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“ Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.”

Vol. LII.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1841.

New Series No. 13.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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

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 Dispatch will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, Gratis.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette 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.

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

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

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

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

MARSHALL'S CODE 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 Enquiring 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. Rs. 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 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CYCLOPEDIA MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, 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; Respondentia Bonds, each Rs. 1 Ship's Articles, " " " " " 1 Policies of Insurance, " " " " " 1 Bills of Exchange, per set, " " " " " 8 Interest Bonds, " " " " " 8 Bills of Lading, " " " " " 8 Powers of Attorney, each, " " " " " 8

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine new Ship "SYCEE," D. JOLLY, Commander, 500 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Passage. Apply to HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL. Bombay, 29th Jan. 1841.

J. BARRON, Watchmaker, has received for Sale, a few superior 8 day Clocks with Steel Chains and Solid Wood Cases made expressly for the Climate, also some first rate Silver Hunting Watches. Meadow Street, 29th Jan. 1841.

LETTERS OVERLAND.

MR. WAGHORN'S AGENCY.

THE undersigned will register all Letters, Parcels, &c. for Europe to the care of Messrs. WAGHORN AND Co., at their Establishment, 13, Meadow Street.

Mr. WAGHORN'S Packet will be closed at 1 precisely on Monday the 1st of February next.

An after Packet will be kept open till 3 P. M. of that day.

They are also prepared to treat with such of the Passengers, proceeding by the next Steamer, who may be disposed to go through Messrs. WAGHORN AND Co. Antiquated Papers, (in addition to the one already published) certifying the efficiency of Mr. WAGHORN'S arrangements, as also the attention paid by his Agents at Suez, &c. can be seen on application to the under-mentioned, which will clearly prove that Mr. WAGHORN has not in the least relaxed from that attention and assiduity for which he was formerly so highly praised.

COLLETT AND Co.

Agents to Messrs. Waghorn and Co.

Bombay, 29th Jan. 1841.

THE " BOMBAY AGENDA."

will be positively delivered to Subscribers

ON MONDAY, THE 8TH FEBRUARY.

THE Editor trusts that the numerous additions and usual matter, and particularly the correctness with which the whole work is got through, will plead as an apology for the unavoidable delay in its issue.

Subscribers are informed that the Agenda is printed of two sizes, viz. that with the Diary being about 15 laches long by 6 wide, and the edition without the Diary is of the usual Octavo size.

N. B.—The Army List and list of Inhabitants will be corrected up to 1st February.

Bombay, 29th January 1841.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will Sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 4th of February, at his Residence Maazagon unless previously disposed of, part of the handsome and Modern Household Furniture and property of Lieut. J. ESTRIDGE, Engineers, leaving the Presidency.

The same comprises, large square Mahogany Dining Table, round Jackwood Tables, Card Tables, Tea Poy, Sideboard, Blackwood Couches, Jackwood Ditto Chairs, a Glass Desert Set, Moon Lamps, hanging Lamps, Chiffoniers, a handsome Wardrobe and full sized double bed (both by Ferrar) Wardrobes, Chival Glass, Dressing and Washing Tables, handsome Engravings with Gilt Frames, Carpets, China Matting, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

ALSO.

An Eight day Clock, a Shigram with Horse and Harness, and a large and valuable Collection of Plants in Pots, comprising Laurels, Rose, Edwards, Geraniums &c. &c.

The property will be on view from the 2nd Proximo.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 29th Jan. 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place on Friday the 29th January 1841, at the Exchange Rooms, precisely at 11 A. M. where the attendance of Subscribers is respectfully solicited.

PRANKISSER DEY AND CO'S.

THIRD LOTTERY, 1841.

ALL PRIZES.

On 30 Renewed Reserved Whole Tickets of the last Day's Drawing of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 752 Chances at Company's Rupees 25 per each. Chance or in advance 15 Rupees, balance 10 Rupees.

On half Tickets, 13 Rupees per chance.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1 Prize of 4 Whole Tickets.

1 do. of 2 do. do.

2 do. of one each 2 do. do.

4 do. of 1/2 each 2 do. do.

8 do. of 1/4 each 2 do. do.

32 do. of 1/16 each 2 do. do.

64 do. of 1/32 each 4 do. do.

128 do. of 1/64 each 4 do. do.

512 do. of 1/256 each 8 do. do.

752 Prizes 30 Reserved Whole Tickets.

1st. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount, Company's Rupees 25 at once or only 15 as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining their respective Prize Tickets will be deliverable after the conclusion of the Drawing.

2nd. 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.

3rd. Early applications is solicited for Tickets to the Projector at his Office No. 12 Waterloo Street opposite Messrs Dykes and Co. or near the Auckland Hotel.

FRANKISSER DEY AND Co. Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY, Trustee.

FOR SALE.

A SPOTTED BULL TERRIER, warranted to be good, and a White Dog, between Mastiff and Bull, aged 4 months. Apply to Capt. HENDERSON on board the "Shakespeare," or to PESTONJEE, Dabash, at the Office of Messrs. SKINNER AND Co. Bombay, 29th January 1841.

TO LET.—That large and commodious House called

THE MESS HOUSE.

Near the Church, Commanding one of the finest views of the Hills, and looking extensively over the Sea, it comprises one large room and 4 Bed rooms and is neatly furnished.

Plans with a List of Furniture &c. may be seen on application to

WOOLER AND Co.

Bombay Green, 29th Jan. 1841.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage below the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expenses incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously deposite its in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.

Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY: Depty. Comy. Genl's Office, 13th January, 1841.

The Sportsman.

MADRAS SPRING MEETING 1841.

FOURTH DAY.—MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY.

1st RACE.—Sweepstakes for 500 Rupees each, for all Arabs, 8st. 4lbs. each, Cape, New South Wales and Country bred to carry 10lbs. and English 2st extra. Winners once 5lbs. twice 8lbs. 3rd 1 stone—2 1/2 miles. To close on 15th December and name the day before the race.—Three Subscribers or no race.

Mr. Fox's... G. A. H. Glengour 8st. 12lbs. C. Price. 1

Mr. Taylor's... B. K. A. H. Hazard 8st. 9lbs. 2

Mr. Smollett's... B. A. E. G. Darfour 10st. 12lbs. dr Time—1m. 9s. 2m. 10s. 3m. 10s. 4m. 14s. 5m. 18s. won easy.

2d RACE.—Presented to the Madras Course, the Armenian Cup, free for all Horses, three quarters of a mile. Arabs 8st. 4lbs. Cape, New South Wales and Country bred, 9st. and English Horses 11st. To close on the 1st January, and name the day before the Race.—Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. Birch names B. E. G. Darfour Mr. Thornhill. 1

Mr. Fox's... G. A. H. Sallaehan... 2

Mr. Hallett's... G. C. H. Boots... 3

Mr. Taylor's... G. A. H. The Thig... 4

Mr. Owen's... B. C. H. Fly fisher... 5

Mr. Smollett's... W. A. H. Fearnaught... dr Time—28m.—1m. 27s.

3d RACE.—A Plate of 50 Gold Mohurs, for all Arab Horses weight for age. Heats, round the Course. Entrance 15 Gold Mohurs, 5 forfeit. To close and name 15th December.

Mr. Smollett's... W. A. H. Fearnaught G Smith. 1 1

Mr. Taylor's... G. A. H. Spring 7st. 12lbs. 2

Mr. Hallett's... B. A. H. Vestige 7st. 12lbs. 3 dr Time—11m. 14s. 2m. 21s. 3m. 18s. 4m. 20s. 2m. 22s. 3m. 21s. won easy.

Athenaeum, January 19.

THE CALCUTTA HOUNDS.

January 15.—The fixture this morning at Gurea Haut, brought together, a goodish field, amongst which were some every sporting looking nags and men. The hounds were scarcely out of the van at the far end of the village than they

got upon a drag to the left of the road: the pack took it up at once, and went away merrily, bending to the right, and soon recrossing the road; the varmint, however, had made up his mind how to run, took them an extensive ring, across a very rough country, and through the high bamboo jungle to the right of the road, and back towards his point of departure, close to which he went to ground in a drain, where he was left, after spending full twenty minutes in fruitless effects to drag him out.

The performance of the hounds this day as well as Gowrepora a few days ago, must satisfy all, that they are true hunting hounds; all that is required is a little moisture, for, with a better scent few jackals will live long before them.

It was this morning so dark, when the hounds were let out of the van, that the opposite sides of the road could hardly be distinguished, owing to this what most Sportsmen consider the most beautiful part of hunting (seeing hounds first get on a drag and settle to it) was lost, and hurry scurry became the order of the day.

It would perhaps be better never to let the hounds out of the van till quite, day light, otherwise it is almost impossible to prevent them at once slipping away, and may hap through all the labyrinths of a village for as jackals prowling all night, there they can almost always in any part of one hit on a drag. Besides, in day light a view may be got, and the hands lifted so as to force him out of his usual haunt, without doing which, a jackal like a hare, will never go straight away.—Englishman, January 16.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1841.

Rugonath Hurrechunderjee, to be unsworn assistant to the collector of customs, in succession to Manookjee Cursetjee proceeding to Europe.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, L. R. REID, Chief Secy.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1841.

Mr. J. W. Hadow acting 2nd assistant collector of Rutungeere, is allowed an extension of leave to the 15th proximo, to remain at the Presidency for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 27th January 1841.

Mr. E. M. Suart, second assistant to the collector of Shalpoor, is allowed an extension for 15 days, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 17th ultimo.

Mr. S. Mansfield, acting 2nd assistant to the collector of Tanna, is allowed leave to remain at the Presidency for one month, on private affairs.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1841.

Lieutenant T. Edmunds, assistant to the resident in the Persian Gulf, is allowed leave of absence on sick certificate, from the 1st April 1840, to the 30th April 1841.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1841.

The leave of absence on private affairs, granted on the 21st ultimo, to Esuign H. A. Adams, adjutant of the Sawant Warree local corps, is extended to the 20th proximo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1841.

The Reverend R. Ward, junior presidency and garrison chaplain, and acting archdeacon, and acting senior chaplain, is allowed leave of absence for one year, to proceed to Egypt on sick certificate.

Assistant Surgeon Pitcairn, superintendent of Vaccination, North East Division of Gozerat, is allowed leave of absence from the 25th instant to the 25th proximo, to proceed to the presidency on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1841.

The Reverend G. Morison, having arrived by the ship Thomas Coutts on the 22nd instant, pursuant to his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, is admitted an assistant chaplain on the Ecclesiastical establishment of this presidency.

