

almost incredible, as one who has not carefully and minutely investigated this sensation, how much the feeling of the day is it were, sympathized with by the mind and how much this different state of mind influences the judgment of the eye. It is not necessary to go into any more detail, as the cause of this is the case, and every one who directs his attention to the subject will find that a light not very different from that which in the evening he thinks subdued, warm, and meltingly, would in the morning be thought, with the assistance of the sparkling of the dew, bright, cool, and cheerful. But although the apparent change in the light is striking, it is not to be ascribed to any one of the usual causes, and it is not to be ascribed to any one of the usual causes, and it is not to be ascribed to any one of the usual causes.

The whole chain of the Alps was lighted up, and the effects, although in less degree, were just the same as those of sunset. The sun rose a degree above the horizon, and the color vanished and left white. It appears, therefore, that the light of morning would be the same if the air were equally clear and warm, with that of the evening. But it is also evident that the morning and evening light differ from that of the rest of the day, and that the atmosphere of our earth has the power, when the rays of the sun pass through a considerable distance of it, of colouring them a bright, though pale red.



THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER.

From the German.

If I vain would cut in every tree,
I wish to engrave it on every stone,
I desire to sow it on each fresh field,
With seed that will its fecundity yield.
On every unsullied page I fain would imprint—
This is my heart, this is my heart, and for ever shall be.

To Correspondents.
The communication of our Egyptian Correspondent will appear in Wednesday's issue. We have availed ourselves of the communication of Paddy Bobbers. The letter signed "a Native of Surat" will appear in our next.



THE GAZETTE.

Monday, June 7, 1841.

The London overland mail arrived from Suez per *Auckland* Steam Frigate at five o'clock yesterday morning, bringing news from London up to the 4th and Paris 6th May. The following are the Passengers: Miss Gray, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Blankley, Dr. Maccho of Goa, European Seaman, Capt. Chalmers, H. M. 234 B, Dr. Wallace, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ashburner, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Blankley, Dr. Maccho of Goa, European Seaman, Capt. Chalmers, H. M. 234 B, Dr. Wallace, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ashburner.

ing these long declined restrictions on the price of Corn, has produced a great sensation among the agriculturists. The President of the United States, General Harrison, is dead; Mr. McLeod's question is likely to be settled amicably. France is tranquil. In Egypt nothing is stirring. The *Auckland* in coming down got on a reef about 45 miles from Suez. Sir James Carnie had arrived at Suez and was better. A Frigate occurred at Suez between Mr. Cochran, the Barrister, and Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, in which the former struck the latter and laid his nose open with a blow of the fist, and was in his turn struck by the Surgeon of the Steamer. Admiral Sir W. Parker had not arrived at Suez. He was hourly expected as he left London in the *Oriental* Steamer. From Egypt we learn that the plague is increasing. From the mass of Europe matter we have selected the most important items of intelligence and have consequently contracted our Indian extracts and Editorial remarks.

Our Belgaum Correspondent writes: We are now all on the "qui vive" again, expecting another brush, with some Rebels (they say 2000) in our Division, who have possessed themselves of a very strong hill Fort at "Budannay" a considerable village about 10 days march from this place and two from "Kuladgee".

It appears that a "jattara" held at the above place two or three days ago enabled many natives to enter the places armed, but when their numbers began to swell the Peons at the gate refused admittance to the rest when they were all cut up. We have not heard the exact number, but it is supposed that from 20 to 30 were killed and from 50 to 80 wounded, including some of our "Saars" and the inhabitants of the Petta, as well as the Cutcheree was plundered of an *ool* to whose worshipful body was attached jews, &c. The money taken from the Sowkars and the Cutcheree is given out as exceeding half a lack. The Rebels have possessed themselves of a quantity of ammunition belonging to Government, Three Companies of the 7th Madras Native Infantry have been sent to "Kuladgee" to hem them in, drive all into the Fort and with or without orders to keep them in it till the Troops can arrive from "Belgaum" to "let the daylight in upon their souls." I hope they may succeed in doing so. It is conjectured that the Son of Jemadar Sally Celochey (even here you see we have again to deal with these cut throat Belochies) who was taken at Nepaunee at the head of the Rebels, who partly consist of Arabs, escaped from Nepaunee Fort, and the disaffected of the Nizam's dominions, which places are distant from the scene of action. The same No. of guns and rounds of ammunition as were sent to Nepaunee are now ready for action and the same No. of Troops are prepared for "Down" at one hours notice. "De Boys" rub their hands with delight, at the thought of another "clouting" match. I sincerely hope they will not be disappointed.

On Friday morning we had a refreshing shower at the Presidency, and during the night of Saturday there was much thunder. A heavy rain set in on Sunday at 4 p. m.

An action has taken place at Khe-lat-i-Gilgee or at least at Jijaz, a Fort about seven miles from it. Captain Saunders of the Engineers was wounded, but succeeded in entering and capturing the Fort.

We understand that an arrangement has been made by which the *Sesostris* Steam Vessel is about to proceed to China; the *Cleopatra* will take the mails on the 19th in her stead. If this new arrangement be correct we are surprised that Government has not given an opportunity to passengers to proceed by her to Suez.

