

PUBLISHED

DAILY.

BOMBAY

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1841.

GAZETTE

Vol. LIII.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

New Series No. 108

TO ADVERTISERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in this JOURNAL will please to send them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

indebted to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette and Bombay Sporting Magazine are requested to make an early payment of their arrears.

Reduced rate of Charges for Advertisements in the Bombay Daily Gazette.

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precise of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

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

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

To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge to Non-Subscribers, 4 Rupees per Copy.

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

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

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

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack, Rs. 2 Printing, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 3

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

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on 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

Freemasons' and General Life Assurance, Loan, Annuity, and Reversionary Interest Company,

11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London. This office unites the benefit of a mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and offers to the assured amongst others, the following advantages—

- 1. Credit until death, with privilege of payment at any time previously, for one half of the premiums for the first five years upon assurances for the whole of life; a plan peculiarly advantageous for securing loans.
2. Sums may be assured to become payable at given ages.
3. Policies not forfeited immediately, if the premium remain overdue, and fraud alone, not error, vitiates them.
4. Officers in the army and navy, and other persons residing abroad, assured upon equitable terms.
5. Immediate survivorship, and deferred Annuities.

All the rates will be found to have been made upon the lowest possible computation consistent with security.

JOSEPH BERRIDGE, Secretary.

FOR CALCUTTA. TO sail in a few days the fine fast sailing Ship "Forth" for passage only apply to Captain HECKFORD at the Office of Messrs. AGANOR, SONS & Co.—2d November, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS,

WILL SELL

By Public Auction.

ON THE 22D INSTANT,

THE ELEGANT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PLATE,

CHINA WARE,

CARRIAGES AND HORSES,

THE PROPERTY OF

WILLIAM KEYS FOGERTY, ESQ.,

AT HIS RESIDENCE, RAMPART ROW

(His Family proceeding to England.)

THE same comprises a complete assortment of VALUABLE FURNITURE (made by the late MR. FERRAR,) of Drawing, Dining, Bed, and Dressing Rooms, of rich Green Silk Damask Jackwood Couches, Ottoman, Pier, Card, and Side Tables, with Marble SLABS CHANDELIERS (moon with Drops) Pedestal LAMPS of the latest improved Patent HANGING (GILT MOON) LAMPS, 5 Light Wall GIRANDOLES with Drops &c. Large PIER GLASSES, PICTURES, CLOCKS (French and English) and Table Bijouterie. — Also a very ELEGANT GRAND UPRIGHT SELF ACTING PIANO FORTE with 4 Barrels, made to ORDER by MESSRS. ROBEY and SONS, Cornhill, London. LARGE MUSICAL BOXES, a solid Spanish MAHOGANY DINING TABLE, WARDROBES, &c.

Particulars of which will be published in Catalogues The Property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO'S FIFTH LOTTERY.

All Prizes and no Blanks.

ON 228* Whole Tickets of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1649 Chances at Co.'s Rs. 17 per each Chance or in advance 10 Rs. The Drawing will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November Next.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1 Prize of of 50 Whole Tickets.
1 Ditto of 20 Ditto Ditto.
1 Ditto of 10 Ditto Ditto.
1 Ditto of 5 Ditto Ditto.
2 Ditto 2 each of 4 Ditto Ditto.
5 Ditto 1 each of 5 Ditto Ditto.
10 Ditto 1/2 each of 5 Ditto Ditto.
20 Ditto 1/4 each of 5 Ditto Ditto.
200 Ditto 1/20 each of 25 Ditto Ditto.
1408 Ditto 1/16 each of 88 Ditto Ditto.

1649

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CONDITIONS.

* The remaining Eleven whole Tickets shall be disposed as follows :

The first drawn Number of the Scheme shall be entitled to two and the last to one whole Ticket, and every Hundredth drawn Number shall have a prize of Half a Ticket. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount of Co.'s Rs. 17 at once or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the Prizes, and the Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or Cash, agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the Drawing.

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.

Early applications to be made from Mofussil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors Office with remittance, or to their Agents.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.

Projectors.

NUNDO COOMARCHOWDRY.

Trustees.

NOTE. Projectors Office is at new China Bazar No. 98, in front of Messrs. Cockerell & Co.

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.

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK. To the Gentry, Civil & Military of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

GENTLEMEN, I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subscribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada; and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the Honble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, when I state that after deducting 45 £ for a ready-furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister, as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so; but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong to, enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, LOUISA ADDISON.