The Reverend G. Morison, is appointed chaplain at Aden.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1841.

No. 57 of 1841.—Lieutenant J. C. Salkeld of the 5th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 58 of 1841.—Captain R. Foster of the Engineer Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 59 of 1841.—Ensign H. A. Taylor of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, is at his own request, transferred to the 5th Regiment Native Infantry as Junior Ensign.

No. 60 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract, Paras. 1 and 2 of the Honorable Court's Letter No. 73 dated 18th November 1840.

Para. 1 We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, viz:—

Major W. H. Waterfield,

J. R. Woodhouse (Overland.)

Captain Herbert Jacob.

Lieutenant Joseph Tait.

" G. Bainbridge,

" H. A. Prescott, (in January, or February.)

Assistant Surgeon John Scott, in January (Overland.)

Assistant Surgeon F. Forbes (Overland.)

2. We have granted additional leave to the following Officers, viz:—

Captain R. Long Shawe..... } for 6 months.

Lieutenant F. Forbes..... }

2nd Lieutenant W. Hodgson..... }

Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1841.

No. 61 of 1841.—Acting Assistant Surgeon R. Gurney is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy, for the purpose of relieving Assistant Surgeon K. H. Davidson, whose Services are required in the Military Department.

No. 62 of 1841.—The undermentioned Officers are appointed a Committee to assemble on Monday next the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., to inspect and report on certain Tents made up by the Contractor, which will be pitched on the Esplanade outside the Church Gate, for that purpose.

President.

Captain W. M. Webb, Artillery.

Members.

Lieutenant J. W. Renny, Quarter Master 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant J. Pottinger, 2nd Battalion Artillery.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1841.

No. 64 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army, the following extract paras. 1 & 2 of the Honorable Court's Letter No. 78, dated 2nd ultimo.

1. We have appointed Mr. Elijah Impey (now at your Establishment) an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment subject to the usual conditions.

2. Mr. Impey's order of rank will be transmitted to you in due course.

No. 65 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army, the following extract paras. 1 & 2 of the Hon'ble Court's Letter No. 76, dated 25th November last.

1. We have appointed Mr. Lewis Pelly, now abroad, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, subject to the usual conditions.

2. Mr. Pelly's order of rank will be transmitted in due course.

No. 66 of 1841.—Captain Fulljames of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is directed, at his own request, to resume his appointment of Assistant to the Mint Engineer.

Lieutenant J. Estridge of the Engineers, is appointed Executive Engineer at Poona.

Lieutenant J. H. G. Cawford of the Engineers, is appointed Executive Engineer at Ahmednuggur, and will join his appointment as soon as the duty on which he is at present employed, the Chimbor Causway, is completed.

Lieutenant G. B. Munroe of the Engineers, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer at Belgaum, during the absence of Captain Harris.

No. 67 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council considers it necessary to correct an erroneous impression, which has gained ground, that the Honorable Court's suspension, by their Letter of 29th November 1837, of the Regulations of 1796, against Regimental Officers receiving a pecuniary consideration for retiring from the Service, may be extended to other cases beside those of strictly Regimental and Army rise, and to announce, that the giving or receiving either directly or indirectly, of any pecuniary or valuable consideration for vacating, or for succeeding immediately or eventually to any Staff or other appointment whatever, is an unauthorized transaction, and will be visited, both to the Officer giving and to the Officer receiving such consideration, with the severest penalties which it may be in the power of Government to inflict.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, Acting Secretary to Govt.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26th.—Capt. P. Greham, Queen's Royals from Dees.

do. 28th. Ensign H. B. Hopper, 31st B. N. I.

do. do. Asst. Surgeon P. Baddely.

do. do. Surgeon J. J. Cunningham, M. Staff, from Poona.

do. do. Lieut. R. Miles, 2d Regt. E. Lt. Infy, from Poona.

Lieutenant G. B. Kempthorne, by the "Buckinghamshire."

Lieutenant H. C. Bourleson. No. 8 of 1841.—With reference to General order No. 55 dated 6th June 1840, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of the Hon'ble Court's Letter No. 90, dated 2nd ultimo.

We have learned with regret that you have found it necessary to suspend Mr. Midshipman Timbrell from the Service, for habitual drunkenness, disobedience to orders, and contempt of authority, we cannot suffer a person guilty of such misconduct any longer to remain in the Naval Service of the East India Company, and we accordingly direct that his name be erased from the list of Midshipmen of the Indian Navy.

No. 9 of 1841.—The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract from the Hon'ble Court's letter No. 77 dated 11th November 1840.

Referring to our Letter to you in this Department dated the 1st July last No. 42, we have to acquaint you, that we have granted to Lieutenant G. B. Kempthorne of the Indian Navy, an extension of leave for the period of two months.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, Acting Secretary to Govt

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Honourable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of February next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, Actg. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 10th Nov. 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

Table with columns: ARRIVALS.—None. SAILED. Jan. 28th.—Ship Nurbudda, F. Patrick, Master, to Malabar Coast Madras and Calcutta.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: E. I. C. VESSELS. Receiving Ship Hastings. SCHOONERS. Taptce. Royal Tiger. Brig. Pallanurus.

Merchant Vessels.

Table with columns: ENGLISH. Sovereign. Ophelia and Ann. Parsee. Ingleborough. Memnon. Sycee. Charles Grant.

Table with columns: PORTUGUESE. Brig (War) Cassador Africano.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Table with columns: Vessels, Agents, Destination, To Sail. Includes entries for A Steamer, Lady Clarke, Parsee, Memnon, Thomas Coutts, Ingleborough, Charles Grant, Sycee, Shakespeare, Hugh Walker, Hannah, Colonel Newall, Caudahar, Sir H. Compton, Ophelia and Ann, Singapore Packet, Mary Gordon, Sovereign, Hindoostan.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.—At Bombay, on the 24th January, Mr. J. R. Dunstan, aged 38 years.



CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. DEAR SIR,—A Circular dated Madras January 14th announces to the Madras Army, that "a Retiring Fund is established" on Captain McKenzie's plan what that is I know not, but

I cannot help feeling that what is good for the Madras, may be made applicable to the Bombay Army. Every one is so impressed with the advantages of a Retiring Fund, that they would greedily seize upon any feasible plan. Now the Madras Army have almost unanimously decreed the plan adopted by them as feasible. Let us follow their footsteps. I call upon you who so lately were in our ranks, and must still retain some fellow feeling about you, to dedicate your energies to stirring up the apathetic through the means of your pages, and to expound to the Army, the principles and merits of a fund which has met with the sanction of so large a portion of our Madras brethren. The task I know will be an agreeable one.

A. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF BOMBAY GAZETTE. DEAR SIR,—If you will be good enough to give the following queries a space in your excellent journal, probably the subjects giving rise to much inconvenience may meet the eye of the proper authorities, and be removed.

1st. It is universally required, that all Custom Houses should be situated in such a place as may enable its officers to preserve a vigilant watchfulness over the transactions of traffic carried on in its vicinity, and to exact the requisite and lawful duty upon the various articles that are continually being shipped or landed. The propriety and necessity for so situating a Custom House being acknowledged, I beg to be informed of the reason or reasons why the one lately directed by Government to be built at Caranjah, to protect Government Interests in the trade carried on there, should be erected on almost the top of the Hill? and by whose sound policy such was proposed, and whether the site was chosen to suit the Collector's convenience and pleasure, or to facilitate (?) the performance of the duties of his Department, by necessitating all goods and articles to be conveyed up the Hill for examination, a distance from the landing place of nearly 2 miles? (1)

2nd. How is it, that the Sobina or Watch Boat instead of guarding the Harbour, endeavouring to apprehend Smugglers &c., and in fact, vigilantly protecting the interests of Government, afloat—day and night, is permitted to leave the Caranjah Harbour for, sometimes, a whole day or night on a trip to Bombay with the Sir Carcoon, and, often, his family on board? Is this, in any way, in accordance with the purpose for which it was placed there?

3rd. Is 11 and 3 past 11 o'clock the regulated time for the Sir Carcoon to attend his duties at office? I strongly imagine it to be 10.

Your Constant Reader, "ONE INTERESTED IN THE PUBLIC GOOD," 28th January 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce direct me to request that you will do them the favor of giving publicity in your next issue to the subjoined communication, regarding the "Europe" Captain H. Cole, bound from London to this Port, which has been handed to them for the purpose by the gentlemen whose address it bears.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, T. J. A. SCOTT, Acting Secretary. Bombay Chamber of Commerce, } 28th January 1841.

Per "John King," Mauritius, 23rd November 1840. MESSRS. FORBES & Co. Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—We beg to inform you that the "Europe" Captain H. Cole, bound to your Port from Liverpool * put in here on the 15th instant, very leaky, and that the Cargo is now in the course of being discharged for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the leak. The vessel experienced very heavy weather to the Eastward of the Cape, and from her apparently shaken and weak condition, we are doubtful as to whether the repairs she will require can be effected in this Port, the Captain has however consigned himself to us, and we shall pay every attention to the interests of all parties concerned.

As we observe that you are consignees of part of the cargo, we send you this information for your government, and we should feel obliged if you would do us the favor to make it public at your Chamber of Commerce, for the benefit of the other consignees. We shall have this pleasure again after the survey on the vessel has been completed.

And we remain, meanwhile, Dear Sirs, Yours faithfully, HUNTER ARBUTHNOT & Co. * This would appear to be an error, the Ship belonging to the Port of London.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Address to the QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY AND HER ROYAL CONSORT on the birth of the Princess Royal will be for signature at the Town Hall, until Saturday the 30th instant.

L. C. C. RIVETT, Sheriff. 26th January 1841.



THE GAZETTE.

Friday, January 29, 1841.

An Inquest was held yesterday morning on the Body of a young boy, belonging to the Central Schools, Byculla, who had been killed by the kick of a Horse the previous evening, the deceased had imprudently struck the Horse with a Broom while feeding near the Master's Quarters—a Verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. An Inquest was also held in Lowerchaol Division on the Body of a man of the Bandarey Caste, who had in a

state of drunkenness and excitement jumped into a well near his House, about Eight o'clock the previous night, a verdict was returned that "deceased wilfully drowned himself."

And another at the Apollo Bunder on the Body of a Seede belonging to the "Charger" Coal Vessel, who had secreted himself on Board the Cleopatra Steamer while at Aden and come on to Bombay, and in attempting in the night of Sunday last to swim on shore was drowned before assistance could be rendered, and a verdict was returned accordingly.