The *Bombay Times* more just than generous says, in his issue of Saturday, that it is highly reprehensible on the part of the Captain of the *Inez* to mis-report seeing a vessel. Now, since it is a common thing for the Editor of the *Times* to see things upon which his eyes never alighted, we certainly think he should show a more generous spirit and excuse rather than condemn a mistake very natural with those who have not the same local advantages as the *Times* has. We allude to the mistake of the report of the *Brig Inez* stating that in her voyage from Aden to Bombay she saw the *Atalanta*.

We are informed upon good authority that the Captain of the *Inez* stated that he was not sure the Steamer he saw was the *Atalanta* or the *Ber-nice*. From its appearance he took it to be the *Atalanta*, but in the log book it was merely stated that "a Steamer was in sight."

It is with great pleasure that we announce that the Lady of our worthy Governor was delivered of a daughter, in Edinburgh, March 23rd.

The Editor of the *Delhi Gazette*, in his issue of the 25th ultimo, brings against us a most Serious charge of neglect in the transmission of our papers. The charge is contained in two off-sets to the *Delhi Gazette's* leader. Here they are:—

"We beg to bring to the notice of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* and to those Subscribers who are in the habit of receiving the *Overland Extracts* of our Contemporary through our Agency, who may have justly been surprised at not receiving them in due course, that although they bear the date of the 9th May, they only arrived yesterday morning with a lot of *Overland papers* and our Contemporary's *Gazette* of the 14th instant—why they were kept so long on hand we can not tell, but it is due to ourselves to give the Subscribers this information; the fault lies in the *Gazette Office*, not with the Post Master, and the Editor should enquire into the matter."

There is hardly a week passes without numerous complaints as to the non-delivery of the *Gazette*. We beg to assure our supporters that every care is taken in the accurate despatch of their several copies from our office, and as we have never had reason to doubt the activity of our Postmaster, we are afraid that mistakes but too often occur where of course neither the Proprietor nor ourselves have any control. We would earnestly beg of Postmasters to impress their subordinates with the fact that the regular delivery of newspapers is a boon of no very mean estimate in the eyes of the public."

Now since the *Delhi Gazette* is sure that the blame can rest with none other than ourselves, a justification is unnecessary—an excuse unacceptable. The strong ought to bear the burdens of the weak, and not to please ourselves—but the *Delhi Gazette* has imposed so heavy a load upon our shoulders, that we were determined by hook or by crook to clear ourselves of the burden, and accordingly instituted a court martial in our office, the result of which was that we were fully acquitted of the *Delhi Gazette's* charge, by our having despatched the papers in question on the 9th, while the Postmaster General was found guilty. We sent the painful intelligence to the Postmaster, to which he pleaded guilty. However lest our Contemporary should suppose that we are clearing ourselves at the expense of another, we take the liberty to insert the following acknowledgment:—

"The acting Postmaster General has the pleasure to inform the Editor of the *Gazette*, that the parcel in question was despatched on the 12th of 1841. It arrived at the Office on the 9th; but could not be despatched at an earlier date, because according to the Post Office Rules it was necessary to detain Newspapers and Parcels until all the letters for the same line of Dawk had been despatched. So soon as all these had been despatched, the Parcel in question, together with other Parcels was sent to Delhi. Bombay, June 5th, 1841."

Thanks to the generous and candid acknowledgment of our worthy acting Postmaster General we are free from blame in this matter. We thank our Contemporary for his sharp protest; at our supposed neglect, and our stars that we have been able to get out of it so well; at the same time we regret that the inefficiency of the Post Office arrangements for the great lines of Dawk is such, that future complaint on the part of the *Delhi Gazette* is not likely to be avoided. Ah! that we could send our files to Delhi by railroad, or receive intelligence from thence by an electric telegraph!

We understand that Mrs. Mackenzie, who has been long respected as a School Mistress in Bombay, died yesterday.

By the last Overland we learn that the following vessels left England for Bombay.

SHIPS	CAPTAINS	FROM	DEPARTURE
Glenelg	Biles	Plymouth	8th April
Bangalore	Smith	Liverpool	12th Do.
Duchess of Ar.	Livingson	Clyde	12th Do.
gill			
Herenclon	Grindale	Liverpool	21st Do.
Herenclon	Hall	Hull	23rd Do.
Isabella	Baris	Downs	29th Do.
Copeland	Syngs	Do.	24th Do.
Calcutta	Livingson	Liverpool	29th Do.

