ameer, who was unacquainted with European law, finding a man down regularly to keep the peace with his subjects, on pain of forfeiting 1,000 rupees!

Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan was the Napoleon of Afghanistan; the "Sardars" may live and revel under the present Despot, but he is remembered that the poor lived comfortably under the mild administration of Dost Mahomed Khan! I observe a new correspondent of your worthy and spirited Journal "More Yet;" he appears to be master of his subject, and has some pluck; I hope he stands in his promise of "more yet."

Your's obediently, SHARP.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, MAY 31. THE WORCESTER.—We understand the Worcester, Capt. Waugh has been taken up by Government to convey troops and coals to China.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Captain Harvey, a gentleman lately arrived from Sydney, was found dead in his bed on Sunday night about 11 o'clock, at Spence's Hotel. The body was then quite cold and he must have ceased to breathe for some hours. He is said to have been of full habit of living, and apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

The Barque Ann, which left Madras on the 22d instant, reached Calcutta on Friday last. The captain and crew had rescued seven men and two boys from a Dhoney together with some property saved from the wreck of that vessel at sea, and received in consequence the official thanks of the Master Attendant. The shipwrecked people had been taken care of by Captain Biden, who promises to provide for them.

The fourth transport, the Coronandel, with the residue of H. M.'s 55th Regiment under Major Lyman Fawcett, left Calcutta yesterday morning, under tow of a steamer. The whole regiment is now on its way to China, and we shall sincerely rejoice to hear better accounts of it than we have

been accustomed to receive of the regiments by which the 55th has been preceded—we mean in regard to the health and comfort of the men and officers.

We understand that the David Malcolm has been taken up for conveyance of seven officers and one hundred and seventy-eight men of the Camerons, and the John Adams and Mermaid for nine officers and two hundred and forty men of H. M.'s 49th Regt. The officer (Lieut. Hamilton) and the man of the 55th landed from the Mariani, will proceed with the 49th.

The Embarkation Committee have, it is said, received a reprimand from Government on the score of their inattention to their duty as recently manifested in the report upon the qualifications of the Mariani. There is no doubt that her capabilities had been erroneously computed, but the Government should not be satisfied with leaving the onus of all the discreditable circumstances connected with that vessel's short trip to Diamond Harbour and back upon the shoulders of the Committee. The sickness and death which assailed the soldiery at the outset must be placed to the account of the intemperance in Fort William preparatory to embarkation, and for which so many fatal facilities were afforded. We have heard of officers of the 55th who say that the trouble they had had with their men lately was irreconcilable, owing chiefly to the ease with which liquor was obtainable from the women of the 26th and 49th Regiments who have been permitted to remain in the Fort, and whose commerce it was almost impossible to interrupt, though guards were placed over their quarters. The same source of evil exists still, and may be most perniciously resorted to by the troops now in the Fort if not immediately removed. The Commanding Officer of the Regiment can have as little pleasure as a certain pseudo-humane contemporary in "lacerating the backs" of his men, but there is really no avoiding it, while the primary evil continues, excepting by a resort to that particularly efficacious punishment known by the name of "solitary confinement"—a punishment which imposes on the good soldier the duty of the bad one—a punishment which is scarcely felt by the lazy and dissipated soldier whose habits and pursuits are neither social nor military.—a punishment which, if the regiment is liable away upon emergent service, must either be remitted at once or enforced at the risk of depriving the service of men, who, incapable of obtaining the means of animal enjoyment, would be useful in the camp and the field.

The Eastern Star of yesterday has an article on the medical questions involved in the appointment of (Queen's) Surgeon French to the post of Superintending Surgeon with the China force, and on the appointment of an officer as President of the Chinese enquiry committee whose relative rank is lower than that of the Company's medical member. Our contemporary queries against the China superintending and for the Calcutta one, and in his mode of doing this, he seems to us to fall into inconsistency by applying a principle to one which ought to govern both—or neither; we mean the principle that a Horse Guards decision should rule in the Company's service, a principle which, carried into practice, would destroy the independence and dignity of the latter service as a matter of course. First he says (on Doctor French's case) that,—"so long as the two services are distinct and separate, ought the integrity of each to be maintained, for that there will be no end to the mischief and confusion which cannot fail to arise from the establishment of such precedents, unless they are put a stop to by the Court of Directors." But in regard to the latter case—his superintending, in relative rank, of a member of the Medical Board by a Lieutenant Colonel, on the authority of a Horse Guards decree, he says:—"It appears to us, in point of authority and precedent, to be quite as applicable to the Company's as to the Queen's army, nor can we appreciate the value of the line of demarcation which has been attempted to be drawn between them."

Where, then, will he have his own line of demarcation drawn? If the Horse Guards should decide that it is quite right to place Doctor French as he is now placed, the authority must by his own argument be as good for the Company's service as for the Queen's; for we cannot understand how a Horse Guards decision can establish a superintending or an ousting of Company's officers in one case, and not do it in another. If the power be once allowed it, it matters not in what particular instance it may in the first few stages operate, as it must rule all cases which it touches in the course of its working; and if it now take the rank of a Company's Surgeon in Committee, it can take it away in other duties, and compel the Company's Surgeon to obey Doctor French as their superintending. The argument either proves this, which is too much; or it proves nothing—which is quite enough for it to prove, as far, at least, as concerns the just interests of the Company's service. In respect to the decision of the Government on the reference made to them by the Medical Board, our contemporary has not very exact information on the subject, if he imagine, as he appears to do, that the case has been finally decided, or that the principle contended for by our contemporary has been admitted as a ruling one for this service. Government, thinking it best not to disturb the Commander-in-chief's formation of the Committee, will not interfere with the particular instance, but the entire question goes home for the consideration and orders of the Honorable Court.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, MAY 31. More human blood has been sacrificed at the shrine of false Indian economy—another massacre has taken place owing to the backwardness of the Government in coming forward and authorizing a requisite expenditure—other families are now thrown fatherless and destitute upon the benevolence of the public—the mother bitterly curses the unvarying niggardliness of the Government—while the suffering children are early and experimentally taught to look upon a falsely-termed paternal legislature with detestation and horror! Despite of the melancholy occurrence which took place on board the Virginia, by which Captain Whiffen, and his chief officer were murdered—neglectful of the fatal warning thus presented in total disregard to the presentation of the grand jury at Bombay on the 15th July last, to the Supreme Court of that presidency, no guard of soldiers is provided for the security of country vessels, and the melancholy consequences are, that the Brig Frack has been cut off in the Surat passage, and her commander and chief mate murdered by a party of forty-five convicts who were on board, under sentence of transportation from Bombay to Singapore.

It must be strikingly manifest to every impartial reasoner, that if a British ship manned by British sailors, and conveying British convicts, to a penal settlement, is allowed a British guard, ought a country ship, with a lascar crew, and having on board native convicts, to be provided with an efficient guard of soldiers. It is heart rending thus frequently to hear of these afflictive occurrences, which solely result from the inattention of the Government. It is an unfair mode of reasoning to argue that the Captain is

to be censured for admitting convicts on board of his vessel without a guard. The Captain is frequently but a passive agent, and should he resolutely refuse to permit the embarkation of the convicts, the option is immediately given him either to consent or leave the employ. Should he be determined and refuse, his discharge is presented to him, and an initial bias, on the part of other agents and owners, is immediately entertained, with reference to the alleged obstinacy and self-will of the unfortunate Captain.