An Inquest was also held yesterday afternoon at Warree Bunder Mazagon on the Bodies of two young female children who were killed by the Earth falling on them in the early part of the morning at a part lately excavated, for the materials in making the new Road, by its side, under Nowrojee Hill.—It appeared that the children had been together picking out the Red Earth, without being sensible of their danger when the Bank fell in upon them, a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

We lay before our readers a Petition from the Mercantile Community of Bombay to the Houses of Parliament on the subject of our present relations with China. This Port suffers more by the interruption of the Trade than perhaps any other in India, and the Custom House returns quoted in the Petition sufficiently prove the fact. The British Public have a decided right to remonstrate when they see their money lavished in feeble attempts, or fatal idleness, and we are glad to see such a Petition forwarded home, and would call on every one who has the Commercial prosperity of this Port at heart, to come forward and sign this Petition. It may be as well to remark that it will lie on the Table of the Exchange Rooms for signature the whole of this day, and we trust that it will bear the signature of the whole European and Native Mercantile population on the Island.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled. The Humble Petition of the undersigned European and Native Merchants, Resident at Bombay, in the East Indies.

SHEWETH, That your Petitioners are all engaged in Trade at Bombay, one of the most considerable and important branches of which trade has hitherto been the Commerce with China.

That previous to the late interruption the Annual Exports to China amounted to £2,668,593 and the Imports to £1,699,193—while it has always formed a most valuable channel of remittance, and afforded in this respect the greatest facilities to the direct trade between Great Britain and India; and has besides given employment to a large number of Vessels, not only belonging to Ship Owners in Great Britain, but also to Native Merchants resident in Bombay, the latter of burthen from 400 to 1400 Tons each, solely engaged in this branch of Commerce.

That early in the year 1839, this valuable trade was suddenly interrupted, under circumstances so well known to your Right Honorable House as to render any detail of them here unnecessary, and up to the latest date from China, 7th December 1840, it was still obstructed. That though a partial Trade has been carried on since the first interruption occurred, yet the Merchants generally have been unwilling to risk property in it; and this fact is evidenced by the official returns of the Bombay Custom House for the year from the 1st May 1839, to the 30th April 1840, which give the value of the Exports at £634,240 and the Imports at £405,058, exhibiting a decrease from the amount already stated for the same period in 1838 | 39 of £2,034,263 in the Exports, and in the Imports £1,294,135. Not only, however, has the interruption of our free intercourse with China resulted in the depression of the direct trade with that country, but has also occasioned a serious and extensive derangement of the other branches of general trade.

That a period of nearly two years has now elapsed since the first obstruction of trade, and by the latest intelligence its speedy re-establishment on a firm, stable, and honorable footing, continues unobtainable.

That your Petitioners without enquiring into the nature of the instructions received by the British authorities in China, or how they have been followed, would now briefly draw the attention of your Right Honorable House to the events as they occurred during this period. In May 1839, all British subjects were expelled from Canton, and the trade virtually closed. On the 21st June 1840 Commodore Sir J. G. Bremer, with the First Division of the expedition, arrived at Macao, proclaimed a blockade of the River and Port of Canton, and sailed to the Northward. On the 28th idem, the Admiral also entered Macao, and two days afterwards followed Commodore Bremer with the Second Division. The 5th July was marked by the Capture of Chusan and the occupation of the Island by the British Troops. On the 29th July the Admiral, and Capt. Elliott the Superintendent, proceeded to Pe-chee-lee, where they arrived on the 10th August. On the 30th August, Capt. Elliott, held a conference with the Imperial Commissioner, Keshen, when it was arranged at the request of the latter, that further negotiation should take place at Canton, whether it was understood, the Emperor would send a High Commissioner to treat on his part. On the 21st November the Admiral returned to Macao, and about the same time Keshen, the High Commissioner deputed by the Emperor, also arrived at Canton. On the 29th November, the resignation of the Admiral was publicly announced, and it was notified that his duties as Commissioner had devolved on the remaining Commissioner Capt. Elliott. On the 4th December at Canton, Keshen is stated to have declined to meet Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries, and that the latter gave notice that they would await him until the 17th, when, in the event of his non-arrival, they would immediately have recourse to hostilities—which is the latest intelligence your Petitioners have received. That the demonstrations of the force of British arms which took place at Chusan, Macao, and on

some occasions along the coast, struck terror and consternation for the time into the minds of such of the Chinese as were witnesses to them, and led all interested in the success of the expedition to anticipate the best results from its future progress, but in the interval which has been allowed to elapse, the effect has been greatly diminished, if not entirely lost, for it would appear by the last intelligence, that the Mandarin and other officers at Canton have again assumed the haughty tone of insolence which before marked their behaviour.

That though the facts already stated clearly demonstrate how much the interests of the Port of Bombay in particular are affected by whatever stops or interrupts the British Trade with China, and prove that your Petitioners are not led to make the present appeal to your Right Honorable House without strong and urgent reasons for so doing, yet in a general point of view the question is one of such magnitude and importance, involving as it does alike the direct trade between China and England, and that between India and China, and the large Revenues derived both by the British and Indian Governments from these important branches of Commerce, that your Petitioners are the more confident in now praying that your Right Honorable House may be pleased to take the subject of our present relations with China into view, and favorable consideration, with the vigorous and decided measures as may seem to effect the speedy renewal of the trade on a firm and permanent footing, such as may tend alike to the security of property, and to the honour of the British name.

And your Petitioners &c.

We are sorry to hear that a great many robberies are occurring in the Southern Concan, and that the almost deserted Camp of Dapolee is quite infested with gangs of Thieves. The Veteran Battalion is already overworked, and cannot spare men to go out after robbers, neither do we conceive that it was ever the intention of Government that they should, and yet the poor old fellows do almost all the outpost work of both Concans, from Demann in the North to the Fort of Raree near Goa in the South, and with the exception of a Party at Rutnagiri there are no other regular Troops, and if a row did occur which is by no means unlikely such mischief might be done before a remedy could be applied.—We would invite the attention of the authorities to this subject, and particularly notice the severe duties exacted of the old Veterans, who in the down hill of life are obliged to work as hard as if with their old Regiments in the line,—whereas the Government Order which embodied the Corps stated, they were only to be employed on easy Garrison duty, and now they only Troops who look after the Company's Ropes and Treasuries from Kela Mahim to Malwan, while their time of Service is lengthened out and made double what it is in the line. This is too bad and should be amended.

THE Madras Papers of the 20th of January announce the sudden decease of their Commander in Chief Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, the cause appears to have been apoplexy. His Excellency had attended Council on the 19th instant, and on his return was preparing for his Evening drive when he was suddenly attacked, and though copiously bled never rallied. He was a very distinguished officer and commanded a Body of the Spanish Cavalry during the Peninsula War with great honor to himself, and much to the satisfaction of his superior Officers, he was a K. C. B. and K. G. H. He arrived in Madras on the 1st of August, and zealously fulfilled his duties up to the time of his decease. He had much Indian experience, having served previously as Military Secretary to Lord William Bentinck when Governor General, and his loss will be severely felt by the Madras Army as he had every requisite for Command joined to much kindness of heart and private worth. His sudden death has caused universal regret at the Sister Presidency. Sir Robert Dick we believe as next senior officer will succeed to the command of the forces.

It is with feelings of deep regret and concern that we announce the death of Sir SAMUEL WHITTINGHAM, Commander in Chief of this Presidency, which took place most unexpectedly yesterday evening. His Excellency having been to all appearance in perfect health a couple of hours previous. He had we hear attended a meeting of Council, and was preparing to take his evening drive, when alarming symptoms suddenly appeared, and notwithstanding the prompt exertions of medical aid, he was carried off by apoplexy after a very short interval. During the brief period His Excellency has held command of the Madras Army, his conduct has ensured him the esteem of all ranks by whom his loss will be deeply lamented.

Sir SAMUEL WHITTINGHAM was a Knight Commander of the Bath, a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Colonel of H. M. 71st Regiment; he entered the service in 1803, attained his Lieutenant Colonelcy in 1811, was made Major General in 1825, and Lieutenant General in 1838, in which year the Colonelcy of the 71st Regiment was conferred upon him. He served with distinction throughout the Peninsular War, during greater part of which he commanded the Spanish Cavalry and was wounded at the battle of Talavera. Previous to his appointment of Commander in Chief at Madras, he held the Chief command in the Windward and Leeward Islands, and had also served in India as Military Secretary to Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK. His appointment to the Command of this Presidency took place in November 1839; he sailed from England in the Minerva in April last and arrived at Madras on the 1st of Au-

gust, when he immediately assumed the command. He shortly afterwards proceeded to the seat of Government at the Neilgherries to be formally sworn in as a Member of Council, and after inspecting the troops at Bangalore and other stations on his way back, returned to the Presidency in October. So suddenly and unexpectedly has the melancholy event taken place by which the Army has lost its Chief, that cards had been issued for a fancy ball at his residence to-morrow evening, and every preparation made for an entertainment on a grand scale—arrangements which the stroke of death has most awfully frustrated.

The remains of this gallant and much respected Officer, whose term of command here has been so brief, will be interred this evening at St. Mary's Church in Fort St. George, with all the honours due to his rank. The Flag-staff and the Shipping in the Roads, have had their ensigns hoisted half mast high on the announcement of his death.—Madras Spectator, Jan. 20.

"A. B." calls upon us to stir up the officers of the Bombay Army to establish a Retiring Fund on the Madras Plan, which has been promulgated by Captain McKenzie for the Infantry Branch and finally established. We would indeed devote our energies to the task if we could hope for a favourable issue, and truly the McKenzie plan is so simple, that we know not how any one after reading his Pamphlet can arrive at any other conclusion, not only of its perfect feasibility, but the ease with which it might be set a going without pressing heavily on the junior grades. In the Bombay Army at present as far as we recollect, the Linestep on an average occurrence in from five to six years. By the Madras plan this might be reduced to 3 years or thereabouts. This to the Major gives half the time to wait, while when promoted he would soon be eligible to receive back all his money in the shape of annuity as Lieutenant Colonel. In fact the whole scheme is a sort of Savings Bank, by which parties receive not only all their hoards of years when most required, but also with interest. But there is another consideration which must not be overlooked, and that is the speedy attainment of superior rank. The Madras Army if they stick to their plan will and must go a head. They will soon have Field Officers from among those who in Bengal and Bombay would be sticking fast as Regimental Captains. Suppose then what has been so often talked about does take place, and the Madras Army be incorporated with the Bombay, how pleasant will it be for the Officers of the Bombay Army to find themselves super-elevated by means of half their standing in the Service. Government neither will nor can do more for the service, and it behoves the officers if they have any regard for their own interests to be up and stirring for themselves. As far as our feeble advocacy goes, any proposition for a Retiring Fund shall have our strenuous support, but it is of no use to call on those to rise who are unwilling to assist themselves. The officers of the Bombay Infantry should be true to themselves, and we make this one appeal more to them to see if there be any public spirit for the common good of the whole body left. If there be, we once more say to our quondam Comrades as the Duke of Wellington did to the Guards at Waterloo "Up lads and at it" (i. e. the Fund).

