

Further Extracts from late English Papers.

FRAUDS ON THE EXCHEQUER.

The investigation which has taken place at the treasury respecting the frauds which have been practised in exchequer bills has wholly occupied the attention, and created the greatest sensation, in the money-market. The first suspicion that arose was that forgery had been committed, from the fact of its being discovered that there were bills in circulation of the same number and date. This suspicion was set at rest, it was thought, by an explanation which was made by the subordinate officer of the treasury, who accounted for the duplicates being in circulation from the fact that, out of a grant of £11,000,000 of Exchequer bills made in June, 1840, 158 bills, being numbers 8,403 to 8,560, remained unissued until March, 1841, when a new grant came forward of £10,751,550, for the public service. All these were issued on the exchange of bills which took place on the 15th of March, and were numbered from 1 to 8,694; and at the same time with this issue was issued the 158 bills above-mentioned, the residue of the grant of 1840, which were also dated the 15th of March. Consequently, to that extent there were duplicate bills, as to date and number, introduced into the circulation. As these marks are alone usually referred to by holders of exchequer bills, the different wording of the body of the bill, relative to the grant to which each belonged, wholly escaped observation.

The whole of this explanation was set aside on Monday, however, by the fact, that not two, but three sets of bills, bearing the same number and date, and also of the same grant, were in circulation. It was then immediately suspected that they had got into circulation through mismanagement of the exchequer bill business of the Treasury itself, it being known that some looseness had existed in this department, in the manner in which the signature was fixed to the bill, Lord Montague having allowed several persons to sign his name. From the facilities thus given, some supposed that the noble lord's name has been obtained surreptitiously to the fraudulent issue.

On Tuesday, suspicion having pointed toward the senior clerk in the office for making out and issuing exchequer bills, he was taken into custody, and examined at the home-office before Sir R. Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham, and Lord Montague, at which examination he is supposed to have made a full confession of the frauds committed, but the extent of which he says he does not know himself, not knowing if the bills surreptitiously issued are to the amount of one, two, or three hundred thousand pounds. His position gave him every facility for the fraud, since it was a part of his duty to insert the numbers and dates upon the bills, which are consequently upon the proper paper, and are in every respect genuine, except as to the signature, and the improper use which has been made of them. There are, it is true, three different persons who have had to perform the duty of signing the bills, but this arises from the fact, that the officer, who is under the comptroller-general, has been once changed; but it is the custom only to extend the power in question to the immediate deputy of the chief of the department. Various persons were on Thursday searched under a warrant from the secretary of state, and several individuals connected with the stock exchange had notice to attend for an examination.

It is believed that the senior clerk has acted through the agency of confederates in the city who have made him their tool, and that he was forced to fall in with their fraudulent schemes, as they had him at their mercy in the knowledge of the comparatively small delinquencies he had himself been guilty of. The *Globe* seems to think that the opinion which has been expressed in several morning papers that the signatures are really genuine, but surreptitiously obtained, is incorrect, and that they are forgeries in the strictest sense of the word, both as to the signatures of Lord Montague and his deputy, they having been copied with so much skill as to astonish one of the individuals whose duty it was to sign the bills.

It is but justice to the clerks in the comptroller-general's office, to make as public as possible the declaration of the senior clerk, who seems disposed to disguise nothing, that he is the only official individual concerned in this matter. His salary was £600 per annum, which he anticipated would have been advanced to £700; but his hopes being defeated by the economy that has been carried of late into all the public offices, he had recourse to forgery as a temporary expedient; and from a sum of £500, has been led by those of whom it is believed he has been the dupe, to the enormous amount of the forgery which we have above stated.

The discovery of the fraud was made through the counterfoils—those portions of the bills that are left, as in cheque-books, after the cheque or bill has been issued—and these counterfoils, upon examination, at once detected the forgery.