MURKARU, MAY 31. Intelligence has reached Calcutta, that several men belonging to the Irregular Horse, in passing through a gorge of the Bolan Pass, were overtaken by a severe thunder storm, during which the gorge became a perfect torrent, and many of the troops were in consequence drowned, while struggling through it. We shall, perhaps, in the course of the day, receive more authentic details of the affair.

MORTALITY AT DINAPORE.—A letter from Dinapore, dated the 25th instant, gives a most deplorable account of mortality at that station. "We are," says the writer, "surrounded by the dead and dying. The cholera and small pox are rapidly performing the due work of mortality. Hundreds are daily falling victims to these plagues."

WRECK OF THE AGRA OFF POINT PALMYRAS.—We regret to learn that the Brig Agra, Captain William Moorns, from Mauritius, was on the 24th instant about half past 8 o'clock, wrecked off Point Palmyras. It appears that in the act of veering round, the vessel struck upon a sand bank and stuck.

The Captain, Mr. John Oswald, the Chief Mate, the second Mate, all the crew and passengers clung to the vessel till the morning of the 25d, and then the two boats, the jolly and the long boat, were got out, and all hands landed upon the reef, where they remained until the morning of the 26th. The Captain then adjoined his hands to take the boats, and make the best of their way to Calcutta. They did so, and the boats in company together came up as far as Paplay Sand, and encountered there bad weather, and the surf was so heavy that they parted company, which was about 9 o'clock P. M. The jolly boat, having the Chief Mate on board, and three of the crew and two Malabar passengers, came up to Kedgerree roads, and on the afternoon of the 26th met the Colonel's Navall. They all went on board and were treated very kindly by the Captain and officers, and proceeded up in her to Calcutta, which they reached on the 28th about 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

No intelligence has yet been received of the Captain, who was in the long boat with nine of the crew, and two European and two native passengers. The vessel had ballast on board, the only cargo being 100 barrels of pitch and resin.

HURKARU, JUNE 1. It is said that, on the arrival of the second expeditionary force at China, the first thing to be done will be to recapture Chusan, and that this accomplished, the 55th Regiment will be cantoned there. As we do not believe that the place itself is by any means insalubrious, and as proper precautionary measures have already been taken to guard against the disasters, which befel the first detachments landed in the island, the *ad id* does not seem improbable. There are no considerations, which render Chusan the most advisable situation, for a depot, on the entire coast.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Lieut. Harvey, who is said to have belonged to the R.oyal Navy, and had been resident in Calcutta for about a month, was found dead on Sunday evening, in a room at Spence's Hotel, the body appearing to be in an advanced state of decomposition. The deceased had come round from Bombay and was living at Spence's. He is said to have indulged in intemperate habits to an inordinate degree, to which is ascribed his sudden death. A coroner's jury sat on the body yesterday, and the particulars of the investigation will appear to-morrow.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 1. The attack made on the Ghizis fort, and reported by us last week, though successful in its mere military result, and demonstrative of the gallantry of the troops that took the place, furnishes nevertheless another proof, we fear, of the errors of judgment into which not a few of our political employes have fallen during this Central Asian war. In this case Major Lynch, we believe, is the functionary who has departed from the rules of prudence and wisdom and whose rashness of procedure may very possibly occasion a general insurrection on the part of the Ghizis. Such is our impression from as much information as we already possess on the subject, and if it prove well founded the restoration of peace and confidence in that quarter may cost us more blood and treasure than a short-sighted calculator might be apt to imagine.

CORONER'S INQUEST. A Coroner's Inquest assembled yesterday at the office of C. B. Greenlaw, Esq. Coroner, to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of Captain J. Harvie, who was found dead in his bed at Spence's Hotel, at eleven o'clock P. M., on the night of Saturday, from the deposition of Dr. Maxton, who examined the body; it appeared that he found no external marks, the deceased was of a plethoric habit of body and short necked, and the impression of Dr. Maxton was that his death was caused by Apoplexy.

After the Jury had seen the body, Mr. H. St. Amour, assistant to Mr. Spence, deposed that the deceased was only known to him since the time he came to the Hotel, he had remarked that his habits were irregular; the other inmates of the Hotel complained of his being troublesome; he was frequently absent from the Hotel. He was known at the Hotel as Captain Harvie, and he had come from Moultain in the Steamer Ganges. He had not seen him lately and could not speak as to his death. Other witnesses were examined, and the Jury after deliberation, brought in a verdict of FOUND DEAD OF APPOLEXY.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, JUNE 1. Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Justina, Mulder, from Tapanally 16th May.

The Soorma, in tow of the Hoorangotta Steamer, will leave for Allahabad this morning, via the Beaverrutty river.

Major Lynch not Lynch is intended.—Ed. Bombay Gazette.

It may not be known to the generality of our readers that Dwarakanath Tazore, who accompanies the Right Hon'ble the Governor General to India, intends taking several of his young countrymen with him for the purpose of being educated at the Oxford University. Sir Edward Ryan also accompanies his Lordship.

The inhabitants of Calcutta have suffered dreadfully from the oppressive heat of the weather during the past few days. Several melancholy instances of a fatal nature have recently transpired, both with regard to Europeans, as well as to the natives, arising from exposure to the sun, between the hours of 11 and 4.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.] KIDNAPPING.—A case is now pending before the Chief Magistrate in which a man named Seraj was kidnapped by a bhutearah of criminal name Knoolak Bukeb; and put on board the Coronandel. It appeared that Seraj is a resident of Calcutta, and about eleven days ago, had occasion to go to Kidderpore to see some of his relatives. While there he went to a liquor shop; on coming out he was accosted by the crim who did not know him, and was taken back by him to the liquor shop and treated with liquor; he became drunk, and was taken to the house of the crim at Kidderpore where he was detained five days, and then put on board the Coronandel. Seraj's mother, after a strict enquiry learnt that her son was put on board of the above named vessel; she petitioned the Chief Magistrate who sent a River Constable on board and had Seraj brought ashore.

MADRAS. ATHERTON, JUNE 3. Colacmund, May.—I have been listening to the chit-ch going on around me, in the hope of being able to pick up something interesting, but in vain. Nothing appears to be talked of here but funds, military, medical, and retiring; and all manner of opinions are sported on these occasions, some so wild and visionary that it is no matter of wonder how people permitted to go at large could possibly promulgate such utter absurdities without laughing. And yet they are not only put forth with gravity, but are obstinately maintained by the projectors. Nothing more at present.