As Burke once expressed it, we are not in our advocacy of a Theatrical representation and the erection of a Theatre in Bombay, disposed to give up the question, "and be treated like the Frogs in an Air Pump by way of experiment." It is for those admirers of the British Drama to bear this homely truth in mind, and rally round the standard of Shakspeare with a determination to stand or fall with the measure. The Petition presented to our worthy Governor was forwarded to England to abide the decision of the Court of Directors, whether it will ever be accorded to, time only will shew. In the meanwhile why do not the Inhabitants of Bombay start a subscription, they are never behind hand in relieving the wants of others, and we are convinced that Theatrical representations might be made the means of contributing to the success of the many charitable Institutions of which Bombay abounds, the scheme is found to answer well in England. Look at the number of Charities that annually engage a Theatre, pay all expenses, including even Performers, and find the speculation still well, and why should it not extend to this country. The European population of the Ducks has greatly increased since the downfall of our old Drury,—surely they cannot be all of a temperament opposed to Dramatic representation. The reason why the scheme has been rendered in-operative, is, of account of the community being so much divided respecting a Theatre's merits, now for those who have an aversion to it, we would say, make a point of shewing your aversion by not partaking of the benefit of it, and you will thus ostentatiously declare your sentiments, but do not by your constant reiteration "of the dread consequences attendant on visiting a Theatre" deter others from following their own inclinations. We cannot believe that the habits of the people are so opposed to the poetical temperament, that the Drama should be merely patronised to give a vent to animal spirits, and that its intellectual

influence should not be felt generally. We know, (at least we suspect) that Theatrical entertainments of the highest order have not taken root amongst the people. Yet still this is not to be assigned as a cause why a beginning should not be made. It may be considered by some that it is about as hopeful a task to overcome the scruples which put a veto upon the use of the stage in Bombay, as for a modern adventurer to erect a Nassau Balloon and proceed home overland. But does the opposition which is manifested to the cause, by many, mark the progress of a liberal and enlightened feeling? No, we unhesitatingly say decidedly not. It is sufficient that a certain quantity of harmless amusement be afforded to the public, and if Theatrical entertainments tend to effect this why not encourage them. Surely the rest might be safely left to the pulpit and the return of Sunday.

Our Calcutta Papers to the 16th of January give us a few items of information and by that medium we get a peep at a "Canton Press of the 5th of December. The new Imperial Commissioner Keshen has arrived at Canton, and is said to have refused an interview with Lin. It is said Keshen is coming to the Bogue Forts to negotiate with the Admiral, and that the Canton people are very violent against the English and averse to Keshen's proceeding to the Forts. We can only hope they will bring on some decisive action. From Chusan we learn that as the weather grows colder the mortality among the Troops decreases, but a number of the Sick are too far gone ever to be set on their legs again while the expedition lasts. Captain Elliot has addressed a letter "To Her Majesty's Subjects engaged in Commerce at the Island of Chusan." Like all that effete Plenipotentiaries State Papers, it is full of emptiness, and really "signifying nothing." It consists of three paragraphs. In one "He hopes the Trade of Chusan!!! may extend, and he has drawn the subject to the particular notice of Her Majesty's Government. In the next he states the Admiral and Governor of Chusan (Elliot and Burrell) will afford the said Trade facility and protection. In the third and concluding Para. he says that if any Treaty be entered into with the Chinese Government, the Commercial interests of the Port of Chusan will be carefully heeded!!! Now after such rubbish as this what is to be expected? Captain Elliot like the old man in the Arabian Nights did to Sindbad, sticks to our interests in China (or rather his own) and cannot be shaken out of his Saddle. Sindbad got rid of his burthen by making him drunk, and if the Mercantile Community of China could get the gallant Captain to take a strong dose of Opium, he might possibly be forwarded to join his relative the Admiral in England, without any great loss of our national Dignity and honor on the present occasion. We fear that the Chinese Expedition will be the wonderful folly of the day, expense of no common magnitude and no commensurate results. We look for patchwork of all kinds, we have begun badly and so we apprehend we shall continue. The old monopoly of the East India Company was after all the glorious day of our commercial connection with the Celestial Empire. If the Supercargoes had a row it was settled by the Hong Merchants, and our National dignity was never compromised but now what have we gained by the throwing open the Trade? Nothing but loss and vexation. England will pay more in the shape of Taxes to defray the expenses of this Expedition in a short time, than her children would have gained for years in the reduced price of Tea. We have had an inglorious War and we fear it will be succeeded by a truckling Peace. If that be the case we shall indeed have retrograded in the eyes not only of the Chinese, but every Eastern power from China to the Straits of Malacca and Burmah. We have yet two hopes left in Sir J. G. Bremer and Sir Hugh Gough. If these two cards do not turn up trumps we shall certainly lose the game by honors, as well as by a trick.

We were yesterday favored with papers and letters from Singapore to the 17th of December, and from Macao to the 17th of that month. The former mention the arrival of Admiral Elliot at Singapore, in the *Vologe*, on the 17th and that some sales of Benares Opium had been effected, at Spanish dollars 325 per chest. The latter state that the Imperial Envoy, Keshen, has positively refused to go to the Bogue to meet Captain Elliot; that he has ordered the fleet to remove from Chumpee, and further, that any communication Capt. Elliot has to make, must be done through the medium of an inferior Mandarin at Macao. He has also sent additional troops and a quantity of gunny-bags to the Bogue Fort. It is the intention of Commodore Bremer, to wait until the 17th of December, and in the event of Keshen not making his appearance, to commence hostilities and attack the Bogue Forts, so that the next arrival from China, will, in all probability, bring us very important information. This proceeding on the part of the Chinese Commissioner, is nothing more than what we expected. The Elliot has allowed themselves to be "pretty considerably dumbugged," and all that our force has done, will have to be done over again. The *Water Witch* reached Macao on the 6th, only sixteen days from Singapore, a splendid passage at this season. Opium is said to have suddenly advanced \$p.

Drs. 50 per chest, but no confidence can be placed in this intelligence, received from Tong-koon.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated by a dinner at Mr. Matheson's, when the health of Lord Auckland was given with great applause followed by the tune "Nae Luck about the Hoose," which was considered a very appropriate tune to the state of affairs in China.—*Hurkaru*, January 16.

(From the Canton Press December 5.) The most positive intelligence has reached here that the Imperial Commissioner Keshen arrived at Canton in the latter days of last week, and it is generally stated that he has already proceeded towards the Bogue; this however, requires confirmation. The Chinese say that Keshen refused to have an interview with Lin, but that he admitted the visits from the Fooyen and the Tartar General. That the late Governor of Canton, Tang Tingching, whose arrival at Canton from Fohkeen we reported a fortnight since, has been there at all, is now denied: there seems to be something mysterious about the late movements of this personage, who by some is represented as on his way to Peking by order of the Court, and by others it is whirped that he lies dying somewhere on the road, his desperate circumstances having tempted him to swallow poison. There is, however, much uncertainty in all these rumours, which are frequently contradictory, since it is also said that Tang had an interview with Keshen which lasted three hours. The greatest excitement is said to prevail in Canton among all classes, and numerous are the reports with which the credulity of the people is amused, but if we are correctly informed, the most prominent feeling among the people is hostile to the English, and the Chinese exclaim loudly against the intended journey of the High Imperial Commissioner to the Bogue, there to treat with foreign barbarians, as endangering the dignity of the Empire. They seem to imagine that the very circumstance of an officer entrusted with the Imperial powers, going out of his way at the desire of the English, is highly derogative to the splendor of the dragon throne, and their patriotic prejudices are deeply wounded by such proceeding. We know not whether these sticklers for celestial prerogative are deeply versed in history, or they might have found a precedent for the contemplated negotiations, not farther back than the time of Kanghe, when in the year 1688, Chinese ambassadors were sent to meet those from Russia, and a treaty of amity was actually concluded between them, and the frontier between the two Empires defined, with the assistance of the missionary Gerbillon. In the absence of all certain information of what the intentions of the Chinese government really are, with regard to the English demands, we think our readers will not be displeased to have the rumours of the day recorded, or to be told in what manner these affect the public mind in China. We only wish we had better means of information, many of the accounts which Europeans obtain from Chinese, being either invented altogether by their informants, or so much modified as to be calculated to flatter their listeners' supposed passions or prejudices. A story almost too absurd to be committed to paper, were it not that things as strange have happened in China, and may therefore again be attempted, is that there is to be a Committee of Hongmerchants, who are to come to Macao there to treat with another of British merchants;—these are to state what their grievances are, and how they desire them to be removed; on this the Hongmerchants are to deliberate and report to Keshen, who, after having given the subject all due consideration, will, if he approves of the resolutions, then communicate his pleasure to H. M. plenipotentiaries; we need remark on this merely, that only the head of a Chinaman could conceive such an extraordinary project of settling the affairs of two mighty nations.

CHUSAN.

The H. C. Steamer *Madagascar* from Chusan 24th November, arrived here on the 3rd. The letters we have seen by her add little or nothing to our previous information. Since the departure of the Admiral the command of the squadron devolved on the senior officer Captain Bouchier of H. M. S. *Blonde*, and that of the troops continues with Colonel Burrell. Every thing was remaining quiet. A letter we have seen says, "The weather is now cool and delightful, and those our sick men who have any constitution left them to recover upon, are recovering—but many, alas! are too far gone—the finger of death is already upon them—to them all weathers are alike—they will never march or handle musket more! We are anxiously waiting for arrivals from the south, our last dates from Macao being the 25th September."

In the hope of arrivals from this the writer of the letter will be sadly disappointed, no vessel since that time having been able to make head against the prevailing northerly gales, and our friends at Chusan will have to wait for the arrival of the steamer *Quebec* about, as we are informed, to be despatched to Chusan shortly, to take on them the so long expected letters and news from home and India.

We are obliged to a friend for the following copy of a letter addressed by Capt. Elliot to such British subjects as are engaged in trade at Chusan, a few days before the Chief Superintendent left for Macao:

H. M. Ship *Melville*, Chusan, 9th Nov. 1840.

TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE AT THE ISLAND OF CHUSAN.