THE CENSUS OF 1841.—POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

From the results of the census which has just been concluded, it appears that the population of Great Britain and Ireland in the present year amounts to about twenty-seven millions of souls. The return for the three kingdoms, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, is as follows:—

England and Wales	15,901,981
Scotland	2,624,586
Ireland	8,205,382
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	124,079
Total	26,856,028

This is exclusive of the army and navy, of merchant seamen afloat, and of all persons travelling abroad, or not under a roof on the night of the 5th of June. Including these classes, the population may be safely taken at twenty-seven millions, which is an increase of about two millions since 1831. If to this is added the population of the colonies dependent on this country, it will be found that the subjects of the British crown are more numerous than that of any other civilized monarchy or republic on the face of the globe. After making every allowance for possible exaggeration or uncertainty in the accounts of the Indian or Australian population, we may safely say that her Majesty Queen Victoria is the sovereign of a hundred millions of subjects—a larger portion of the human race than has ever obeyed any one European sovereign since the downfall of the Roman Empire. The population of the other great powers of Europe and America at the present time is pretty nearly as follows, of whom perhaps thirty millions may be of the Russian race, and the rest a mixed multitude of Cossacks, Calmucs, Tartars, and other wandering tribes, or of Poles, Lithuanians, or Caucasian mountaineers, bitterly hostile to the Russians, and either in open insurrection, or only waiting for an opportunity of being so; France, thirty-five millions, of whom thirty-three are

Frenchmen in the proper sense of the term, and about two millions Algerines, or French colonists in the West Indies, Cayenne, Senegal, the Isle of Bourbon, and Pondicherry; Austria, thirty millions, composed of Germans, Hungarians, Italians, and Illyrians; Prussia, about fourteen to fifteen millions of Germans; and the United States fourteen millions of freemen, chiefly of the Anglo-Saxon race, and three millions of negroes, chiefly slaves.

The number of persons employed in taking the census was 38,000, and the expense was £50,000.

Dr. Macgowan will shortly leave Exeter for Palestine, having accepted the office of Chief of the Medical Department in the mission and establishment of the Rev. M. S. Alexander, the new Bishop of Jerusalem, who goes out under the sanction and patronage of the British, Prussian, and Austrian Governments.

The Teignmouth bank is expected to pay 4d. in the pound; some people say 6d.

The caisson meant for the Goodwin Sands is being taken to pieces. It would almost seem a fortunate circumstance that it was not floated off to the sands at the time the attempt was made (some six weeks since;) for with the weather we have since had, it would have been a dangerous, if not impracticable, job to have put it down. Mr. Bush deserves all manner of praise for his plan and efforts; but it is right that the public should not be deceived by holding out hopes that may not be fully realised.

Doctor Isaac Camberlain, (one of the once famous, but now rare, fraternity of quack doctors, for which he had qualified himself by serving his time to a butcher,) is under arrest at Hertford, charged with manslaughter in the mismanagement of a case of cancer under his treatment, of which his patient died.

The Liverpool Mechanics' Institution cost no less than £15,000—contains upwards of 3,300 members—850 pupils in three day schools—600 pupils in 15 or 16 evening classes—has 50 teachers regularly employed, whose salaries amount to £5,000 a year—a library of 7,000 volumes, with 1,300 readers, and a daily distribution of 200 volumes—and public lectures twice a week, attended by audiences varying from 600 to 1,300.

"Three sisters," says the *Western Luminary*, "met in Ashburton, on Thursday last, of such remarkable longevity, that their united ages amounted to 333 years."

LOSS OF THE FRENCH WHALER PERSEVERANCE.—The third mate of the French whaler *Perseverance* belonging to Havre, reports that the vessel was wrecked upon an uninhabited Island, called L'Isle Arboque, in the bay of Sea Dogs, on the coast of New Holland, on the 19th of March. The crew remained there about two months, and left it in four boats, under the respective charges of the captain, first and second mates, and himself (third mate.) They kept company until the 2d of June, when they parted in a gale of wind, in which the second mate's boat was seen to capsize, and all hands in her perished. The third mate threw nearly everything overboard, to lighten the boat under his charge. A few days afterwards they again fell in with the captain, and parted with him a second time on the 15th of June, and did not see him or the first mate afterwards. The latter was last seen on the 2d of June. On the 25th of June, when within fifteen leagues of Angier, the third mate fell in with the ship *Eliza*, the captain of which treated him and his companions in a very kindly manner, every attention having been paid to their distressed condition. They had been twenty-seven days in the boat, and had passed over 2,280 miles! One man died in the boat.