68TH GOVERNMENT LOTTERY. Second day's Drawing of the Second Class, Friday, the 28th May 1841. N. s. 131 and 293 Prizes of 500 C. Rupees each. Nos. 497 502 532 1088 2115 2528 2956 3229 3487 3784 4716 and 4846 Prizes of 200 C. Rupees each. Prizes of 160 C. Rupees each. 35 37 112 182 144 147 220 263 311 425 480 487 498 501 579 648 673 691 761 828 855 856 896 938 954 981 1005 1068 1078 1081 1134 1166 1167 1244 1263 1273 1286 1287 1341 1350 1362 1399 1400 1426 1487 1521 1537 1544 1584 1613 1676 1686 1699 1716 1717 1725 1739 1786 1850 1975 2084 2125 2186 2228 2234 2276 2287 2299 2365 2394 2420 2586 2594 2601 2628 2638 2658 2733 2840 2904 2914 2983 2993 3012 3036 3058 3070 3092 3112 3129 3130 3155 3160 3204 3258 3437 3522 3531 3604 3702 3812 3901 3927 4005 4013 4051 4059 4076 4083 4088 4089 4141 4215 4222 4299 4344 4457 4487 4512 4571 4581 4599 4632 4780 4814 4849 4878 4883 4951

Third Day's Drawing of the Second Class, Monday, the 31st May 1841. No. 2985 Prize of 30,000 C. Rupees. Nos. 1237 1739 and 3571 Prizes of 2,000 C. Rupees each. No. 3383 Prize of 1,000 C. Rupees. No. 2896 Prize of 500 C. Rupees. Nos. 31 751 2026 2126 4060 and 4824 Prizes of 200 C. Rupees each. Prizes of 160 C. Rupees each. 12 115 149 153 167 174 225 240 250 277 279 310 503 542 544 572 630 644 663 703 930 1063 1097 1116 1151 1152 1208 1217 1247 1249 1280 1301 1325 1349 1363 1371 1386 1448 1472 1508 1532 1630 1662 1678 1781 1791 1822 1876 1999 2048 2130 2207 2226 2237 2290 2304 2316 2322 2334 2407 2413 2417 2431 2600 2698 2708 2737 2786 2808 2878 2889 2938 2944 3026 3030 3074 3121 3127 3171 3184 3192 3213 3214 3221 3231 3241 3287 3342 3372 3380 3398 3539 3552 3581 3501 3653 3660 3701 3708 3738 3789 3847 3862 3955 3991 4045 4198 4214 4288 4316 4334 4351 4366 4375 4394 4404 4426 4451 4482 4515 4527 4568 4576 4751 4789 4799 4889 4903

The following is a list of High Prizes drawn yesterday. Nos. 743 and 1540 Prizes of 1,000 C. Rupees each. Nos. 995 1901 3014 and 3808 Prizes of 500 C. Rupees each. Nos. 1998 2249 2721 3040 3443 3833 and 4078 Prizes of 300 C. Rupees each.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JUNE 4. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—A Bangalore correspondent writes that rumour is current at that Station to the effect, that Brigadier Lowell, K. H. Commanding Bangalore, proposes proceeding to Bengal shortly, with a view to accompanying Sir Jasper Nicholls to the Upper Provinces, in expectation of seeing service in the Panjab. This we think is very probable from the well known professional ardour of the gallant Brigadier, tho' to an officer who has already taken part in TEN general actions in the peninsula, and in FORTY minor affairs or skirmishes, besides attending seven sieges, and having been present at that of Oporto, as one of

the Military Reporters under Lord William Russell; a campaign in the Panjab is not likely to have any extraordinary powerful attractions. The two deserters from the Detachment per Elizabeth have, we hear, been taken and were escorted on board the George the Fourth on Tuesday evening. We are happy to learn that it is in contemplation to substitute horses for bullocks in the Light Field Batteries. This if carried into effect will, we are sure, be very gratifying to the Artillery branch of the Army, as bullocks have ever been considered by Artillery Officers as almost useless for any thing beyond the conveyance of Ordnance stores, or as means of draft for heavy Battering guns. Lieutenant and Adjutant Hamilton of the 1st N. I. has temporarily resigned his Staff situation for the purpose of accompanying the Rifle Company of his corps on service to China. We trust that this praiseworthy instance of professional zeal will not be forgotten by the Authorities whenever the Troops return from the eastward. It is supposed that Brigadier Wahab C. B. will have to vacate the Command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at the end of the present year, when his period of command under the operation of the Regulation of the Court of Directors published in G. O. G. August 1st 1837, will come to a conclusion.

THE ICE.—The Marine Authorities, in conjunction with the Ice Committee, have we hear made all necessary preparation for the safe landing of the precious cargo of the Calcutta, whenever that vessel may arrive. Soundings are to be taken off the Ice shore, and a buoy laid down for the vessel to anchor by, in a situation as close as possible to the shore, and ten of the best Mussoolah boats, well provided with tarpaulings, are to be selected for the purpose of landing the ice, which will be rather a difficult undertaking, as a single drop of salt water falling on a block of ice will be destruction thereto, so that the greatest care will be necessary to preserve it from the spray, both alongside the vessel and in crossing the surf.

LOCAL OFFICERS IN THE NIZAM'S SERVICE. An Officer in the Nizam's Service informs us that private accounts were received by the late Overland Mail, and from persons likely to be known, stating that it is the intention of the Home Government, on the recommendation of "this" (we presume that "this" means the Government of the Nizam) "shortly to pension the Local Officers on Rupees three hundred per mensem." Now as such a piece of intelligence might occasion a world of apprehension both amongst families, and even the unmarried who have relations dependent on them; we at once proclaim our disbelief of any such recommendation having ever issued from the Hyderabad Residency: for the simple reason that Major General Fraser is not the man to recommend any act of injustice and that such a measure would combine the most flagrant injustice and the grossest breach of good faith, that could well be perpetrated by a Government without a shadow of cause against some of its oldest and most efficient Servants.

CEYLON. OBSERVER, MAY 20. C. R. Regiment.—It is said that the Ceylon Rifle Regiment is to be converted into a Light Infantry Corps. HOAXES.—We understand that the marriage reported in the last Herald is a hoax; but we trust the party guilty of such highly improper conduct will be discovered, and meet the punishment he deserves. We believe an Advertisement in the same paper is of a similar nature. SUPREME COURT.—The Criminal Sessions at Colombo held before Mr. Justice Stark, commenced on the 11th and terminated on the 17th, the Calendar having been, as on the former occasion, very light, probably in consequence of the greater certainty with which the perpetrators of crime are now discovered, owing to the greater vigilance of the police. None of the cases were really worth reporting, with perhaps the exception of one for Murder from Ratanalane near Morotto, which is painfully interesting. This unhappily originated in a quarrel between relatives. Some of them who laid claim to a garden came for the purpose of erecting a house upon it. They were opposed by three brothers in possession, one of whom laid hold on a post that was being put in the ground in order to prevent its being placed; whereupon one of the opposite party seized up a cocoanut and gave him a violent thrust in the lower part of the left side of the abdomen. Some other blows with the hand were exchanged on the occasion, and very violent language used by the assailing party. The poor man who received this blow in the abdomen complained of great pain all that night, and next day was brought in to the District Court of Colombo, No. 1, South, where it was at first supposed he was feigning to be much worse than he really was; but his affidavit of the assault having been taken he died shortly afterwards. On post mortem examination an abrasion of the skin appeared where the blow had been received, and beneath this a severe bruise extending

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deeply into the muscles; and immediately within this the small intestine was found ruptured in two places. There were also marks of recent and universal peritoneal inflammation.