Gentlemen,—In the hope that the trade here may gradually extend, I feel it may be a satisfaction to you to know, before I leave Chusan, that the subject has been drawn under the particular notice of Her Majesty's government. It has also been generally submitted to the attention of their Excellencies the Admiral and Governor of Chusan, from whom you may always depend upon receiving every practicable facility and protection. And in the event of arrangement with the officers of the Chinese government at Canton, you may rest assured that the situation of commercial interests at this point will be carefully heeded. I have the honor, &c., CHARLES BLIOT, Chief Superintendent.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE ART OF GLASS PAINTING IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE, AND ON THE NECESSITY FOR EFFORTS IN ITS FAVOUR.—BY GEORGE GODWIN, JUN., F. R. S. AND S. A.

To bring together and relate the circumstances attending the progress of the art of painting and staining glass, from the foundation of Constantinople, where it attained a certain degree of excellence, and whence, there seems reason to believe, it was brought to Rome and afterwards by our Norman, if not our Saxon, ancestors to England, would be a pleasant task, but as all the facts are well known, the repetition might prove tiresome. In the 14th and 15th centuries the art reached great perfection in England, and ultimately become so popular that stained glass was not merely used for ecclesiastical purposes, but as an essential feature of decoration in domestic architecture. At the Reformation the onward progress of glass painting was checked, and many fine specimens of it were destroyed as evidences and encouragers of superstition. Further ravages were made in so reign of Charles I., and during the continuance of the Commonwealth; indeed it seems surprising, bent as the Puritans were upon its destruction, that so much yet remains. "Innumerable of stains and splendid dyes, As are the tiger-moths deep damask'd wings," to prove its power in exciting holy emotions "to add new lustre to religious light," and a further charm to the many inherent beauties of those numerous buildings in the pointed style of architecture scattered over England, of which we have just right to be proud. Dallaway in the first edition of his "Observations on English Architecture," gives a valuable list of the various professors of the art of painting on glass, who practised in England from the period of the restoration of the reigning family up to the year 1805, when Francis Egington died—a man of celebrity in the exercise of the art, who had been established near Birmingham. A little time previous to this date, Charles Muss came to London to obtain employment as a colorist and printer. He lodged at the house of an individual who painted china for Messrs. Mortlock, and was induced by accident, on the death of his landlord, to undertake the completion of some work of this description which had been left unfinished. Succeeding in this he became a china painter, and ultimately a glass painter, and was employed in that capacity for many years by Mr. Collins, of the Strand. He afterwards executed a number of works in his own name—of which one of the finest that I know is a window in the Church of St. Mary at Redriff. Muss had a number of pupils, some of whom are now practising: as for example, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Hoadley. Baekler, who painted the window at St. George's Church in the Borough, was another of his scholars, as was also Mr. John Martin—since so deservedly celebrated in another branch of art; a man of whom it may be said, in a parenthesis, our age will boast hereafter. † A work in stained glass from his hands is, I believe, to be found at Lord Listowel's at Kensington. The peculiarity to be observed in paintings of the Muss school (I think it may also be termed the defect,) is the great degree of opacity given to some of the colours; whereas in the best works of the artists of the middle ages all the colours are more or less translucent. Of all Muss's living pupils, Mr. Nixon, of the firm of Ward and Nixon, has perhaps most entirely abandoned this peculiarity and the result apparent in such of the works executed by this firm as I have examined is of an exceedingly satisfactory nature. Dallaway says that Thomas Jervis, who died in 1801, was the first who was distinguished for exquisitely finishing small subjects, since which time this department of the art has been much studied and has been brought to a point of great excellence. In productions of this sort a variety of colours are fused into the same piece of glass, and it becomes almost impossible to obtain with each tint its own separate piece of glass although this style has undoubtedly its own advantages. In the works of the earlier manner the colours are nearly always on separate pieces, the various morsels being united by leaden or copper bands, and shaded with brown. A hardness of outline resulted, and a great excellence in drawing was not easily attainable, but there is nevertheless about them a certain peculiarity their own which should not willingly be lost in decorating ecclesiastical structures of the middle ages. Of course we should not give up the power we possess through our improved mechanical skill, to avoid injurious joinings where this can be done without diminution of excellence in other respects; what I would simply express is, my conviction that to endeavour to make stained glass appear to be anything else than stained glass is not desirable. Mr. Willement, whose works are well known to all who have inquired into the subject, is justly celebrated for his imitations of the efforts of the earlier artists in stained glass, and of these no other example need be given than the principal window in St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet street, executed by him a few years since. This window was presented to the parish by the Messrs. Hoare. ‡ In France at this time the art of painting on glass is making satisfactory, although but gradual, advances. During the period of the first revolution the abhorrence of every thing connected with royalty which prevailed, led to the suppression of the government establishment for the manufacture of glass and china at Sevres, and to the destruction of numerous fine specimens of its skill. While many glass windows were broken and melted down to the vain belief that as gold was employed in the preparation of some of the colours, it could be extracted and made available. Buonaparte sought to re-establish the manufactory on its footing, but found that, although they possessed all the written details of the processes, France which had produced so many double works in stained glass, and the most perfect existing history of its progress and manufacture, was unable then to furnish artists capable of regaining for the establishment any of its former reputation. The art however was still exercised, but so little progress was made that prior to the year 1825, the practice of it appears to have been confined to this royal establishment at Sevres, fame, not profit, being the object aimed at, and even there great success does not seem to have attended their efforts, if we may judge from the following circumstance. A window of painted glass was completed at Sevres in 1827, for the church of *Notre Dame de Lorette*, and when fixed, which did not occur until some years afterwards, in consequence of the building remaining unfinished, it was declared to be a *chef d'œuvre* of modern art. In less than eighteen months however, as I am informed by a correspondent, the colours had faded so considerably as to render the window a public monument of failure, and permission to take

it down was in consequence applied for. The dampness of the building was the cause assigned for the mishap, but inasmuch as the carcase had been erected many years, this could not have been very excessive; and whether so or not, this failure could not have occurred had the colours been properly fused into the glass. We have said that, prior to 1825, the art of painting on glass was nearly confined to the establishment at Sevres. In that year Monsieur le Comte de Chabrol, then Prefet of the Seine, entered into correspondence with Mr. Jones, a pupil of our countryman, Charles Muss, already mentioned the result of which was that Mr. Jones went to Paris with the intention of forming a government establishment for painting upon and staining glass, in which pecuniary profit was to be regarded as a main consideration. Immediately on the arrival of Mr. Jones, M. de Chabrol was violently attacked for affording encouragement to a foreigner "to the injury of native talent," and for four years the question was violently agitated without any result. At the end of that time, fatigued by the continued opposition to which he had been subjected, Mr. Jones abandoned the idea of a government establishment, and devoted his energies to forming and carrying on with success a private undertaking. He proposed to the proprietors of the glass works at Choisy le Roi, two leagues from Paris, to establish a department for staining and painting on glass, in conjunction with the operations. They assented to his views, affairs were put *en train*, and success has attended the attempt. Nearly all the persons at present employed in it have been educated to it by Mr. Jones, and, in consequence, work well together, a circumstance which, in connexion with the opportunities he possesses for making experiments at small cost, and the comparatively trifling expense of the recipient in France, places stained and painted glass within the means of a much larger class of persons there than it is in England. Green, blue or red glass, for example may be bought in Paris for 1½ franc per foot, purple for 2 or 1½ franc, and ruby for 3 francs. Progress in the art of staining glass appears to have been greatly aided by M. Bonfens, the director of the works at Choisy, who has devoted much time to the attainment of the ruby coloured glass of which such magnificent specimens are to be found in earlier works. I am informed he has succeeded, after repeated experiments, in obtaining it at a much cheaper rate than formerly by the use of oxide of copper instead of oxide of gold, and without any diminution of excellence. The experience of English glass stainers is opposed to this statement, as all ruby coloured glass prepared here from copper is inferior. The establishment at Choisy possesses an advantage in the friendly co-operation of some artists of talent, not glass painters. In order to render a design effective on glass, such changes and alterations from the original picture are sometimes necessary, as would be entirely objected to by painters nervously careful of their fame, so that it is sometimes difficult to find artists of ability willing to exert their talents for the purposes of glass painting, as they must be subservient in a certain degree to him who has the execution of the work, and on whom of course depends the effect to be produced. The last works exhibited in Paris by the Choisy establishment were designed by M. Adolphe Fries, a warm friend of the undertaking, and obtained much commendation. Circumstances are much more favourable in France to the progress of the art of glass painting than they are in England. The material is so much cheaper, and the remuneration expected by artists for their labour is so much less, even after making all allowance for the difference in the value of money in the two countries, that the greatest obstacles in the way of experimental essays amongst us do not exist there. It is really to be desired that some efforts will shortly be made in England by men in authority, to prevent the decay of an art so beautiful and so valuable as this which we are now considering. Its present languid state is most deplorable to behold, and cannot but terminate fatally unless means be taken to inspire and invigorate those who are engaged in it. It is not asked that government should form large and expensive establishments for this purpose as at Munich such a course is not necessary, perhaps, even, it would be unadvisable, but it does appear exceedingly desirable that they should be occasional commissions and discriminating assistance, draw public attention to the subject raise the hopes of its professors, and offer some inducement for increased exertion on their part. In consequence of the improved state of chemical and physical science, we have the means of producing works in painted glass superior to anything that has yet been done, were proper encouragement afforded to develop our resources; unfortunately, a directly contrary opinion prevails, and this fact, therefore, cannot be insisted on too vehemently.* Concerning the importance of stained glass— "Glass of thousand colourings, Through which the deepened glories once could enter. Streaming from off the sun like seraphs' wings" to increase the solemnity of an ecclesiastical building, and induce holy and religious feelings—apart from its influence as a work of art—none disagree; and yet, in consequence of the niggardly and ill advised system of church building pursued at this time, few of the new edifices which are rising in all directions—mean, contracted and poverty stricken—afford any specimens of it. If government were to set an example by the bestowal of a few windows there are many individuals and public bodies who might be persuaded to follow it. Let us hope that better times than the present are in store for the lovers of this particular art—or rather, let us not be contented with simply hoping, but diligently set our own shoulders to the wheel, and vigorously assist to bring about that which we all admit to be so desirable.—*Mech. Mag.*

London, 1806. † "It is only when we are skeletons that we are boxed and ticketed, and prized and shown."—*W. S. Landon.* ‡ Although this paper does not pretend to give the names of all the professors of glass painting practising in England; (unfortunately necessarily few), the writer cannot omit to mention Mr. Millar, who has executed a number of works at Stonyhurst and Mr. Wilmonhurst, whose large production "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" was destroyed by fire.