DIVISION AMONG THE JEWS.—It will be interesting to your religious readers to be informed, that a movement is now taking place among the Jews, which promises to shake the system of Judaism to its centre. I have of late been much in personal communication with some of the Rabbies, and they view the movement to which I allude with very great alarm. That movement is the secession of a very large number from the general body. The seceders are headed by Sir Isaac Goldsmith, one of the most influential individuals in the Israelitish persuasion in London. The great ground of secession is a denial and rejection of the authority with which the general body invest the Rabbinical writings. They place, indeed, the Talmud just as the Roman Catholics do the traditions of the Fathers, on a footing of equality with the Scriptures themselves. The new sect disclaim the Rabbinical authority altogether. They regard the Talmud as a mass of absurdities, and are to recognise no other authority, either for doctrine or discipline, than the writings of Moses and the Prophets. The seceders are, at the moment I write, in treaty—if, indeed, the treaty be not concluded—for a synagogue for themselves, in one of the large places which Robert Owen erected for the propagation of his Social principles, when Socialism was in the zenith of its temporary popularity among the working classes.—*London Correspondent of the Dundee Warder*.

THE CHANCERY ACCOUNTS.—Some idea of the magnitude and importance of the operations of the Court of Chancery may be formed from the following detail:—According to a statement just completed, it appears that the balance of cash and securities placed to the credit of the various accounts in Chancery amounts to the extraordinary sum of £42,000,000 and upwards. At present the actual number of these accounts is about 12,000; but Parliament has recently determined that all the accounts belonging to the Court of Exchequer, (amounting to 1,600, or thereabouts,) shall be added to them, thus forming an aggregate of 13,600. The offices in Chancery-lane are undergoing material alterations, in order to afford accommodation for the carrying on this great increase of business.

MAN AND HORSE.—At Ipswich, where the headquarters of the 13th Light Dragoons are stationed, Cootes, the London pedestrian, engaged to run a distance of ten miles against a hunter, called "Towit," belonging to Cornet Lloyd. The horse was to carry a weight of ten stone, and both were to make a hundred leaps during the race. Almost all the officers of the corps, and several other military men of rank, attended to witness this remarkable trial of strength, which, strange to say, terminated in favour of the two-footed competitor.

EASTERN MODE OF MEASURING TIME.—The people of the East measure time by the length of their shadow. Hence, if you ask a man what o'clock it is, he immediately goes into the sun, stands erect, then looks where the shadow terminates, he measures his length with his feet, and tells you nearly the time. Thus the workmen earnestly desire the shadow which indicates the time for leaving their work. A person wishing to leave his toil says, "How long my shadow is in coming!" "Why did you not come sooner?" "Because I waited for my shadow." In the 7th chapter of Job, we find it written, "As a servant earnestly desireth his shadow."

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE MUTINEERS OF THE BOUNTY'S CREW.

Some months ago, a petition was sent to the Governor of New South Wales from the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, (the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*), requesting him to send them several articles of which they stood in need, especially a commentary on the Sacred Scriptures, and some copies of Dr. Watts's Hymns. His Excellency at once expressed his readiness to comply with their request, provided the means of conveying them could be procured. The missionary brig *Camden* happened to be at Sydney at the time, and application having been made to the Rev. Dr. Ross, agent of the London Missionary Society, he consented to allow that vessel to touch at the Island for this purpose on her next voyage. The diocesan committee, through the Rev. William Cowper, seized the opportunity of supplying that interesting community with several religious works, as did also the Religious Tract Society, through Dr. Ross. Since the return of the *Camden*, we have learned the following particulars of her visit:—

The Rev. Mr. Heath, who sailed in her, and took charge of the presents, describes the Island as rocky and barren, less than five miles in circuit, showing no good entrance or anchorage. Several canoes came off as soon as the *Camden* hove in sight, and three or four of the principal men, as well as several young ones, came on board. On hearing that they had come on purpose to visit them, with presents from the Governor and other friends at Sydney, their pleasure and gratitude were beyond expression. Having landed in Bounty Cove, Mr. Heath and Captain Morgan proceeded, among the welcomes of the people, to their village, where they found thirteen neatly-built wooden houses, thatched with the pandanus leaf, besides some out-buildings. Their garden plots were very clean and neat, and grew a considerable quantity of yams and sweet potatoes. They have also taro, bananas, bread-fruit, cocoa nuts, and sugar cane. The population amounts to 108 persons. The only survivors who went thither in the *Bounty* are two old Tahitian women, one of whom remembers Cook and Wallis. Their laws are very few and simple. They have a magistrate, who is elected annually, and who is assisted by two councillors, but his authority is very limited.