The medical evidence was that the deceased had come by his death in consequence of peritoneal inflammation, which was the result of rupture of the intestine, produced by external violence such as that described. The entire opposing party were taken up as accessories to the crime, but only three were put upon their trial—the individual who inflicted the blow, and two others who were violent on the occasion.

On a former occasion we showed that there was no more frequent cause of litigation—both by civil suit for establishing claims, and criminal prosecution for assault, amongst the Natives of Ceylon, than the sub-division—or, rather, the confusion of property; and we may now add that nothing so often leads to the loss of life by violence, and that too under the most painful circumstances, as happening amongst relatives. The above is but one instance of a long list of singular cases that might be adduced from every district in the Island: indeed it is not long since a father and son were both executed for a murder consequent upon a family quarrel about land.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Justice Stark gave very great satisfaction as to the mode in which he conducted the Session. Not only his legal knowledge, but what is most essential in a criminal judge, the precision of his language and the connected and at the same time impartial manner in which he summed up evidence to the Juries, were greatly admired.

The New Queen's Advocate also made his debut, but there was hardly an opportunity afforded of forming an opinion of his professional attainments.—The few cases he did conduct (Mr. Staples having taken part in the Session) were however well managed, and gave indication that after a little more experience in the routine of our courts, which must be very irksome to a new-comer, Mr. Buller will prove quite equal to the duties of his office as public prosecutor.



MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honourable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steam Frigate with a Mail for Suva, on Saturday the 17th of June next.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. June 11th.—Capt. M. Cashill, H. M. 55th Foot, from Mukul.

DEPARTURES.—None.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. June 11th, Barque Westmoreland, W. Emery, Master, from China, left Macao 24 March and Singapore 22d March.

DEPARTURES. June 11th, Barque Adelaide, J. Pease, Master, to Singapore.

Shipping in the Harbour.

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

Vessels Expected. Table with columns: Names, From, To, Sail, Agents. Lists incoming ships.

Domestic Occurrences. CALCUTTA. At Calcutta, on the 29th May, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Charles, William Nichol, Esq., son of the late Robert Nichol, Esq., Edinburgh, Scotland.

Original Articles on Science and Literature.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE.

Supposing the circulation of atmosphere be free, and that the climate is unaffected by any more violent and immediate action of detrimental element, it will, I think be generally found that the average longevity of the inhabitants of different regions, depends much more on their mode of life than on their climate, and if this be true, the compass of investigation will be less extensive, the question will relate rather to the valley or the shore, than to the kingdom or the coast.

That extraneous circumstances, acting on the bodily organs, may through them, affect the mental sensations and perceptions, and consequently influence or overpower the moral sentiments, is a fact which can be doubted by none, because it comes under the experience of all.

Now, since climate can influence the reason, through the mental powers, and the heart, through the moral sensations, it has power over all the attributes which form national or individual character; and therefore, the whole character of the people must be, and is, assimilated with the nature of the climate. In this fact, however, we trace another more recondite effect of climate—not only on the degree, but the tone of the intellect. The feverish dreams—the solemn and vast imaginations of the Egyptian, assimilate, with the slow, unheated air—the sublime unbroken glory of the heaven—the moving majesty of the star-voiced midnight.

diminished in the other, and fire quenched in the third. As Cicero to Demosthenes—as Virgil to Homer, is the climate of Italy to that of Greece. Hundreds of instances might be given and a parallel drawn between the present characters of the nations of Europe—but I did not intend to make this an essay—and shall leave the subject, in the hope of seeing it further illustrated by the able investigations of some member of the Meteorological Society to whom it may appear, as it does to me, the province of Meteorological Science, to consider and determine the influence of atmospheric changes, not only on our bodies—our shells—but on our minds—on ourselves.

THE CYANOMETER.

The interesting observations attainable by the aid of this instrument are perhaps hardly considered of sufficient importance by Meteorologists in general; it is valuable both as registering the degree of visible mist, and in determining the relative depth of the permanent colours of rivers, or transient tints of the ocean—a subject much involved in mystery. Every meteorologist should be able to make a cyanometer for himself in a short time—it is very well to have a delicate one for the sky, but a very little practice will enable us to make a common one, quite good enough to ensure all desirable accuracy, whenever a river of extraordinary colour, or a peculiar light on wide water, may render an observation necessary on its tone as well as depth.

For a ray of river or sea blue, or night sky, a little mixed indigo will be necessary; and for greens, the yandyke brown, with indigo alone. In observations, the three distinct colours of the water must be separately observed—or rather, two of them—for the first, or reflected colour, is merely the general tone of the sky above it. The second is the actual colour, which can only be seen when the water is transparent, and not less than 6 feet deep. It is either green or blue, when green, of all tones, when blue, varying only in shade.

The third colour is rather a singular result of the second; it is never seen but on water that has actual colour and great extent. Failure to the alternate coloured stripes visible on the surface of quiet water, where there is just so much ripple as to destroy all reflection. Those are generally red and blue, or red and green—according to the actual tint of the water, and have nothing whatever to do with reflection or alternate shadow—the blue varies in depth, being generally deepest when the ripple is strongest. It is a singular fact that when this blue is of some extent, it throws up a red haze, affecting all objects within twenty feet of the surface as the rainbow does—and there seems to be a whitish light above this, like the lines of light which pass from the circumference of the rainbow to its centre. The red tint I think, throws up a blue haze, but it is more difficult to detect, owing to the distant objects against which it must tell, being of the same colour themselves.

Cyanometrical observations on the sky are more valuable than those of the hygrometer, for the latter has to do only with the atmosphere immediately surrounding it; but the cyanometer registers the (visible) moisture of the whole body of the atmosphere. Observations of this kind become excessively interesting when the brilliancy of the light is observed at the same time, particularly when in ascending any considerable elevation, the light brightens as the blue deepens—till sunbeams, the most dazzling illumine heaven the most black. Cyanometrical and photometrical observations should be contemporaneous along lines of similar longitude, in order to ascertain the ratio in which the power of the air to hold aqueous particles in a state of invisible rarefaction increases towards equatorial latitudes.

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. R. J. Morrison, R. N. The magnetic currents take place some hours before the change of pressure is denoted by the Barometer, and I believe it will eventually be proved that electrical currents affect the oxygen of the atmosphere and thereby cause variations in its weight as well as temperature. If we could examine the upper strata of the atmosphere, we might find that there was less oxygen contained in a given quantity. May not this be one cause of the difficulty of breathing which occurs at great altitudes? May not the planets possess atmospheres differing from ours as to the degree of any of the three elements; of light, oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen? What, if the planet Venus be surrounded by an atmosphere having more hydrogen than ours, would she not diminish our oxygen, at least cause it to combine with hydrogen and so form water, which should come down in form of Rain? This effect should occur when she passes between us and the sun. At any rate Rain does certainly abound at these times.