to relieve similar Companies of the 22d Regt. N. I., at those places; the Regiment expects to arrive at Masulipatan on the 20th inst. The weather in the morning keeps cool, with but little dew, but during the day it is excessively hot. We have received the following communication from the Camp of the 8th Light Cavalry. NEAR THIMMERY, January 15.—The 8th Light Cavalry commenced its march for Trichinopoly this morning at 5 o'clock, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Sands; the European Commissioned mustering pretty strong, six of whom are married, and as a matter of course, the Ladies in Camp, the Native Commissioned and non-Commissioned Rank and File, about 480, arrived at Thimmetry about half past 7 o'clock. There are only 6 Men in Hospital, and all simple cases. The Sepoys seem pleased enough at the change of Stations, that is in preference to Sholapur, which was much talked about as being our next destination. Our worthy Chaplain is in Camp, as also, Major Lawrence and several Officers of the 7th Cavalry. The Sportsmen are out making lots of noise; so it is likely they are doing mischief. The following are Extracts from our Mofussil Correspondence, received since our last issue. KAMPPEE, January 9.—Lieutenant Colonel Wallace of H. M. 39th Regiment arrived here on the 6th inst. The Brigadier has commenced the Inspection and Review of the 6th Regt. L. C. the result of which I shall let you know. The troops continue healthy. The weather is delightful at present. MANGALORE, January 12.—The Left Wing of the 23d Regiment Light Infantry left this station on the morning of the 7th inst., on route to Bangalore, under the command of Captain Philpot of that Corps. Captain James Isaac Sherwood of this Corps, being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is about to be transferred to the Invalid Establishment. This will promote Lieutenant and Adjutant Kenworthy to Captain, and Ensign F. Cunningham to Lieutenant. CANNANORE, January 14.—The *Herefordshire*, Captain H. T. Moore, from Bombay, anchored here on the evening of the 12th. On her way, she touched at Vingorla and received the Invalids of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment under the command of Capt. Dempster of that Corps. The Invalids of Her Majesty's 9th Regiment embarked on board this vessel early yesterday morning. She immediately after sailed to Tellicherry where she is to receive a cargo of pepper before sailing for Europe. A mail for the transmission of letters to England by this opportunity had been kept open for some days at the Post Office; and was yesterday morning closed and sent on board. The bag is very small, containing only about a dozen covers. Arrived here from Bombay by this opportunity, Lieutenant Morris of Her Majesty's 94th Regiment.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JANUARY 19.

CIVIL SERVICE ITEMS.—We learn that Mr. Paternoster preferring to remain at Bellary, has resigned his new situation of 3d Judge in the Provincial Court of Chittoor. Mr. Lavie goes as Judge, to the Zillah of Mangalore; Mr. Moreland is to be Acting Judge of Madura; Mr. G. Bird to be 2d Judge, and Mr. Babington 3d Judge to the Provincial Court of Chittoor. Mr. Drury, it is said, will succeed Mr. Cotton in the Revenue Board and Mr. Underwood go to Coimbatore, but this last is only rumour. The Deputy Postmaster is we are told likely to be preferred to another situation, and to be succeeded by Lieutenant Denton, the gallant hero of Kitter. We shall be rejoiced to see this fine old Soldier well provided for, and equally glad to learn that Murry Doss Pillay's zealous exertions are suitably rewarded, but as the Publican ill spare one so perfectly conversant with his duties, from the responsible situation of Deputy Postmaster, we should rather have seen the salary of that appointment raised, than the present-tainted incumbent removed to a superior Appointment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—We are happy to observe that the Company are becoming a little more alive than heretofore to the necessity of supplying their troops with a better description of Musket which has always been notoriously inferior to the Muskets in use with the Royal Army; the same too, may be said of the Pistols and Cavalry Sword blades, one half the former being almost unserviceable from the badness of the locks, and the Cavalry swords being clumsy, ill balanced, and untempered pieces of cold iron. We are glad therefore to find that two thousand of the new percussion Muskets, with a proportionate supply of caps, have been sent out for the use of the Bengal Army, and we conclude that a similar supply of these superior weapons, will be furnished to each of the minor Presidencies. Detachment for the Queen's Service, consisting of 376 Recruits, under the Command of Major Deeds, of H. M. 17th Regiment arrived from England on Board the *Lord Lothian* on Friday last, and a party for H. M. 55th Regt. under the Command of Lieutenant Chaponiere, came in on the following day.—We are told that Major H. C. Cotton is to be Civil Engineer on the 8th Division but to continue to officiate as at present. Captain Henderson to act as Civil Engineer in the 8th Division and Lieutenant Francis to be 1st Assistant to the Civil Engineer of the same Division.

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M. THIERS now rushed to the tribune amid cries of "Tomorrow, to-morrow." "No, no," he said, it is too late for me to wish to prolong the debate. I do not want to discuss the acts of different Cabinets, or to use reprisals against the Cabinet of the 12th of May; but when I see an attempt to throw all the responsibility of events on the late Cabinet, I cannot remain silent.—(Agitation.) I think the events are sufficiently serious for every man to bear his share of responsibility. I owe it to my colleagues, I owe it to myself and to the country, to state the facts as they really occurred, and I ask what more a constitutional Cabinet can do than give in its resignation.—(Cries of "Order!") This clamour does not disturb me.—(Order, order.)

THE PRESIDENT.—There is no clamour; but there are interruptions which ought to cease.

M. THIERS.—When I am defending my honour and that of my colleagues within constitutional limits, I fear nobody, and I shall continue in spite of interruption. The note of the 8th of October was written on the day on which the bombardment of Beyrout was known. Is it true that it contained, as has been pretended, the abandonment of Syria? I say no.—(Cries of "Yes, yes!") I say no. The note was discussed in the Cabinet; it did speak of the limits of territory; it guaranteed the existence of the Pacha against the act of deposition, without saying whether he should have Egypt only, or Syria and Egypt.—(Agitation.) I have quoted written documents; you have either heard them, or you have not heard them.

M. DUFAURE.—I have read them.

M. THIERS.—I repeat, that the note guaranteed the Pacha against the decree of deposition, but without saying, whether he should have Egypt only, or Syria and Egypt.—(Disapprobation from many parts of the Chamber.)—It did more than guarantee the Pacha against deposition. It did what had not been ventured upon for ten years, and which has, therefore, meritorious, it laid down a case for war.—(Great agitation.) It laid down a case for war, and I am convinced that, if war were to be declared, the treaty would not be realised.—(Violent murmurs from the Centre.)

M. DESMOUTIERS DE GIVRY.—You have been unfortunate; be modest.

M. THIERS.—The reproach which has been made to us, that we were willing to carry on a general war in Syria for a distant and uncertain ally, does not establish an act of weakness but of energy. As to the fleet, I beg to say in my own name and in that of my colleagues, that a fleet was not sufficient without an army. By sending the fleet to Alexandria, we should have exposed ourselves to the chances of a collision before we were prepared. To render the combination complete, it was proposed to complete the armaments, for which the sanction of the Chamber was requisite, and having twice made an effort to obtain the necessary amount to bring this application before the Chamber, and been twice refused, the Cabinet had recourse to its constitutional right, and gave in its resignation.—(Great applause from the Left.)

It being now a quarter past six, the Chamber adjourned in an agitated state till Monday.

SITTING OF MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

The chair was taken by the President at two o'clock.

The order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the Address.

M. DE CARNE opened the debate. He said that he was an advocate for peace, but a decided enemy to the treaty of July 15, and to the alliance between Russia and England, which was the origin of that treaty. He attributed the treaty to the persevering efforts of England to destroy the influence of France in the East. In Turkey, said M. de Carne, the sovereign was a weakly child, and Egypt was in the feeble hands of an old man. This was a sad state of things, and England only could profit by it. He concluded by observing that it was important to remain at peace, for the purpose of eventually being prepared for an aggrandisement of which their neighbours were setting an example, and thus far the treaty of July 15 was any thing but a calamity. He should vote for the Address, reserving to himself the freedom of adopting any amendment which should appear to him to be entitled to his support.

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE.—Gentlemen, allow me, by way of prelude to what I am about to say, to protest against a mode of proceeding which is not very fair, but which I attribute to no particular person, and which consists in representing as friends of a coalition all those who in this assembly express sentiments rather at variance with those felt by the majority of the Chamber. I do not, I repeat, attribute this mode of proceeding to any person in particular, but I feel called upon to protest energetically against its adoption. (The honorable member on entering on the question said that he did not approve of a war of propaganda, a war which in his opinion would arm all Europe against France, and added—"War in the present crisis does not appear to me indispensable; there is only one circumstance under which it would, in my opinion, become so, and that extremity would be when France should see herself compelled to relinquish all hope of acting any part whatever in the question of the East. The honorable member then went on to point out all the interests which France had in not allowing that influence which she had a right to exercise in the affairs of Europe to be weakened. France, he said, ought not to enter on war at this moment, but she ought immediately to signify the point on which she would not yield, and beyond which she would proclaim war. It is evident, continued M. de Tocqueville, that in this question France has not accomplished what she desired, and what the country wished; there is, therefore, an urgent necessity for pointing out the limit beyond which the concession would not be made; if not the position of France would every day become more deplorable and unworthy for her. The present Cabinet has in this Chamber, as well as in the Chamber of Peers, appeared to look down with disdain on Egypt; it has only talked of Turkey. It has said, "What concern have we with the Pacha? We cannot and we ought not to do any thing for him. I should wish the Minister of Foreign Affairs to declare in this Chamber that France, after having said that she would support the Pacha, will not suffer him to be removed from the position which it appears will be allowed to him, in order that the country is one point extremely grave the Powers are engaged by the treaty not to acquire the Eastern question any increase of territory; but you remember what took place in 1825; the Russians made a similar promise, but have they kept that promise? Certainly not. I fear that England will not now be more faithful to the engagements she has made, and will make. This is a point to which it behoves the government to turn its attention, and express a definitive opinion. The limit of concessions which the Cabinet ought to indicate should be the consequences of the treaty as they are laid down in that document.

At this point, at least, should commence the display of the energy of the Cabinet. Many reproaches have been uttered against that paragraph of the Address which alludes to the cause of public order. I have only one to make—(Hear, hear)—it is that of being too vague. I wish also that the Address had been more firm in its general character. It ought to contain an energetic protest against that of which we have to complain, and some demonstration of a positive character, such, for instance, as a new naval armament; and I am the more desirous of this, because England does not choose that we should increase our navy. (Loud murmurs and signs of dissent from the Minister of Foreign Affairs.) Such a report, continued M. de Tocqueville, is current in the country.