Passengers expected at Bombay: per *Candahar*—Captain O'Grady, 2nd Foot, Lieutenant Buller, 94th Foot, commanding Detachments of Troops. Passengers per *Oriental*, for Alexandria, Messrs. Hogg, Nicholson, Clifton, Meira Boorgoo, Jemsetjee Nowrojee, Hormusjee Merwanjee and D. Munchajee. Captains Dickson and Smith, Messrs. Leonard, D'Alquiare, Saville Gladstones, Edgar, Manners, Allen, Barber, and Evans.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.
FORT WILLIAM, THE 17TH MAY, 1841.
The following Act passed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council on the 17th May 1841, is hereby promulgated for general information.
ACT No. IV. of 1841.
An Act for regulating public conveyances in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, and the Harbour of Bombay.
1. It is hereby enacted, that all Hackney Carriages, Cabs, Palanquins and other vehicles let to hire for the purpose of conveying persons or goods within the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, and all boats let to hire for such purpose within the Harbour of Bombay shall bear upon them, in manner as directed by the Superintendent of Police, on each side, in large English and Native figures or characters, a certain number to be indicated for every such public conveyance in manner hereinafter mentioned; and every person who shall let out or hire any such public conveyance after the expiration of two months from the day of passing this Act which shall not bear such number in manner aforesaid, or which shall bear any number not indicated as aforesaid, or after notice as hereinafter mentioned to withdraw the same, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate of Police, to a fine not exceeding Thirty Rupees.
2. And it is hereby enacted, that the numbers to be used for public conveyances shall be indicated by the Superintendent of Police, on application of the owners of such conveyances, and it shall be lawful for the Court of Petty Sessions on proof of the breach of any provision of this Act by the owner of any such conveyance as aforesaid, to give such owner notice to withdraw the number which may hereafter be indicated to him in manner aforesaid.
3. And it is hereby enacted, that every Teeka-beer, Boatman, or other person employed in the conveyance of persons or goods as aforesaid by the owner of any such public conveyance shall wear, in manner as directed by the Superintendent of Police, a Badge of the upper part of his right arm with the number of the public conveyance to which he belongs, which Badge shall be indicated by the said Superintendent, in default whereof every person employed in the conveyance of persons or goods as aforesaid shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate of Police, to a fine not exceeding Twenty Rupees.
4. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Court of Petty Sessions to settle the rates for the hire of such conveyances as aforesaid, and the rates so settled shall be published twice in the Government Gazette after such publication, if the owner in charge of any such public conveyance shall receive or require a higher rate than the settled rate of hire shall bear, and any person refusing to pay the rate so settled as aforesaid, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate of Police, to a fine not exceeding Twenty Rupees, and hire under the settled rate shall be lawful on any owner of a public conveyance as aforesaid.
5. And it is hereby enacted, that the Superintendent of Police shall keep a Register, full description of applicants receiving such numbers, and of every conveyance in which any Badge is obtained, and every person authorizing the use of any Number shall be liable to such particular conveyance shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate of Police, to a fine not exceeding One Hundred Rupees.
6. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Court of Petty Sessions to appoint persons for public Palanquins. And every person in charge of a rickshaw or Palankeon let for hire, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate of Police, to a fine not exceeding Ten Rupees.
7. And it is hereby provided, that this Act contained shall extend to persons from letting to hire any conveyance or longer period without any such number as aforesaid.
8. And it is hereby enacted, that the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to have been made by Act II. of 1839.
T. H. MADDOCK, Secy. to the Govt.

JAM-JAMBERG, JUNE 3.
The old and celebrated newspaper the *Bombay Gazette* which has been published in Bombay for 52 years has been of late in a declining condition. But we are glad to say that this famous paper is now likely to prosper under the conduct of a learned and wise Editor, who has travelled over most of the countries of Asia, and has on his arrival here undertaken to edit the *Gazette*. It is therefore hoped that this old paper will again obtain fame and renown in this Island. It is a prelude to the flattering prospects of this paper in future, its learned and new Editor has in his yesterday's issue published an excellent and erudite article in connexion with some remarks on the conversion of the Parsee lads.—A Translation of which will be found in our newspaper under the head of "Bombay Gazette," and to which we beg to direct the attention of our Parsee brethren, and strongly recommend it for their perusal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE COURT.
SPECTATOR, MAY 1.
THE COURT has been occupied with usual ceremonies of the season; with frequent record of Cabinet Council audiences indicates that the Queen a greater share than usual of public. That accounts for her Majesty's having less diligent than usual this week in out-door exercise.
On Wednesday the Queen held Her Majesty and Prince Albert left the Palace at two o'clock, in usual escort, and followed by the suite; and the Royal pair were received at St. James's Palace by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward. The Cambridge was present at the levee presentations were not numerous. Those presented were Mr. Justice Mann, on being made a Judge of the Bench; Sir Robert Ker Porter, Charge d'Affaires to the Republic

return to England.

Several addresses of congratulation on the birth of the Princess Royal, from various places and public bodies, were presented at the levee, and some petitions, one from St. Leonard's, Shoreham, praying for a change of ministers.

The Queen held a court on Saturday, at which Count P. von Bismarck, Extraordinary Envoy to the King of Saxony, and the Duke of Luca, had an audience; and another Court on Thursday, at which Cheikh Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador, Mr. Mavrocordat, Greek Minister, and General Alva, the Spanish Minister, had audiences, the two latter to take leave.

On Monday, the Duke of Wellington, as Grandee of Spain and Knight of the Golden Fleece, attended at Buckingham Palace, by appointment of the Queen of Spain, and invested Prince Albert with the insignia of the order of the Golden Fleece.