POETRY.

HONEST DETERMINATION.

I'll with Bacchus toss the glass, And with Cupid toast my lass; Or with wily Monks laugh; Thus I'll love and thus I'll quaff; I'll with all your sober souls, To kings too—the prating fools. Such cantors I despise, Wine and love can't make us wise.

CUPID AND THE BEE.

As wily Cupid once did strive To rob the sweatbeats from a hive, A bee incensed upon him sprung, And fierce the felon's fingers stung; With pain he raved—his fingers flew He beat the earth—to Venus flew. And cried with all his might and main "Ah mother—Cupid dies with pain." A bee has stung. Venus said "Stop and see Art thou not like the little bee, For thou art small, yet men have found Excessive tortures from thy sting."



THE GAZETTE.

Monday, June 14, 1841.

ARRIVED June 11, Ship Westmoreland, W. Emery, Master, from China 2nd and Singapore 22d March. June 12, Brig Malta, T. Spiers, Master, from New Castle 9th November. June 13, Ship Ospray, G. Kirk, Master, from Liverpool 5th Feb.

We understand that a case is to come on this day, to be argued before the Judges, for an alleged contempt of Court.—The matter is as follows: A marriage solemnized by the Reverend Michael Antoine de S. Luis Gonsalves in contempt of an order of the Supreme Court between Michael De Lima Grand-son of Sir M. de Lima de Souza and Miss Matilda, daughter of Jose Antone Pereira, late of Bombay, Merchant:—The parties are to appear to answer in person.

It is our painful duty to narrate the loss of another vessel upon the prong at Colaba. The Memnon which left Bombay for Liverpool on the first felt severely the boisterous weather that has prevailed; for some days past the sea is stated to have run furiously and the vessel pitched in an awful manner. On the 9th, the Memnon being off Cape Ramas discovered that the topmast head on the larboard side had sprung; a trifling accident in an ordinary vessel but occasioned such fear that the Captain considered it unsafe to proceed on her voyage and accordingly put back to this port. About 7 or 8 o'clock on Friday evening, when off the Light-house, by some accident not easily to be accounted for, and while the Captain was observing the near approach of a brig to the rocks, he struck on them himself and till this moment she still remains there. In all probability she will go to pieces in a few days. No lives were lost. Bales of Cotton were strewed over the harbour and fished up during the whole of Saturday.

Vessel after vessel is lost, in entering or leaving the harbour of Bombay, and still the Government look round, as it were, with silent indifference. Neither the loss of life nor the destruction of property seems to stimulate the Government to make any exertion, or even to recommend any means for preventing the recurrence of such catastrophes as have happened and will continue to happen unless Government come forward and prove that, however chargeable with past neglect such measures will shortly be put into force, that the odium will be removed, that the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects shall no longer be endangered for want of proper lighthouse, beacon, and pilot arrangements.

If the Government is not disposed to do what is necessary, if it does not yet see the utility and expediency of adopting a decided tone, if it considers the difficulty or expence of erecting a lighthouse in an eligible situation—for heaven's sake let the government make known its determination to the merchants of Bombay, who are too sensible of the value of life and property to let the matter be trifled with for upwards of twelve months, or if possible to prevent it, to subject the public feelings to the horror and misery of a scene like that of the Lord Wm. Bentinck. Why does government take Harbour dues and not resort to proper measures to protect the property thus taxed? In this matter what little regard is manifested for the interests of the commercial world! If the government will not use measures to prevent the loss of life, by constructing life boats, let it at least prove its laudable attempt to recover the drowning from a watery grave.

From the Agra Ukbar we have extracted the letter of "SHAR" which is certainly, as our contemporary acknowledges, the only intelligence in that quarter.

Supplement to the Government Gazette of Friday is the copy of an Act 3 and 4 Victoria for reducing the duty on Ram and Rum shrub, the produce of and imported from certain British possessions in the East Indies.

A report was current on Saturday and yesterday that the Buckinghamshire, which had left Bombay on the 5th had in all probability foundered at Sea. Several bales of Cotton which were known to have been shipped on board of her were seen by the Westmoreland. The latter vessel arrived here on Friday last. We have made diligent enquiries and are happy that a more favourable account may be cherished. It seems the Buckinghamshire had about 50 or 60 bales of Cotton upon her gun deck, and it is possible that she met with unfavourable weather and threw these bales over board. Captain Emery of the Westmoreland stated that about 50 miles S. W. of the lighthouse the Sea appeared to be covered with bales of cotton, other persons on board do not consider the number exceeded 50 or 60.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 2nd inst. Captain Saunders it appears had no fewer than six sabre wounds inflicted on him at the Ghilzie fort, but not so dangerous as to endanger his life. It seems only twenty of the enemy were found wounded and that notwithstanding the desperate nature of the resistance, the whole party which held it was exceedingly small.

It would appear from the Englishman that "Shelton's brigade marched, as on the 8th ultimo, for Peshawar, and it is said that Captain Broadfoot had been directed to stockade himself until succoured. In our present degree of acquaintance with the circumstances, we can only say that if the brigade is moved at such a time of the year, when a better management of the Khaffia might have obviated that necessity, a serious responsibility will rest on a quarter which need not be at present specified; for the expence and suffering likely to be the result of exposing a partly composed European brigade at such a period must be exceedingly great, and although we know that the four mutinous corps had at last expressed their determination to plunder and insult the Khaffia, yet it does not appear to us but what more skillful management, from the first, might have prevented the occurrence of such an extremity,—but we shall soon know more.

From Ferozepoor letters had been received to the 22nd ultimo, which mention a report that Captain Broadfoot had been attacked, after having stockaded himself, pending the arrival of the detachment from Jullalabad.

The Bengal Hurkaru states that on the arrival of the second expeditionary force at China, they intend to recapture Chusan and that this accomplished H. M. 55th will be cautioned there.

MADRAS papers, arrived up to the 5th instant. The principal item of importance in the Madras papers is the noble defence of Lieut. Colonel Smith, and from the explanation of the gallant Officer, it tends but little to the credit of the parties requesting the investigation.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Jadhav stating that Her Highness the Baijee Bee has passed through that place enroute to Nassuck as a devotee and was saluted with nineteen guns, but in consequence of arriving a night before she was expected the order of a guard of honour to parade in full dress could not be complied with.

We have received the Delhi Gazette to the 2d instant. The only piece of intelligence contained in our North West contemporary is the sudden demise of the Rajah of Kishenghur near Ajmere. His country had long been in an unsettled state, and it is probable that the government may annex to their own territory for the better security of the inhabitants.

From Joudpore accounts it appears that there has been some fighting between the disaffected Thakoors and the Rajah's troops.

The last issue of our contemporary the Bombay Times contains some very unfair and illiberal remarks on M. D'Abadie, the Abyssinian traveller—unfair because they are ex-parte statements, and illiberal because it is unworthy of a respectable journalist unceremoniously to attack the character of a foreigner, who, from his remoteness, may not have an opportunity of correcting errors, or of refuting the false charges and disgraceful insinuations of a member of the public press.