Between two and three o'clock, the people were called together by sound of trumpet for public worship, and nearly the whole population assembled. The chapel is a neat wooden building, which serves also for a school. A person, named George Nobbs, (not one of the original inhabitants,) who acted as schoolmaster, and who is accustomed to conduct the public service, by reading the Church of England prayers, was requested to read them on that occasion. He read them well, and the people repeated the responses very reverently, and sung from Dr. Watts's hymns. Mr. Heath then addressed them on "the great salvation." They heard him with fixed attention, many of them with tears. Afterwards, Arthur Quintall, the magistrate for the present year, and Captain Morgan and George Nobbs, respectively, addressed the audience. Mr. Heath subsequently took an opportunity of questioning several of them on the text and sermon, and also upon some of the leading Scripture facts and doctrines, and was much pleased with the ready and suitable answers which many of them gave.

In compliance with the urgent request of the people to spend another day with them, Mr. H. and Captain M. slept on shore at Nobbs's house; but it was late before they could retire to rest, so many came to ask questions on religious subjects; and a few, like the jailer at Philippi, to ask the most momentous of all questions.

On the following morning they visited the school, and examined the scholars. Some of them had proceeded as far as the rule of three in arithmetic. Their copy-books gave very good specimens of hand-writing. Several classes read in the New Testament and in the Spelling-book; they also answered other questions from the Catechism, selected promiscuously. On the whole, their education is very creditable to themselves, as well as to Nobbs, their teacher.

About two o'clock, the people were again assembled for public worship, and again they were earnest in their attention, and abundant in their thanks. There is much patriarchal simplicity of manners among them, and a very general and regular attention to religious duties, both public and family. They have prayers and a sermon twice every Sabbath; a Sunday school, and a Bible class on Wednesdays. They marry, baptise, and bury, according to the forms of the Church of England.

When Mr. Heath and his friend left them in the afternoon, nearly the whole population accompanied them to the beach, and a few went on board to bid them farewell.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—It gives me pleasure to advance a further testimony in behalf of that government with which it has pleased God, who appointeth to all men the bounds of their habitation, to bless that portion of the globe that we occupy. I count it such a government, that I not only owe it the loyalty of my principles, but I also owe it the loyalty of my affections. I could not lightly part with my devotion to that government which the other year opened the door to the Christianization of India—I shall never withhold the tribute of my reverence from that government which put an end to the atrocities of the slave-trade—I shall never forget the triumph which, in that proudest day of Britain's glory, the cause of humanity gained within the walls of our enlightened parliament. Let my right hand forget her cunning, ere I forget that country of my birth, where, in defiance to all the clamours of mercantile alarm, every calculation of interest was given to the wind, and, braving every hazard, she nobly resolved to shake off the whole burden of infamy which lay upon her. I shall never forget that how to complete the object in behalf of which she has so honourably led the way, she has walked the whole round of civilized society, and knocked at the door of every government in Europe, and lifted her imploring voice for injured Africa, and pleaded with the mightiest monarchs of the world the cause of her outraged shores and her distracted families. I can neither shut my heart nor my eyes to the fact, that at this moment she is stretching forth the protection of her naval arm, and shielding, to the uttermost of her vigour, that coast where an inhuman avarice is still plying its guilty devices, and aiming to perpetuate among an unoffending people a trade of cruelty, with all the horrid train of its terrors and abominations. Were such a government as this to be swept from its base, either by the violence of foreign hostility, or by the hands of her own misled and infatuated children, I should never cease to deplore it as the deadliest interruption which ever had been given to the interests of human virtue, and to the march of human improvement.—*Chalmers*.

"THE DUKE'S" VERSION OF "UP, GUARDS, AND 'EM."—The authenticity of the following anecdote may be relied on:—The Duke of Wellington recently honoured one of the most distinguished of living sculptors by sitting to him for his bust. The artist, wishing to observe the full play of the Duke's features, engaged him in conversation in the best attitude for the figure on which he was at work, and suggested, that if it could be made to represent his Grace at the moment when he uttered the memorable words, "Up, Guards, and 'em," at Waterloo, the statue would be more popular at the present day, and be more highly valued by antiquity. The Duke laughed very good humouredly at this observation, and said, "Ah! the old story. People will invent words for me. Poets will write, and painters will paint, and I suppose we must give them some license, but really I don't know what I said. I saw that the moment for action was come, and I gave the command for attack. I suppose the words were brief and homely enough, for they ran through the ranks and were obeyed on the instant. I never saw sharper work. But as to the exact words I used at such a moment, I am sure I don't recollect them, and I very much doubt whether any one else can." We have been careful to retain the exact expressions employed by the illustrious Duke on the occasion, as the moment to which they refer is one of the most important and interesting in the whole range of history.—*Britannia*.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COW.—There is at present in the possession of Mr. Moncur, Blairgowrie, an old cow, which has for the last ten years acted as a decoy to such of her species as were to be transferred from their master's grazing park to his slaughter-house. Old "crumie" is known in the village by the opprobrious name of Hangie, from her assistance in the destruction of her kind, and the satisfaction she evinces at it. When an animal is selected from the herd by the butcher, Hangie takes her place in front of the victim, marches as deliberately to the slaughter-house as if to her own stall in the "byre," and enters first; but no sooner are the doors closed than she retires to the rear of her companion, and if it manifest any reluctance to advance to the ring, she pushes it forward with her head. When Hangie perceives that the animal is properly fastened, she steps back so far as to be out of harm's way, and there awaits with the utmost composure and apparent satisfaction till the victim is felled to the earth, when, as if considering her business finished, she retires without the word of command to rejoin her companions in the park.—*Dundee Warder*.