Viscount Melbourne had audiences of the Queen on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. On Tuesday he was accompanied by the Marquis of Normanby.

On Saturday, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen arrived at Buckingham Palace, on a visit to the Queen. They visited the Duchess of Kent soon after their arrival.

The Queen and Prince Albert visited the Concert of Ancient Music at Hanover Square Rooms on Monday; and the Italian Opera on Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday. The Prince and Princess of Leiningen were of the Royal party at the Opera on Tuesday. Yesterday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, went to see the exhibition of the Royal Academy, in the National Gallery.

The Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen attended at the German Opera last night.

The little Princess Royal has been taken out for a ride in a carriage and four, often during the week.

Saturday was the birthday of the Duchess of Gloucester; when her Royal Highness received visits of congratulation from Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duke of Cambridge.

There has been a frequent interchange of visits among the Royal Family; and the Duke of Cambridge has been as active in his visiting movements as usual.

THE METROPOLIS.

It is reported that Commodore Napier will become a candidate for the borough of Marylebone at the next election.

A meeting was called on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to deliberate on the means of creating a fund for sending Bishops out to the Colonies. The rooms were more crowded than they have been on any occasion for several years. There were present, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Lichfield, Salisbury, Chichester, Hereford, Bangor and Landaff; several dignitaries of the Church; the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Eldon, Lord Bexley, Lord Healdale, Lord Radstock, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Sandon, Lord H. Kerr; Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Hagermann, Sir Edward Cust, Sir R. H. Inglis, M. P., Sir G. Sinclair, M. P., Sir T. D. Acland, M. P., Mr. W. Gladstone, M. P., Mr. H. Pownall, and other persons of influence. The resolutions were all carried unanimously in favour of the proposal, and a large subscription was announced.

The anniversary of the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund, for the support of the decayed members of the profession, was celebrated at Freemason's Tavern, on Thursday. The Duke of Sussex presided. The amount of subscriptions was 600l.; an amount much less than what was usually subscribed.

The Queen has transmitted, through Sir Henry Wheatley, her annual donation of one hundred guineas to the funds of the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund, of which Her Majesty is the patroness.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, a writ of habeas corpus was obtained, at the suit of Mr. Williams, a gentleman of large fortune in Cardiganshire, to recover the person of his son, who is detained by some money-lenders, Douglas and Steele, in the house of one Ballard, a Police-officer. Young Williams had for some time been in the hands of these money-lenders, from whom the father had recovered him once before; and he had then sent him to Holland; but the money-lenders sent after him, and brought him back, and now detain him.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday, an action was brought by the Mayor of Birmingham, as returning-officer for that borough to recover a proportion of the expenses incurred in the erection of hustings, polling-booths, &c., at the election in which Mr. Muntz, the present Member for Birmingham-Sir Charles Wetherell, and the defendant, Mr. Sturge, were nominated as candidates. Two days before the nomination Mr. Sturge wrote to the Mayor, to state that if at the nomination the show of hands should be against him, he should decline going to the poll. On the nomination day Mr. Sturge was proposed and seconded; and a show of hands having been called for, it was declared against Mr. Sturge; he accord-

ingly retired from the contest; which was afterwards continued by the other two candidates, no poll having been demanded or taken for Mr. Sturge. The question was, whether, under those circumstances, Sturge was liable for the expenses? Lord Abinger postponed judgment, in order that so important a question might receive full deliberation.

At Hattin Garden, on Tuesday, Mr. Thomas Daley and his wife were charged with assault. They were walking in Sutton Street, Clerkenwell, lately, when Alfred Newbold, a little boy, a child of five years, in Mr. Daley's face. She began beating him with her parasol; his father came out of the house, which was close by, and interfered; a struggle ensued between Mr. Newbold and Mr. Daley; in the course of which the latter drew out a dagger and threatened to stab his antagonist. Mr. Daley told the Magistrate that he carried the dagger to protect his wife. He promised to do so no more; the dagger was given up to be destroyed; and the pair were let off, on Mr. Daley's entering into his own recognizances to keep the peace.

The Chronicle of Wednesday was "requested to state that there is no foundation for the report, so generally gone abroad, that the young female convict who was discovered in masquerade in the Westminster Bridewell, is either well-educated, good-looking, and attractive, or excellent." The earlier and more interesting reports, it seems, have caused the Governor of the prison to be overwhelmed with anonymous letters and offers of service.

On Sunday, a Policeman discovered, as he supposed a boy asleep, in an unfinished house near Hamlyn-smith. The seeming boy turned out to be a young girl—pretty, of course—the daughter of a working woman named Taylor, who lives near Grosvenor Square. She had read in the papers of "George White," the female prisoner in Westminster Bridewell; and, putting on her brother's clothes, she went forth to seek adventures, in emulation of the convict girl.

The St. George Hotel, in Abchurch-lane and Dover Street, was burned down last night. The fire is supposed to have originated in an accidental spark dropped by a lodger on leaving one of the rooms. Great fears were entertained for the adjacent houses, and much property was injured in the hasty removal. Only the two houses, however, comprised in the hotel, were seriously damaged. The loss is very great; but Mr. Everill, the proprietor, is said to be insured.