Several deputies here exclaimed, "You are speaking the language of the National."

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE.—It is reported that the English Ministry has signified to the French government, that if the armaments are proceeded with and increased, that would be considered as a *casus belli* by England. (Exclamations.)

M. GUIZOT.—Never, never.

Several voices also exclaimed—No, no.

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE.—I am pleased that I made the remark, because it has called forth a contradiction. I only feared that some insinuation of the sort had been made to the government.

M. GUIZOT (very emphatically)—No, Sir, never.

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE.—I now say that I do not think it is in the power of the present Cabinet to realise my idea, or follow the course I have pointed out. The manner in which they have come into power will prevent their doing what I have recommended, for the opinion which it represents is a real weakness in the eyes of foreign powers. (The honorable member here entered into an examination of the state of public opinion in France. According to his view, there were two feelings in France; viz., the patriotic spirit which must be listened to, and the revolutionary spirit which must be combated; but care must be taken not to enter into a struggle with either one or the other, or to endeavour to stifle either, as had been recommended. The patriotic spirit, which is the more generous of the two, was powerful in France, and would not yield to any violence which might be brought against it.) It is said that the government desires peace, and the national interest desires war. If you would not give strength to parties, if you would not incur great danger, do not encourage the idea of such a dissension. I will sum up in a word; there are two great roads which lead to revolution; the first of these, gentlemen, is well known to you, you have been told of it; it is a violent, an unjust war, which leads to anarchy; the next road, gentlemen, was pointed out to you by the Minister of Foreign Affairs when he entered into the coalition against the Cabinet of the 15th April. It is an inglorious peace, a peace without honour. Let us with equal care avoid one and the other. (Applaudment from the Left.)

At the close of M. de Tocqueville's speech, the sitting was suspended for a short time. At our o'clock it was resumed.

M. JOUFFROY.—Last year, when the rupture between the Pacha and the Sultan took place, and the Cabinet applied for a credit of ten millions for the increase of our forces, I was charged with the mission of stating to the Chamber the policy of the Cabinet, and the Chamber gave its assent to the views of the Committee on the grant in question. This was the first time at which the Chamber was called upon to offer an opinion upon the policy of the Government, and its manifestation on that occasion was a moral adhesion to that policy. I shall now endeavour to show whether the present crisis has been brought on by a departure from the policy then manifested by the Chamber, or by adhering to it. (The honorable member then referred to the report which he prepared, and observed, that at that time every body felt that Russia was endeavouring to prepare the way for an exclusive influence in the East. It was also felt that there was another power in Europe which sought to obtain a direct influence over Egypt. Such, he said, was the opinion of the Committee to whom was referred the examination of the demand of the government for a grant of ten millions for the increase of the navy.) The committee was reproached with being too Egyptian as to its views. I beg to say that this reproach was unfounded. One feeling pervaded the committee. It was that the Ottoman Empire was menaced both from the North and the South, but more directly from the North, in consequence of the Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi; the committee never showed a leaning either towards Turkey or Egypt. Russia, gentlemen, has a direct interest as to Constantinople; England has a direct interest as to Egypt; she could never consent to leave in the same hands her two routes to India; for if the master of those routes should become hostile to her, her means of communication with India might be cut off. As to France, it was her interest, and she had no other, to prevent the exclusive influence of either power, and this was the feeling of the committee.—(The honorable member then proceeded at great length to review the different phases of the Eastern question, and went over the entire ground of the negotiations, and observed in conclusion of this part of his speech, that if the negotiations had been carried on more skillfully, and France had been the first power to sign the treaty, it might have been considered a triumph of French policy; for the treaty in itself was not unfavourable to France to the extent which it was supposed by many persons to be, for it provided against the exclusive influence of any of the contracting parties.)—The treaty, added M. Jouffroy, was not made in the interest of Russia, for Russia was deceived by it. England can do nothing against us without the co-operation of England. Is not our position then better than ever. I have only to recommend to you, gentlemen, to entrust to a clever government the execution of the policy which is clearly indicated by the situation of things, and in five or six years you will see what will happen. A great deal has been said about the degradation of the country, and the loss of its influence. I cannot conceive any thing more improper or unwise than this mode of speaking of the nation. France ought not to be told that she had an opportunity of playing a great part, and instead of having done so, has placed herself in a state of isolation. Do not, gentlemen, attempt to terrify the nation with this talk of isolation. For my part I consider this isolation a great advantage, although I cannot but regret that it was not brought about in a different manner.

M. DUCOS began by going over the general points of the Eastern question, and alluding to the events which had been realized, and then proceeded to say that England had been long desirous of obtaining possession of Egypt. This, said he, was the prey which she had been anxious to pounce upon. Then honorable member then complained that France had twice arrested the Pacha of Egypt when he was marching victoriously against Turkey, and had taken no guarantees from those

Powers which had an interest in crushing the Pacha. France had found a faithful ally in Mehmet Ali, and had shamefully abandoned him. As to the treaty of July 15, it was, he said, a mere fraud. It pretended to be for the repose of the world, whereas in fact it was merely for the purpose of fulfilling the views of interested parties. Alluding to the relative position and interests of France and England, he observed that France had been the first to proclaim the freedom of the seas, and that she was bound to strengthen herself, and encourage all the rising navies of secondary Powers, so as to put an end to the monopoly of England on the sea. The French fleet, he said, had risen in greatness, it had conquered Algiers, the trade of France flourished, she had a fine army, she was being regenerated, and all this gives great offence to Old England, which had made use of France as long as she thought the alliance necessary for her interests, and had then altered her policy and endeavoured to degrade her. The policy of France, he added, in abandoning the Pacha, was erroneous and humiliating.

General BUGEAUD here announced his intention of speaking on the Address.

M. DUCOS.—After having armed, we ought not to content ourselves with merely demanding for the Pacha the hereditary government of Egypt; on the contrary, we should not have been drawn into ruinous and useless expenditure. To accept the actual propositions, after having assumed an imposing attitude, is to instil into the country a doubt of its own strength. What ought to be the part acted by France? What does it behove you to do? To use a language at once firm and calm, and to maintain the integrity of our strength and of our influence. Do not permit the deposition of the Pacha; and if ever the allied powers go beyond the limit fixed, the country will say—Marshal Soult, do you head the army; Admiral Duperré, take you the command of the fleet; and it will not hesitate at any sacrifice which you may require from it. (Applaudment.)

General BUGEAUD.—The Committee has had under its eye all the documents necessary to give it a clear idea of the spirit of the negotiations, and we have been impressed with the conviction that there has been no intention of deceiving France on the part of the allied powers. Exclamations on the Left.) Yes, I repeat, the reading of those documents has convinced every member of the Committee that there was no insult against France intended by the treaty of London. (Interruptions from the Left.) Certainly, gentlemen, I possess the national feeling to as high a degree as any of you, and I have the advantage over many of you of having given proofs of my devotedness for my country. (Cries of "Oh! Oh!" and long interruption.) I possess in a high degree the love of my country, and I have proved it. (Oh, Oh.) And I again repeat the assertion which I have made to you, as founded upon the documents.

M. MACQUIN.—You have had committed to you only what suited the purpose.

General BUGEAUD.—All the documents have been communicated to us, and it is after a careful and impartial perusal of them, that we declare to you our conviction that there is not in them any just or equitable ground for war. A cry of war has been raised, but this cry came from the factions, and we were bound not to listen to it. The language of faction, gentlemen, is always a calamity for the country, which should be governed by the voice of reason. The opposition has accused the majority of the committee of not comprehending the national feeling; in answer to this, permit me to observe that four members of that majority have shed their blood in the service of their country. The journals were all for war, and so, gentlemen, in the first instance was I. I even wrote two letters to the President of the last Cabinet, in which I gave him some very bold opinions as to the kind of war which it would be necessary to carry on if we did go to war, but I arrived here, and, having read the documents, I became convinced that no insult had been intended against France, and my warlike ardour was calmed. Nay, I became still less warlike when I had read the journals of the opposition (a laugh), which said that the government was not fit to go to war, and that it would betray the country. When I saw that, I fancied I perceived an insurrection on the point of explosion. I know very well that we could put down factions, but in order to have done this, we must have had an increase of 50,000 men. Where does the danger lie? It lies in the language of the passions which divide the country. Yes, I should have been more warlike, but for the prospects of the horrible maxim that, in order to resist invasion, we can adopt only revolutionary means. (Disapprobation from the Left.) I wish I had the necessary eloquence to put down this lamentable error, which is unfortunately general in our public schools. Ah! gentlemen, how is it possible that they can be free from it when it is taught by the historians of the revolution? (Great laughter.) But I am bound to observe that M. Thiers, in a moment of virtuous inspiration, deprecated this delusion in this Chamber in 1831. There is a party which pretends that the country could never resist its foreign enemies unless the guillotine were erected on all our public squares. (Exclamations.) I have heard this said a hundred times by young men whom I love and esteem. (New exclamations from the Left.) The history of our revolution is unfortunately less familiar than the history of the Medes and Persians. Persons who were engaged in the war at that period have assured me several times that there were not in line against us more than 150,000 men, whilst we had 1,000,000. Our first campaign was not fortunate, we were several times beaten. (Great agitation.)

A Deputy exclaimed.—What you are saying is not French.

General BUGEAUD I think, however, I am quite right in saying it, for there are immense numbers of young men in France, who seem to imagine that all that is necessary to overturn the armies of Europe is to sing the *Marseillaise*.—(Great laughter.)—I am a great admirer of the *Marseillaise*, when sung in good season.—(Increased laughter.) When fighting has been resolved upon, it is well to sing the *Marseillaise* before combat; but during the combat there should be no singing, for silent troops are most dreaded. (Laughter.) If, in 1793, the allies had concentrated their forces, they would have been in Paris. (Exclamations from the Left, and cries of order.) I beg, gentlemen, that you will not misunderstand me; what I wish to say is, that mere courage and patriotism do not suffice for the defence of a country, there must be organised armies; I repeat, that if the Allies had been able to concentrate their force, they would in spite of the fury of Danton, have probably reached Paris. As to the question immediately before me, I have only to say, that it will not be easy to make any reflecting man believe that Europe treats us with disdain, and that we are in a miserable state of weakness of which it takes advantage. (Interruptions from the Left.)

A Voice from the Left. Conclude, conclude.

GEN. BUGEAUD.—Your continual interrup-

tions make me lose the thread of my speech, and if I am tedious it is your fault.