It may be well to remind our respected contemporary, that, in this fruitless attempt to injure M. D'Abadie he has no title to originality: he has evidently taken a leaf out of the Dublin Review, whose unprovoked abuse of the Abyssinian traveller, when in England, was regarded by the members of the Royal Geographical Society of London with disgust.

It has been our pleasure to know M. D'Abadie and his respectable family for some time, and we cannot but express our unfeigned regret that he received less courtesy at British hands in the Red Sea than he received from our Foreign Secretary and the scientific corps in England, while we repudiate the scandalous assertions of our misinformed contemporary. M. D'Abadie is charged with being a politico-mercantile agent of the French Government, but we firmly believe, (we could speak with more assurance were it necessary) that he is neither a direct nor an indirect accredited employe in behalf of the political interests of France.

The London United Service Journal appears materially to have assisted the billiard secretions of the Times, or he would never have laboured so hard to insinuate, but without effect, that M. D'Abadie was a French spy. Knowing, as we do, the physical and moral character of the Abyssinian traveller, we may without hesitation challenge the production of one man in France so unwilling and incapable of acting in the capacity of a spy as the victim of our contemporary. M. D'Abadie is naturally of a nervous temperament: were we to give his character "in the language of Boz we would say "like a Frenchman he blabs everything."

With all the subtlety of disguised language, the Times hints a garbled cause of M. D'Abadie's being expelled the kingdom of Abyssinia. The over-subtle secrecy which is unworthily used by the Times is the prognosis of its discovery. If we mistake not the real cause of his being driven out of the country was this:—When at Gondar he informed the king of his intention to return to France, to procure other philosophical instruments than those already in his possession, that he might obtain more accurate information. On the eve of his departure His Majesty expressed a wish to make a commercial treaty with Louis Philippe, and, at the same time, requested that the king of the French would send him arms and ammunition that he might resist the aggression of the surrounding chiefs, and also check the haughty and rebellious spirit of his nobles. M. D'Abadie consented to be the bearer of these desires to Louis Philippe. The King was fearful that M. D'Abadie would not return, and required that his brother should be left at Gondar as a hostage, which was agreed to as the elder D'Abadie observed "it would have been dangerous to have expressed anything inimical to the request of a despotic monarch." The commercial treaty was readily accepted by the French Government, but it declined forwarding arms and ammunition, as the treaty

of 1815 disallowed the importation of Arms into Africa, except with the knowledge and consent of Great Britain. When in London in 1839, if we mistake not, M. D'Abadie laid before Lord Palmerston a full statement regarding the King of Abyssinia's request, and at the same recommended to his Lordship to appoint a British Consul at Gondar, for the advance of commerce and the protection of British subjects residing in or visiting the country. Lord Palmerston in the present commercial relations of Abyssinia did not consider it necessary and the matter dropped.

We believe the above to be a true recital of the position of M. D'Abadie until he arrived in Egypt en route to Gondar, a second time. If we are wrong let the Times correct us if it can. The frankness of the French traveller, allied to an Englishman in blood, was very unlike that of a spy. Would, a secret-service-man in the employ of one power request the Government of another, whose secrets was his business to spy out, to set a watch over him, to appoint a consul at the time and place he was carrying on his intrigues? It has not the least semblance of probability and would be rejected by any man possessing that rare thing vulgarly called common sense, but this quality forms no ingredient in the fabrications of a false and declamatory accuser.

But to resume the recital of facts. On M. D'Abadie's arrival at Gondar he presented to the King a copy of the treaty that Louis Philippe wished to enter into with His Majesty, which afforded the monarch much pleasure. No sooner had M. D'Abadie made known to His Majesty that arms and ammunition could not be sent him by the King of France, than he became furious and ordered the D'Abadie's to quit his country immediately. If this part of our statement be incorrect let the Times show if it can in what our error consists.

The cold ironical manner in which the Times mentions M. D'Abadie's affliction—the loss of an eye—meets with its full deserts in the disrespect every reader must cherish for a writer who can ridicule the misfortune of others, who devote their energies and fortune to the public good, especially when it is the result of causes over which the mind has no control.

We can assure the Times that the disinterestedness of M. D'Abadie is too well known in Europe to be suspected of Espionage, his talents are so well appreciated as to be above the reach of scurrility and partial criticism, and the general feeling of sympathy among scientific men at his affliction is such, that he may treat with silent contempt the uncalled-for irony at his misfortunes.

A communication has been sent to us signed X and endorsed "opened by mistake." This mistake, which was "done for the purpose," we have traced to one of our contemporaries. When an address is written as plain as it is possible for the pen to delineate "Bombay Gazette," we cannot conceive how the mistake could occur unless the culprit pleads like Jonathan "he did not go to help it;" especially when the error was discovered that the parties should be so ashamed of their espionage as not write their initials or any mark to denote who opened it. If this trick be repeated we may have every reason to suppose that, reminiscences contained in letters addressed however legibly to the Editor of the Bombay Gazette may be opened and sent us minus the needful, with the consolation that it was "by mistake."

The same spirit that could not shrink from opening a letter to ascertain its contents might readily appropriate it, whether intelligence or cash.

Seduction.

It is on dit that a late limb of one of the printing establishments here has seduced the Servant Maid of our respected Bishop. The printer's devil is supposed to have taken his departure for England, leaving his "proof sheet" behind him.

The Gazette of Upper Germany says—"We learn from a credible source that the Porte has accepted unconditionally the decisions of the conference, and as the last instructions sent to Lord Ponsonby leave him without the power of raising any further obstacles, we may consider all the difficulties attending these affairs as finally removed."—Gal. Mess., May 6.

SPEECH of Moses Elias at the Manchester Auxiliary Branch of the Temperance Society.

"My dearish friends, Ize chappy to meet shu at shis Shoshty vish is for she advanse and promoshun of she good cause of shober drinkshks. Tish a shrong proof of she marsh of shintellect to shee she rishe and she grat cums forward to support she Temporphish prinshples. Our grat promoshenor Noish tish true got drunk but tat vas becos he drunk too marsh vortars at she dellage. Vines ish not good for drinksh but vortars is moch good; vines burn and make moch dronkh.

I tell shu my friendshs vot ish she result of vortars ish cool and refreshing, vines ish hot and intoxicating, vines cost moch monies and vortars shu get for nothink." Hear, Hear roars of laughter and tremendous applause.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, MAY 6.)

Extract of a letter from Oau, of 17th ult. in the Constitutional.—General Louverture has returned from visiting all our posts, and has expressed his full satisfaction at their condition. The solicitude with which he attends to every part of the service evinces admiration in all. Abdel Kader is making serious preparation for meeting the campaign. The late battle of the Moutzia, although it cost them many men, has raised the courage of his troops, over whom he still maintains a powerful influence. At this time the Emir is near Millana, where, in concert with the Bey of Tittery, he is preparing plans of attack and defence designed to occupy the division of Algiers, while he himself is in person at the head of the corps of El Barkani and Mustapha Ben Thamy, composed entirely of cavalry, and the regular infantry of Bou Hammid, which are to diverge from Algiers, Mostaganem, and Oran, against Teledempta. We were told yesterday that Tregout, intimidated by the numerous contingents which the Emir can assemble at one point, notwithstanding the opposition of the Kaid of the West, and of the chiefs of Teledempta, who were alarmed by the false reports of the results of the battle of Moutzia, has at length sent orders to Maseca 400 Mozabitanes, to reinforce the regulars of the Moutzia. Great quantities of gunpowder are being made at Nedjonia, on the different parts of that country; but this does not prevent convoys of ammunition being daily sent from Morocco to Teledempta and thence by different caravans into the interior.