On Monday morning in consequence of the rapid sinking of the arches of Westminster Bridge on the Middlesex side, the carriage-way was blocked up from the public by order of the Bridge Committee. Notwithstanding the heavy sum that has been expended on the repairs of this bridge, nearly 100,000l. in ten years, it will be necessary, before it can be opened again, to expend some thousands more, and the repairs will occupy several months.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The increasingly critical position of the Government, and the multiplication of schemes for settling the Irish franchise, all pressed forward together, have given an unusual Parliamentary interest even to the yore-out subject of Irish registrations; upon which the only important debates of the week have turned. The political world has been in a turmoil; as usual, with little in the result to justify all the excitement.

The week began with Whig stories of a serious schism among the Tories; a meeting was to be held at Sir Robert Peel's—so ran the tale—to reconcile the over-cautious Baronet to his more ardent and disorderly followers. The meeting was held; but the unanimity of its decisions, and the renewed confidence of the party in their leader, were seen in the compact ranks and well-drilled discipline which they displayed when the battle fairly began in the House of Commons, on Monday night.

Ministers then brought forward the details of their new franchise—the fourteen-year leasehold with a rating test. In order to break the brunt of the anticipated onset, they had, before the battle, abandoned a portion of their plan, having raised the intended rating test from 5l. to 8l. The object of the gratuitous concession was to conciliate and quiet; it availed them nothing. The first attack which they received was from their own side. Lord Howick took them in flank, with a new proposal, to add, he said, to the Government plan; but implying a principle utterly at variance with the principle of the original measure. Whereas that based the franchise upon a mere holding for a term of years and a rating, Lord Howick insisted upon taking the leaseholder's pecuniary circumstances into account, and requiring proof that he derived a profit from his land. Accordingly, he proposed that the leaseholder should be rated at a sum five pounds above the amount of his rent and other charges on the land. And he proposed also to admit to the franchise another class of voters, tenants at will rated to a high amount. Lord Morpeth declared the amendment fatal to the intended extension of the franchise; and even after Mr. Wood had explained that Lord Howick's franchise was to be in addition to the Government franchise, and not in exclusion of it; Lord John Russell averred that he must oppose it, because it sanctioned a principle destructive to the object of the bill. When the two Liberal parties were thus fairly engaged in the fray, Lord Stanley led to ward the Opposition to take up the ground; which was chosen skilfully for attacking both the other parties without exposing the assailant.

The Tory leaders accepted Lord Howick's first amendment, which asserted the principle that the profits of the land should enter into the qualification; but they summarily rejected the details with which that dictum was to be followed up. Sir Robert Peel took it in the light of an "abstract resolution," affirming a principle opposite to that of the Government measure; and thus involving in its fate the fate of the bill, and of the Ministers who had formed the bill. Such was the position of the question between the three parties—the Ministry, Lord Howick, and the Opposition—when the first clause and Lord Howick's amendment upon it were put to the vote. The amendment was carried, by 291 to 270—a majority against Ministers of 21. They were so staggered by the defeat that Lord JOHN RUSSELL begged a week's respite, to consider the course to be taken. He was allowed two days.

That space however, sufficed to make a material alteration in the views of the alarmed Lord John; perhaps he had derived courage in the mean time from the reassurances of his more important chief. Between Monday and Wednesday it was discovered that Lord Howick's amendment, which seemed so destructive of the principle of the Government measure, really left it untouched. Lord Howick, too, performed a characteristic vagary; though he still left on record his "abstract resolution," his preliminary amendment, he relieved Ministers from the apprehension of his active interference, by announcing that he should not press his substantial amendments, Lord STANLEY and Sir ROBERT PEEL had not treated his details with sufficient respect, and so crochety Lord Howick backed out of the alliance; still, however, sulkily refusing to rejoin his friends; he would not insist on his own scheme, but he would not support the Government scheme.

This shifting of ground among the forces on the Treasury side, did not draw the Tories out of the position they had taken up; they adhered to the amendment which Lord Howick had put into their hands and waited to see the effect of their dissensions among their antagonists. They were not disappointed. The House again went into Committee, proceeding with the second and chief clause of the bill, defining the franchise. A scene of indescribable confusion followed; Ministers running the gauntlet of attacks and amendments from their own adherents. Mr. HOWICK was seized with an impracticable desire for consistency; and he insisted on Ministers going back to the five-pound franchise, while he himself proposed a new one, based on a yearly rental of 20l. At last, Mr. O'CONNELL, reared desperate perhaps by the entanglement of the question, and dreading more the imminent danger of letting in the Tories than the loss of the measure, proposed—of course by accident—a form of adjournment which would have had the effect of throwing the bill aside altogether. This Sir ROBERT PEEL would not suffer; he would allow no such evasion of a vote on the measure itself; and accordingly, Mr. O'CONNELL was cruelly allowed to withdraw his motion. So passed Wednesday night.