Several Deputies exclaimed.—That is quite true. It is an organized system.

GEN. BUGEAUD.—Fortunately, however, it shall not prevent my saying what I think. (Applause.) I repeat, that Europe does not treat us with disdain, for it knows that there is something more in France than braggarts and prattlers; that there are 20 millions of brave cultivators, whose hands have never shed ink, but who are ready to shed the blood of their enemies. (A laugh.) With such a force as this, gentlemen, it is not likely that France will submit to disdain or insult. General Bugeaud then stated that the speech of M. Thiers had struck upon his military fibres, and produced such an effect, that he began to inquire whether he had not been mistaken in his own view of the question; and examining it with great care, however, he found himself more confirmed than ever, and was not to be misled by the arguments of a press which did not give a faithful account of public matters, or even of the proceedings of their own Chamber. He concluded by stating that he should vote for an armed peace, and for every thing that could contribute to maintain the dignity of France, if it were to be seriously menaced. It being now six o'clock, the Chamber adjourned till to-morrow.

THE EXPECTED BREVET.

GALICIANI'S MESSENGER, NOV. 30.

A rumour was in circulation many weeks, we might say months, ago, that there would be issued about this period an extensive brevet to the navy and army of Great Britain. There is now a rumour as widely circulated, and as confidently as the former, that there will not be a brevet. On inquiring what had produced the first-mentioned report, and why it was recently contradicted, we were told, and in our simplicity were struck with amazement at hearing, that the "brevet" was to be caused by the (expected) birth of a "Prince of Wales," and that the refusal of it is meant by Her Majesty's Ministers as a compliment to the "Princess Royal." Now, let us consider for one moment the sort of connection thus proclaimed between a brevet for the promotion of officers and the sex of a Royal infant. Why, the process of causation is wisdom, its philosophy, compared with that between an announcement of "Palace" or "girl," and a fitting answer to the question, whether the ships and troops of England shall be well or ill commanded—whether the army and navy of England be under capable or inefficient guidance? A brevet is not a toy to be trifled with. It is not an empty ceremonial, or like a silver trumpet or kettle-drum, a noisy appendage to Court festivities and parades. A brevet is a grave measure of military policy; it ought never to be resorted to, but on occasions of political necessity. But then, on the known existence of such necessity, nothing should interfere with, or retard, its adoption for a single hour. A brevet is always, or has been for many years, attended with a certain expense to the nation. But the point to be determined is, whether the benefit does, or does not, outweigh the cost? It is a measure in peace time of rare occurrence. Its effect is to promote, according to seniority, to higher rank in the service, whether naval or military, upon which it operates, a given number of officers, and during each an extremely inconsiderable number, out of the whole lists bearing commissions. A general brevet usually descends to captains of a certain standing in the army, and to lieutenants in the navy, by promoting the former to the rank of major and the latter to that of commander; but, we believe, invariably, shuts out all below those respective classes. The necessity for a brevet arises from the undue proportion of old and worn-out officers in the upper ranks of either service—men incapacitated by age for the endurance of hardship, or for the exercise of long-continued activity; and from the consequent want of a sufficient number of younger and more efficient officers. Although the result of a brevet may be in some measure to remove dissatisfaction and despondency from the minds of gentlemen thereby promoted, and of others who thus perceive themselves to be separated from future promotion by a diminished interval, such is not the principal aim or object of a brevet. The reason for a brevet is the exigency of the public service—the absolute want of an accession of energy, activity, and vigour to those classes of officers amongst whom commanders by sea and land must be sought for, and the practicability afforded by this promotion of junior officers to the higher ranks of passing by men disqualified through mental and bodily decline for trusts of high importance, and for severe and trying labours. Those who are intimately acquainted with both services best know the evils entailed upon them by the disproportion between the ages of the men, and the services required of them as officers. Why, more than one-half of the Lieutenants in the navy have been lieutenants for upwards of 20 years, and may now be set down on the average as men of five-and-forty. Half the commanders have been so for fifteen years, and got their commissions of Lieutenant upwards of thirty years, when the majority of them were in their twentieth year. Yet these gentlemen, already advanced in life, are not qualified by the rules of the service to command anything over an 18-gun sloop of war. When we come to the Post-Captains, indeed, who have for the most part gained that rank by family interest, we find them junior in years, as well as length of service, to the large majority both of Commanders and Lieutenants. A crying grievance this right of indiscriminate selection, and a marvellous blunder that in that case where selection may be most necessary—viz., where the command of an important fleet may be at issue—the power of selection should cease too of necessity, from the abuse so frequently attending its exercise among the subordinate ranks, inasmuch as it would be intolerable to leave in the hands of a jobbing First Lord the right of lifting over the heads of older officers into the rank of Admiral a young *nepos* of a Lord who had already hopped over Lieutenants and Commanders into the saddle of Post-Captain. In fact, the regulations of the service ought to be remodelled by transposing them. Promotion in the junior ranks, up to that Post-Captain inclusive, ought to go by seniority, or at least alternately with selection. But where the rank of Admiral and the command of a fleet are concerned, the principle of selection would be better, inasmuch as the eye of the public would be diligently fixed upon its exercise, and a powerful guarantee against abuse. This topic, however, is somewhat irrelevant to that of the necessity for a brevet, with which we had commenced the discussion. To return, therefore, see what ravages this long peace, rich though it be in multifarious blessings to the immediate interests of civil society, has made in the vigour and usefulness of the British army, so far as the officers are concerned. The *regimental officers* throughout the whole army—that is to say,

the officers from the rank of ensign to that of Lieutenant-Colonel inclusive—ought to be men in the very prime of life, or indeed at the youthful side of it. Their duties, when strictly performed, entail upon them physical hardships far greater than those which the common soldier has to bear. On service they have to watch while the soldier sleeps, and when he awakes, they have to give him orders, and to lead him. The company officers—viz., captains and subalterns—ought to be the freshest in constitution of their respective companies, and as alert and active as any under their command. Yet, having turned over the latest Army List, and examined the columns which detail the services of each rank of officers in 50 regiments of the British infantry, from No. 1 to No. 50 inclusive, leaving out the adjutants, paymasters, and quartermasters of each corps, what do we find? In those 50 regiments there are—

- 102 lieutenants who have served for 15 years and upwards.
- 112 captains who have served for 20 or more years.
- 110 captains, 25 years.
- 119 field-officers and captains, 30 years.
- 63 field-officers and captains, 35 years and upwards.
- Many of them more than 40.
- A captain of 25 years' service must be, upon an average, a man of 42.
- A regimental officer of 35 years' service is probably not less than 53 years of age, with a constitution broken by exposure to unhealthy climates, which will reduce him to the condition of a man in civil life of 70 years or upwards.

Instead of 50 battalions, we extend this calculation to the whole army of the line, containing about 163 battalions, it will appear that there are nearly 230 captains in a great measure past their work, and who cannot, by any ordinary rule or average, arrive at the command of regiments before the age of 60. That there are of lieutenants more than 200 in the same predicament; and if we were to carry our inquiries upwards into the list of general officers, for which we have at present neither time nor space, there would be discovered a lamentable amount of superannuation and debility. It is manifest, therefore, that if the state requires an efficient army, and on the score of economy, she must employ officers of strength and vigour, and, subsequently, at a time of life which would qualify them for the discharge of their fatiguing duties. This benefit can be no otherwise attained than by such an infusion of energy and capability from the junior into the upper ranks of the service as would leave the government a wider field of choice in the appointment of those who are to carry on the active services required of them by the country. But is it not ludicrous and contemptible beyond endurance the adoption or rejection of this public measure to turn upon such a heterogeneous and far-fetched accident as the birth of a prince or princess?—(Times.)

GALICIANI'S MESSENGER, DECEMBER 3.

During two days of the past week (according to the annual custom) the royal huck hounds hunted the vale of Aylesbury country. The sport was first-rate, and the field each day consisted of between two and three hundred well-mounted horsemen. On Wednesday the meeting took place at Fleet Marston, and another celebrated deer, *Sovereign*, was secured for the day. The field on this occasion was even more numerous than on the day preceding. There were present, Lord Kinaird, Sir C. Conestable, L. Rothschild, E. q., Lord Beaumont, N. Rothschild, Esq., Colonel James, Captain Seymour, J. H. Parquhar, Esq., Captain Vyse, L. Jones, Esq., J. Tattersall, E. q., etc. The ladies of Lord Kinaird and Sir C. Conestable, with several other fashionable, were present at the unceremonious of the stag. The deer was turned out on the farm of Mr. Ridgway, and was soon located at Cranwell. After a short delay, the hounds were again laid on, and the stag led to a capital chase towards Coney Hill, on to Chapel's ground, back again to Fleet Marston, and thence to Ivy ground to Billingfold, near which place it crossed the river, and took refuge in an out-house belonging to Mrs. Watkins. After a check of half an hour the deer, which was again started, led hounds and huntsmen, at slapping pace, toward Fleet Marston, again, thence to Denham Hill, on to North Marston, G. and Burrough, Swaun, and to Mursley, near Winslow, where it was taken.

A great number of accidents took place in the street on Saturday from the density of the fog. Several vessels on their way to London brought up at G. Aveson, owing to the haziness of the weather. A number of steamships from the Continent, and various parts of the United Kingdom, were unable to reach the Pool, it being very safe to bring them up in the fog. The departure of many vessels was also deferred. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon an accident had well nigh terminated fatally. A gentleman, named Reynolds, who was proceeding in a boat from the Custom House, for the purpose of going on board a vessel, in proceeding down the river, the waterman ran foul of a cable which instantly overboard the boat and both were immersed in the water; fortunately, however, Mr. Reynolds caught hold of the cable, and the waterman clung to the boat; each were thus sustained until assistance arrived. The fog continued, at intervals increasing, until yesterday, when it gradually disappeared.—(Times.)

Yesterday, about four o'clock, at which time the metropolis was enveloped in one of the most dense fogs known for many years, a fire of a very destructive and alarming description broke out on the premises, in Roth-rilthe-wall, Rotherhithe, in the occupation of Mr. Bevelly, baker, and ended in the destruction, not only of the premises, but those adjoining inflicting a so damage on many others to a serious extent.—(Sun.)

A MODERN JACK SHEPHERD.—Kingdon, who is still in Dartmouth gaol, nearly effected his escape a few days since, for the third time, by removing, with his hands only, a stone half a ton weight, but was again detected, and cuffed with his hands behind his back. He instantly broke the handcuffs, and savagely exclaimed to the mayor, "Do what you like to me, I'll free myself."—*Plymouth Journal*.