The Hamburg Correspondent says, "The King of Prussia has positively decided that the fortifications of Potsdam shall be immediately razed, and it is probable that those of Berlin will shortly fall in the same manner. The city will then be surrounded by nothing but open country; a contrast this to the state of Paris, which is being enclosed within a new circuit of ramparts and bastilles."

The Observateur of Brussels states that the Netherlands Envoy has announced to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that King William II. has deprived twelve superior Belgian Officers of the military orders they had been invested with, previous to the revolution, for having since taken service in the Belgian Army without permission of their former sovereign. Among these are five Generals, namely: the two Daviers, Goethals, Marry, and D'Anne. General Goblet is the only one exempt from this measure.

The Brussels papers state that a house at Autwerp has just contracted, in the name of Meunier Ali, with a founder at Liege, for 44 Pauchans-guns, weighing more than 8,000lbs. each, and a considerable quantity of projectiles. The order is now executing.

His H. and R. H. the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has lately conferred upon the Count Graf M. A., and one of his chamberlains, formerly Swedish Consul-general at Morocco, the distinguished office of chief librarian of the splendid private library of the Piati, consisting of about 76,000 volumes, and 1,500 MSS. It was announced by the Toulon journals that the son of Bon Aissa had set out for Paris, with the purpose of pleading for the pardon of his father. This is not the fact. This young Arab, who is a remarkably fine man, and formerly commanded part of Ahmed Bey's cavalry, has been expelled from Algeria. His father is still in the hospital of the convict's prison at Toulon.

Dr. Packman has arrived in Paris, and was presented to their majesties the evening before last.

The Observateur of Brussels says that Mme. P., the wife of the Paris jeweller who had run away from him, and was found by her indignant half in company of a gallant advocate of the Paris bar, in the Belgian capital, has found means of persuading her hubby that he was mistaken; and that jewels and money having been given up, the loving couple have set off to return to the Rue St. Martin. As for the inamorata, alas for the inconsistency of the fair sex! she remains left in durance vile at Brussels.

The following singular incident occurred in the Court of Assize for the Arriege, at Evix, on the 29th ult. Two men were upon their trial for an act of incendiarism, and a witness gave evidence which weighed heavily against one of them. The President read over his testimony, and called upon him to declare whether what he had deposed was true and correct. The witness replied—"I have told truth, and nothing but the truth;" and then related that, on the preceding evening, after the first day's trial, this being the second he was accused by a person then unknown to him, and urged to soften the evidence he was to give, as the prisoner whom it concerned was not only young and excusable, but had a wife and child, who

would be left desolate if the man was convicted. This person added, that such forbearance would give pleasure to the jury, of who a he was one. The witness had replied to this overture, that it was the duty of every man to speak the truth;—but he, the witness, would be sworn to tell the whole truth—and there could not conceal any part of it. In conclusion, he turned to the jury-box, and pointed out a jurymen as the person who had made an attempt to induce him to suppress the strong part of his testimony. The jurymen thus indicated made excuses as to some other persons in the court, but gave no denial to the charge against him. The judges retired to deliberate on this unprecedented occurrence, and during their absence the audience was greatly agitated. When the judges resumed their seats, they ordered the Registrar to make full minutes of the witness's deposition, and then called on the Procureur du Roi to make his requisition upon it. This officer of the Crown moved that the proceedings should be quashed, and the trial postponed till next assizes. The counsel for the prisoners having raised no objection, the Court delivered judgment, in conformity with the motion of the Procureur du Roi, and directed the Registrar to give effect to the judgment, upon which might be founded proceedings against the delinquent jurymen for the costs occasioned by the postponement.

The Journal de St. Etienne mentions the loss of three men in the coal mine of Deville, a few days since, by a sudden burst of water from the level, and by which they were drowned. The number of passengers by the Paris and Corbeil railroad, during the last month, was 69,603, of travelling carriages 37, and horses 19, producing a return of 90,955fr., to which must be added 6,282fr. for luggage, parcels, and merchandise, making the total receipts for April 97,238fr.

The first Monthyon prize of 5,000fr. has been adjudged by the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, to L. Louis Reybaud, the editor of the Constitutional for his Studies of Modern Reforms; and the second, of 3,000fr. to the Abbe Dubourg for his Life of Cardinal de Chereurus.

The amateurs of Tennis were attracted yesterday to the Court in the Passage Sandri, by a match between four celebrated players. M. de la Norville maintained his reputation as an amateur; but Barre, the professional player carried off the stakes by his superior skill and judgment. Among the spectators were the Dukes de Valencay, de Milly, and de Monchy, the Marquesses de la Valette, and de Contades, Counts D'ain and Walewski, Captain Ferrey and M. Hubbard.

The King has commissioned M. Sebron to paint a view of the interior of Notre Dame during the christening of the Counts de Pa is.

Among the persons arrested with Prince Louis Napoleon, at Boulogne, was one in a sailor's jacket and trousers, who appeared to be a youth, and who gave the name of Bouclier, and the age of 22, declaring that he was a servant to the Prince. The capture being made known to Louis Napoleon, he informed the magistrates that the prisoner in question was a female, and his entreaties for her discharge were complied with. She contrived to come to Paris, hoping to be protected by an English family, with whom she had previously lived, or else to be supported by the generosity of the Prince. The family, however, were not in Paris, and the Prince was too closely guarded for her to get access to him. She obtained board and lodging in the house of a woman who lent out rooms, by pretending that money would be remitted to her through M. Laffite. Time passed, but no money came, and at length some articles in the house disappeared. Suspicion naturally fell upon the poor girl; her room and person were searched, and an umbrella and handkerchief were found in one, and a chemise belonging to the landlady in the other. She was denounced and committed to prison. The day before yesterday she made her appearance at the Correctional Tribunal, but denied any intention of stealing the umbrella and handkerchief, and protested that she only wore the chemise while her own, the only one she had left, was being washed. The Court dealt leniently with her; acquitted her of the theft of the former articles, but as the appropriation of the other was too positive, she was convicted. The penalty, however, was only three days imprisonment.

The Commerce states that several ladies have recently been robbed in the Bois de Boulogne, and gives it to be inferred that the outsons of Paris have not become more secure than they were before the commencement of the fortifications.

A soldier of the 9th battalion of the Foot Chasseurs, encamped at Romainville, wanting their departure for Africa, was accidentally drowned two evenings ago in a large pond, near Noisy-le-Sec. He had gone into it to bathe, and although the water was not more than eight feet deep, and he was a good swimmer, he got his limbs so entangled in the weeds, that he could not extricate himself.