Thursday came, and with it the dread vote. The main clause of the measure was rejected by 300 to 299; another majority against Ministers of 11. Lord JOHN threw up the bill. So, after three days' smart discussion on two clauses, ends the nine days' woe of Lord Howick's "abstract resolution." But the show has not been wasted. Mr. O'CONNELL says that it will "do much good service in Ireland." The service, or the disservice, which it may do Ministers in England, is a rather more important matter. In their conduct of the measure—a reckless legislation without knowledge, in the profusion of their assertions and abandonment of principles in rapid alteration, and in explicit admission of defeat—they have exceeded even themselves. They have made their word just, and have done their best to destroy all confidence in everything they say or propose; for their ultimate acts are ever at variance with their professed intention; they seem incompetent to perceive any necessary relation between promise and performance, and to feel as little responsibility for the fulfilment of their own pledges as any man does for fulfilling the pledges of another. The late farce of suffrage-extension may serve them, or Mr. O'CONNELL, in Ireland; here it will be best for them when it is all forgotten.

The vote of the "working majority" which was last week in jeopardy, has been cut off and added to the Opposition; Nottingham has elected Mr. WALTER in the room of Sir RONALD FERGUSON. Within the half year, the very small Majority (if it may still be termed a majority) has lost five votes, —Walsall, Canterbury, Monmouthshire, Carlou county, and Nottingham. The last blow was the least expected.

For thirty years Nottingham had been in the hands of the Whigs. At the late election, the Ministerial candidates, Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE and General FERGUSON, were returned by a majority of more than 490 over the two Opposition candidates; now the Opposition is returned by a majority of 235. But here there is not only the blow to the Whig strength, but to their great measure the New Poor-law; though Mr. WALTER is a Tory to all intents and purposes, and his votes will tell for the Tories in the House, it is as the bitter enemy of the New Poor-law that he is returned. The Ministerial journals derive what consolation they can from the fact, and deduce from it that it was no party triumph at Nottingham; but it was a party defeat. And, taken in conjunction with the recent defeats in the House of Commons, it cannot be denied that it has contributed to place Ministers in a position much worse than they have before occupied; even worse than they themselves—who must all along have been most conscious of their own feebleness, want of purpose, and want of courage—could have foreboded. They may go on, as Lord Howick anticipates, for "another session"; but in order to do that, they must enforce better discipline among their Radical retainers, and lay a strict injunction on their Whig voters not to die and subject them to another half dozen elections.

Intelligence has been received from Constantinople to the 7th instant.

The Sultan was indisposed; and it was rumoured that an attempt had been made to poison him. Another report stated that the Circassians had stormed two Russian fortresses on the Abasian coast.

Advices from Candia of the 1st state, that the insurgents were in such force at Sphakia that they were able to keep in check 3,500 Turks lately landed from Constantinople. The foreign Consuls were about to embark in an English vessel, lest their presence should encourage the revolt.

Letters from Alexandria to the 7th contain no news, except that the plague was on the increase throughout Egypt. Mehmet Ali had retreated to a country house, Ibrahim Pasha had shut himself up in his palace at Cairo.

The Lyra Packet arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday, with the second March West India mail, bringing papers from Jamaica to the 23rd; but no news of the President. The steamer, however, if it made for Bermuda and missed it, could not have reached the West Indies at the time the packet sailed. Copious rains had fallen in Jamaica, to the great relief of the sufferers from drought.—Spectator, May 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Windsor correspondent of the Morning Herald says that Prince Albert enjoys so much better health at Windsor than in town, that the Queen will take the earliest opportunity of removing thither. It is even debated whether Prince Albert will not return to Germany for a time, for the benefit of his health. The medical attendants of the Princess Royal, it is added, recommend that the Royal infant should make a lengthened stay at Windsor.

Several Cabinet Councils have been held during the week—on Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday. Most of the Ministers were present on Thursday; all on the other days.

The Marquis of Anglesey gave a grand banquet at Uxbridge House, on Saturday evening, to the Duke of Sussex, The Duke of Norfolk, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Melbourne, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Duncannon, Lord Hill, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Denman, Lord Stafford, Sir Hussey Vivian, Sir James Kempt, Sir G. Martin, Sir Philip Durham, and Sir William Gossett formed the circle invited to meet the Royal guest.

Our private letters from Paris announce the arrival of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Lord Seaham and family, at the Hotel Sinet, in Paris. Lord Seaham left Paris on Wednesday evening, for London. The Marquis and Marchioness remain till Monday or Tuesday next. The voyage of the Marquis in the East will probably form the subject of an interesting publication, in which some curious correspondence is expected to see the light.—Morning Post.

The Bishop of Worcester, Dr. James Robert Carr, died at the city of his diocese on Saturday. He was made Bishop of Chichester in 1824, and translated to Worcester in 1831.

We hear that Dr. Graham, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, is likely to be the new Bishop of Worcester.—Morning Herald.

M. Dedel, the Minister of the Netherlands, left town for Holland on Saturday. He will return by the middle of May.

We understand, that in acknowledgment of the eminent public services rendered by Major-General Sir George Arthur during his administration of the government of Upper Canada, he is about to be raised to the dignity of a Baronet.—Globe, April 30.

The Morning Chronicle of Monday asserted that the Conservative party had broken out into an open act of rebellion against their leader, Sir Robert Peel.