THE HARVEST MOUSE.—The smallest of British quadrupeds is supposed to be the harvest mouse, hitherto found only in Hampshire, and which is so diminutive, that two of them put into a scale just weighed down one copper halfpenny. One of the nests of these little animals was procured by Mr. White; it was most artificially platted, and composed of wheat blades, and perfectly round, about the size of a cricket-ball. It was so compact and well filled, that it would roll across a table without being discomposed, though it contained eight young ones. This wonderful cradle was found in a wheat field, suspended in the head of a thistle.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

COIFFURES.—A lady who is in love takes great care of her hair; a celebrated beauty wears it *tres negligee*; that of an old maid is extremely neat and *terre*; a coquette, on the contrary, never tightens her hair; the female poet abandons her *coiffure* to its own caprices; she lets it fall in twenty different forms; a prude never changes the style of her hair; one who studies much generally adopts *boucles*; the lady who paints much, places it in bands; the lady who travels, *frisses* her's into a large *boucle* on each side; the old coquette and ladies of a certain age have a new style every year; the lady's maid wears her hair in natural curls; a great lady wears hers in a wavy kind of band; the young lady in plaits; and the dowager *buys her hair*.—*World of Fashion*.

LANGUAGES.—There are 4,500 languages throughout the world, besides the language of the eyes.—*American Paper*.

THE MARCH OF TRAVELLING.—On the opening of the Strasburg Railroad, a grand dinner was given. One inscription on the walls of the dining-room ran thus:—"In 1500, the journey from Mulhausen to Strasburg occupied eight days; in 1600, six days; in 1700, four days; in 1800, two days; and in 1841, two hours!"

SMALL MATTERS.—The nerve of a tooth, not as large as the finest cambric needle, will sometimes drive a strong man to distraction. A musquito can make an elephant absolutely mad. The coral rock, which causes a navy to founder, is the work of worms. The warrior that withstood death in a thousand forms, may be killed by an insect. The deepest wretchedness often results from a perpetual continuance of petty trials.

LITTLE SINS.—A man may stand a great temptation, and satisfy himself in that, and think he hath done enough in the way of spiritual valour, and then fall as irrecoverably under the custom of small sins. I might as well lie under a millstone as under a hill of sand; for, although I might have blown away every grain of sand, if I had watched it as it fell, yet when it is a bill, I cannot blow it nor push it away.

EVIL AND GOOD.—To do evil for evil, is human corruption; to do good for good, is civil retribution; but to do good for evil, is Christian perfection.

READING.—Of all the diversions of life, there is none so proper to fill up its empty space as the reading of useful and entertaining authors; and with that the conversation of a well-chosen friend. By reading we enjoy the dead—by conversation the living—and by contemplation ourselves. Reading enriches the memory, conversation polishes the wit, and contemplation improves the judgment. Of these, reading is the most important, because it furnishes both the others.

Corpulent persons desirous of regaining their shape should apply to some newspaper establishment for the office of collector. They will run their fat off long before their station becomes a sinecure.—*American Paper*.

The fact cannot be too generally known, that if, when a chimney is built, the mortar with which it is to be plastered be mixed with salt, there will be no necessity for sweeping it, as at every damp spell of weather the salt deliquesces, and the soot will of course fall down.

GOOD MEDICINE FOR HOGS.—The American Farmer furnishes the following:—When your hogs get sick, you know not of what, give them ears of corn, first dipped in tar, and then rolled in sulphur. 'Tis ten to one that it arrests the disease, and restores the pig to health.