We have received, it will be perceived, the commencement of the debates in both Houses of Parliament on Monday evening from our private correspondent. In the Lords the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Ripon, and Lord Wicheleson, strongly condemned the Corn-law agitation, contemplated by the Ministers, and called on Lord Melbourne to explain the course he meant to pursue on this question. The Premier stated that he thought the time had arrived for a change in these laws, and vindicated his own conduct in regard to a supposed alteration of opinion on the subject. He was not prepared at present to inform the House as to the precise nature of the projected alteration. The Commons were chiefly occupied until past hour with a discussion relative to a misrepresentation in the Chronicle of some observations by Mr. Handley on the Corn-laws. The hon. member at first moved that the printer of the journal be called to the bar, but finally consented to withdraw his motion. Lord Russell repeated in answer to an hon. member that on Friday next he should state the amount of duty he proposed to fix on the importation of corn. Both Houses were left sitting.

The Chamber of Deputies was again occupied yesterday with the Budget. The remaining chapter of the part relating to Public Instruction were voted, after some amusing remarks, the rest without difficulty. A few of those on agriculture were brought forward and passed. In the Chamber of Peers the business was confined to the presentation of bills which had met with the concurrence of the other Chamber. A master mason at La Villette, who is the proprietor of the house in which he lives, and several

others in the conuque was arrested yesterday morning, for an attempt to murder his wife. A quarrel arose between them on his return home. A quarrel arose before, and he became so exasperated as, in his passion, to discharge a gun at the woman. The ball with which it was loaded, fortunately did not strike her, but was found lodged in the wall behind her. The husband, on being taken into custody, declared that he did not know the gun was loaded, and merely intended to frighten his wife. Two waiters of a restaurant entered a wine-shop in the Rue Montmartre, the day before yesterday, and used such gross language to a young woman who was serving them, that the master of the house ordered them to withdraw. The fellows, instead of retiring, assaulted the wine-dealer, and the master of the fingers of the waiter's right hand. Some bystanders called the guard from the Rue Joqueite, but the licentious foids refused to submit and became so violent that the soldiers were at length obliged to use their arms and force, till some of the waiters were wounded. Even then they continued to resist, till municipal guards came up, and at length secured and conducted them to the Prefecture of the Police. The wound of the waiter is slight but that of the wine-dealer is dangerous.

A bill for the benefit of the Spanish Refugees will be given on the 11th inst. at the Rooms of M. H. Herz, No. 38. Rue de la Victoire. The distress of many of these persons is very great, and worthy of relief, from the honorable without distinction of Political opinion.—Tickets are to be had at the office of the Mode.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRISON—MEETING OF AMERICANS IN LONDON.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of the United States in London, at the residence of the American Minister, on Saturday, the 1st of May 1841, in consequence of the recent intelligence received of the death of the late President of the United States, the following proceedings took place:

On motion the American Minister was requested to preside, and the American Consul, Col. Thomas Aspinwall, to act as secretary.

On taking the chair Mr. STEVENSON stated very briefly the object of the meeting. He had assembled his countrymen, he said, for the purpose of performing a solemn and impressive duty, which, he was quite sure, could not fail to be gratifying to every American heart. It was to express their deep sympathy and regret for the loss which their country had sustained in the death of its chief magistrate, and to pay the only tribute of respect to his memory which it was in their power to offer. That whilst their own country were indulging with one accord, their feelings of grief and respect for this national bereavement, it was due to themselves, as American citizens in a foreign country, to add the homage of their respect, and single their sympathy to that of their common country. Nowhere, probably could this with more propriety be done than in the house of the representative of the American people. The occasion, Mr. Stevenson said, was one which forbade everything like studied eulogy. It belonged least to discussion than to feeling; and he should, therefore, not attempt to express, in words, what he was very confident the hearts of his countrymen would better supply. When they reflected, however, upon the peculiar circumstances, under which this death had taken place—that it was the first instance in the history of their country in which its chief magistrate had died during the period of service; that he had been cut off in the first moment of his elevation to power, and in a manner so sudden and unexpected—it was indeed calculated to increase the force of their sympathy, and to mark with a deep sense the uncertainty of human life, and the instability of all human pursuits. It was a striking instance of Providential interference in the affairs of man; full of moral and religious instruction, and well calculated to reach the hearts of all who were present.

The following resolutions were then submitted by him to the meeting:—

1. Resolved—That the citizens of the United States now present have received with feelings of deep sensibility the painful intelligence of the sudden death of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, which took place on the 4th of April, at the seat of the federal Government, and which was very suddenly and unexpectedly terminated his life.

2. Resolved—That, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear badges of mourning for three months, and that it be recommended to our countrymen abroad to do the same.

Resolved—That copies of these resolutions and proceedings be transmitted to Mrs. Harrison, with our sincere condolence in the late afflictive bereavement by Divine Providence.

These resolutions being read, General HAMPTON rose to second them. He said that he felt, representing as he did another government in Great Britain, that the duty he had risen to perform might more appropriately belong to some one of those he had the gratification to see around him; but in whatever country, and in whatever circumstances he might be placed, he was incapable of forgetting the sympathies, as he was the obligations, of an American citizen. He would, moreover, put in some claim to perform this office to the memory of the gallant and venerable individual whose loss they had just deplored, from the fact of his having been his fellow soldier during the late war, however much his position, age, rank, and distinction. He believed, and he brought a spirit more intrepid, or a devotion more fervid, to the service and honour of his country, dispositions more kind, generous, and confiding than the illustrious deceased. He believed, moreover, if his life had been spared, he would have administered the trust confided to his hands with ability and singleness of purpose, for he was at that time in a period when ambition was indeed a worthless sentiment, if it does not run strong in the current of public usefulness. It was, however, in vain to conceal the fact that the chief magistrate of our country could not have died at a period more unpropitious and unfortunate. But to the memory of a soldier and a patriot despair was an unworthy tribute. The fires kindled in the classic spirit and mighty energies of our country, the grave of no single man could quench.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and on motion the thanks of the meeting were unanimously presented to the American minister for his kindness in affording his countrymen the opportunity of expressing their feelings on the occasion; after which the meeting adjourned.

(Signed) A. STEVENSON.
(Signed) THOS. ASPINWALL.

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 23.—After an animated debate of three days, the Chamber of Nobles rejected the evening before yesterday the proposal, by a majority of 155 to 2. A long list of members has indeed reserved their votes, but the fate of the projected measure is thereby deferred for full ten years, unless an extraordinary Diet should be convoked, for even if the proposal should be brought forward again in the next Diet, the final decision could not take place, even in the most favourable case, till the following Diet. Some of the opposition papers speak in a rather revolutionary tone of this event.

It may not be generally known that the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, ever alive to the comfort and health of those placed under his charge, has ordered cricket-grounds to be laid out at each of the barrack stations throughout the United Kingdom, for the use of the officers and privates, and has issued especial instructions for the safe keeping and proper regulation of the same.—Birmingham Gazette.

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