"The explosion to which we allude took place; we are given to understand, on Friday last; on which day it was formally announced to Sir Robert Peel, that if he did not 'speak out' on the impending debate on the Irish Registration Bill, a numerous and influential division of his nominal adherents had determined to separate, at least on that occasion, from their temporarily leader, and to support an intended modification of the qualification said to be in the contemplation of Lord Howick, namely, to substitute a twenty pound tenant-at-will clause in room of the proposed test by rating."

"The malcontents," adds the Chronicle, "were canvassed individually and collectively; but the result was eminently unsatisfactory. Summons were then issued for a meeting

at Sir Robert's, on Monday, to decide upon the course to be adopted on Lord Morpeth's bill; and the leaders of the refractories promised to attend.

The meeting took place accordingly; and there was a very numerous attendance, almost every Conservative Member of the House of Commons being present. Instead of the division anticipated by the Whig journal, the Tory papers describe nothing but unanimity: "all the propositions of the Right Honourable Baronet," says a correspondent of the Standard, "were most cordially and enthusiastically responded to. There was not a dissentient voice." Sir Robert urged his followers to oppose, not the details, but the principle of Lord Morpeth's measure.

A deputation from merchants connected with the China and India trade had an interview with Viscount Palmerston in the course of the week, on the subject of the recent events in China. It appears that the deputation received complaints mainly upon two points—namely, the inadequacy of the indemnity proposed to be paid by the Chinese Government to this country, and the want of any sufficient security having been provided for the personal safety and independence of British residents in China by the arrangements which Captain Elliot was said to have entered into with the Chinese Plenipotentiary. The answer of Viscount Palmerston was, we hear, to the effect, that as yet he was acquainted only with the principles agreed to between the Plenipotentiaries—viz. that the Emperor was to cede to the British Crown a territorial possession in China; that an indemnity was to be paid to the British Government; and that the official intercourse between the two countries was for the future to be conducted on terms of perfect equality. As yet his Lordship knew nothing beyond the admission of these important principles; and as it was expressly stated that the details were to be the subject of further negotiation, it necessarily followed that it was impossible for his Lordship to come to any conclusive opinion as to the acts of the British Plenipotentiary until in full possession of the details of the further negotiations so alluded to. This, we believe, substantially describes what occurred at the interview between the Foreign Secretary and the deputation; but of course we can speak only from report.—Ministerial Paper.

The preliminary expedition to form the second colony in New Zealand, carried out by the Whitby and Will Watch, under the command of Captain Wakefield, R. N., sailed from Gravesend on Tuesday, Eighteen surveyors and civil engineers, with a plentiful assortment of surveying instruments, go out with the expedition. Captain Liardet, R. N., the New Zealand Company's Agent at the settlement of New Plymouth, and two sons of Mr. Tytter of Woodhouselee among the passengers.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS.

A marriage is spoken of between Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, son of the Austrian Envoy in London, and the Princess Mary of Nassau, sister of the reigning Duke.

Queen Donna Maria attained her twenty-second year on the 4th of April.

The Brussels papers mention, as positive a marriage between Princes Camillo Aldobrandini, and the Princess Marie, second daughter of the Duke d'Arenberg.

The Emperor of Russia has within these few days given his consent to the making of an iron railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, which has been projected for some years.

A proclamation, relative to the convocation of the States-General of the kingdom, has been issued by the King of Hanover, convoking a general assembly of the States, and fixing the 2nd of June next for the opening.

The opinion of the King of Prussia, respecting the commercial treaty with Holland, led the customs union to come to a favourable decision last week to give notice, on the 1st of July, of the expiration of the convention, so that it will expire on the 1st of January, 1842. Thus the German merchants are relieved from another cause of alarm.

It seems to be the intention of Russia to employ this year a very considerable force against the Circassian mountaineers. The troops in Georgia are, it is true, greatly reduced by typhus and other epidemic disorders.

An attempt has been made at Rome on the life of the Queen Dowager of Spain. The Queen was not hurt, and the man, who had no weapon, is presumed to be a lunatic.

During the ham-market just closed at Paris, the amount of hams disposed of...

We are happy to be able to announce a very promising movement on the abolition...

It may be as well to observe, that the section of the United States Constitution...

Referring to our dispute with the United States, and charging this country with...

The Leipsic Gazette mentions that Prince Metternich has lately declared, that...

A note addressed by the Congress in London to Czekh Eifeucq, the Turkish...

The Spectator says, "By some fatality, or by some extraordinary luck for the lawyer...

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 4th.—We regret to announce the death of N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.,...

Lord St. John's illness, which was to have been cured by the arrival of Alexandria with the continuous...

GENERAL ORDER. H.M.—Yes, Sir, dear Sir. H.M.—To be this second from the rabble!

Consols for Money closed at 89 1/2 to 3/4; ditto for the Account, 89 3/4 to 1/2; Three per Cent. Reduced, 8 1/2 to 1/4...

MILITARY.

4th Light Dragoon.—Capt. Houston and Lieut. Kemp have arrived from India.

21 Regt.—Lieuts. Stirling, Simmons, and Holdsworth have arrived from India.

16th.—The 1st division, on board the Becephalar, disembarked at Gravesend on the 15th April.

63d—Major Bayle has arrived from India, 83d—First Lieut. Lea has been relieved as...

23rd—Lieut. Gordon is appointed Acting Depot Adjuvant, vice English, prom. temp.

55th—The depot under command of Major Trevor has arrived at Chatham from Tynemouth.

ARTILLERY.—The Adelaide transport will convey a detachment of Artillery to the Isle of France.

Application has been made for tonnage for 600 men, from Chatham Garrison, for India...

The Queen has been pleased to grant to Ensign Townsend-Gun Morris, of her Majesty's 4th Regiment of Foot, a brevet commission...

The Earl of Cardigan has filled the measure of his unfitness for military command to overflowing.

The attention of the General Commanding-in-Chief has been called to the punishment of a soldier of the 11th Hussars, in the Riding-house at Boulogne...

It is well known that it is not the practice of this country to carry the penal sentences of the law into execution on the Lord's-day...

The General Commanding-in-Chief is therefore apprised that an officer in the situation of Lieutenant-General commanding a regiment, should have carried such a sentence into execution on Sunday.

The General Commanding-in-Chief desires that it may be clearly understood that the sentences of military courts are not to be carried into execution on the Lord's-day, excepting in cases of evident necessity...

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

is nugatory. But the remarkable points about his measure and his doctrine are the omissions. Lord John's bills, however, will do no harm; and that is much.

And Sir R. Peel said away, it has been remarked as he did, from the division on Mr. Colquhoun's motion against M. Ynouch College.

It was the first opportunity where he had of answering certain Conservative attacks upon him for his diffusion-of-knowledge lecture at Tanworth; and he did not flinch from the charge.

On this subject the Hereditary Prince of Cambridge-Schleitz is to marry the Princess Auguste of Cambridge.

Secrets of a Palace.—The by Jones has written in a long account of his late visit to Buckingham Palace.

H.M.—Well, Al, is it not pleasant to be thus a lion?

H.M.—Yes, Sir, dear Sir. H.M.—To be this second from the rabble!

H.M.—Oh, Al, for shame. H.M.—What! are you sleepy, Al?

H.M.—No, not sleepy but I want to go to bed—let us kiss the Princess.

H.M.—No, no, no, let me kiss the little dear (kisses the Princess). H.M.—Hush!

Bless thee, my own (Kisses it), I shall not be the last.

ROBERT ADAMS, Esq., who is invalided, will take his seat as one of the Lords of the Admiralty on his arrival from China.

MR. FRASER, of Red-bay-tree, has just put forth what we may fairly and sincerely call a first-rate one volume story, under the title of My Life by an Ecclesiastical Dissenter.

Our attention has been called to a poem which we have not yet seen, but which we will see its title is Satire in Love.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood upon Mr. Brunel, for the skill and talent he has displayed in the Thames Tunnel.

It is now seen that Tories can sit and hear a Conservative chief assert the value of sea-bathing, of many sports and pleasures.

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probably receive it, when to work in first rate style. The Chief and fifteen more were killed, five were wounded and a few prisoners were captured.

There is nothing of importance this week from the Punjab, at least, nothing new, except the daily exertions and rough rides of the cavalry.

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We have letters from the Troops belonging to Peshawar, dated 6th inst. and two marches from Jhaidah, it is to be held in all with them.

A piece of ground has been fixed upon for a "course." Great complaints are made of the irregularity of the daks; there was some talk of the Peshawar daks passing via Hansi.

We have much pleasure in being able to state that the ship, the North West, the Master of which is the well-known Captain, has been in the service of commerce.

DELHI.—The troops were out on Brigade on the 24th instant, when a royal salute and for de jure were fired in honor of Her Majesty's Birthday.

A Re-union, we are glad to say, takes place this evening at the Assembly room, we trust the presence of all who can come will afford encouragement for a series of parties on the good old fashion.

The weather has been as capricious as ever, hot winds, rain, and dust at runs, have alternately taken place of one another, the atmosphere on two occasions was so impregnated with dust for several hours, that writing or reading was quite out of the question.

The 10th N. I. have lost a most amiable and excellent officer, and the station a highly respected member of Society, by the death of Captain F. St. J. Sturt, who died at Meerut on the 21st instant.

Our police had ceoffins this week we regret to say is rather heavy. At Bassuth's hall, a few miles from Delhi, a murder was committed by Joe Shepherd on another, the murdered man was enticed into the hall of a nullah under the pretence of assisting to skin a dead deer.

Lucknow.—(16th May.) No news here, at present, and the King's Force (Zafar) are at an end for a time. Weather became very hot, and "Punkahs" gradually coming into use. We have had no rain for some days—Capt. and Mrs. Sturt and Family, on their way to Calcutta, arrived here a few days since from Satepore.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, MAY 26. The news this week consists of a small though not unimportant item from the Galle country; our readers will remember that we mentioned some numbers back that a force consisting of Captains Macaul's and Giffu's corps, some of Captain Christie's cavalry and a few guns had moved towards Kelat-i-Ghiffu.