Jersey, August 23d. 1841

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. HONORARY PRESIDENTS. Earl of Errol, Earl of Cornwall, Earl Leveson and Melville, Earl of Newbury, Earl of Stair.

DIRECTORS. James Stuart, Esq., Chairman, William Plasket, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Charles Downes, Esq., Charles Graham, Esq., John Retchie, Esq., N. P. Levi, Esq., F. Chas. Maitland, Esq., Resident.

This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interests, 5 per cent. annually to be deducted at death, or may be previously paid off at convenience.

It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family; and should he at any time, after effecting the insurance, succeed to or acquire a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.

Thus a man of 25 years old may by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d, for the first five years and afterwards the full premium; 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death, payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 184l. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

Older ages may be insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurance. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms. For the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Lecky Esq., 4, Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No. 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hole Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13, Waterloo-place, and 24, Finch lane Cornhill, London,

PATRONESS.

Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

BANKERS.

Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall. Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard street

PHYSICIAN.

John Robert Hume, Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

SURGEON AND SECRETARY.

Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate [75, Lincoln's Inn fields.

ACTUARY.

John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING:—

- 1. Assurances granted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20l. to 5,000l.
2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.
3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus) may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it will be paid to their representatives.
4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
5. No additional expense but the stamp.
6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.
7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.
8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.
9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies.
10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom premium only.
11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.
12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal terms.
13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums.
14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.
15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Session 1841-42.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

HEAD MASTERS.

THOMAS H. KEY, A. M. Professor of Latin in the College. HENRY MALDEN, A. M. Professor of Greek in the College. The SCHOOL was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

The yearly payment for each Pupil is 15l. of which 5l. are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given. The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October.

Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

34, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1829.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

Lower Rates of Premium than those at any other Office that entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, as follows:—

Table with columns for Age (15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50) and Annual Premium Per Cent. (10 8, 11 7, 11 10, 12 0, 12 4, 12 10, 13 0, 13 4, 13 8).

The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16l. per cent. on the Premiums then paid; and in 1839 a further Bonus was awarded, amounting, on the average, to 31l. per cent. on the Premiums paid during the preceding five years.

Bonuses may be applied to the increase of the sum assured, to reduction of premiums for life, or for a term of years.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, or not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any, and every day, and instructions forwarded to parties resident in the country on application.

By order of the Board of Directors, CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the Vulcan, Patrick, from the Mauritius 12th September; the Bloreng, Banks, from Liverpool 22d June, and the Benares, Gilkinson, from Port Adelaide 15th Aug.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Madagascar, Weller, from Portsmouth—July—Englishman, Oct. 22.

Fresh Movements to Burmah.

We understand the Larkins with a portion of the 14th M. N. I. (part of which regiment, by the bye, marched into Calcutta yesterday morning from Midnapore) starts on Tuesday morning in tow of the Duarknath steamer for Maulmain and Tharawadi (&c)—Ibid.

The Great Survey.

We believe that as soon as the large Revenue Survey Establishments that have been for the last few years employed in the N. W. P. are at liberty, parties of the same will be sent into different Bengal districts to survey them—Midnapore and Orissa, and Chittagong have been surveyed. The Behar survey we observe, has commenced. May the whole operations in the Bengal and Behar prove as satisfactory and as well executed as have those in the N. W. P.—Ibid.

Mauritius News.

The following dated Mauritius, September 5, 1841, is from a passenger on board the Crusader, which left Calcutta bound to England—

I have only just time to write these few lines, which may perhaps prove acceptable on being put in better form.

We left the Pilot on 7th of July, as you know and were upwards of 80 days beating out of the bay. In lat 8. 41 north and 87 33 the ship caught fire. It was discovered at 3 p. m. in the forehold, where all the rum casks were stowed away, and is supposed to have originated in one of the Jacks having thought proper to go down and tap a cask for his own use. We got the fire under, as luck would have it, and therefore had no occasion to take to our boats which had all been got ready.—Ibid.

THE HOLIDAYS.—All Calcutta is out of town. The city is like the city of the dead. There is nothing moving—nothing stirring in the streets—the very crows seem dull, depressed spirits, as though conscious that they ought to be somewhere else. Man delights in not, nor woman either, with a sight of the human face divine, peeping out of a chariot, or palki carriage—office-jamms and brown kerries no longer rattle along the streets, bearing some busy agent to committee, or some industrious clerk to office. The white turbans and the flowing raiment of the peripatetic sircars are absent from our high-ways, and the brass badges of bill-collecting peons glisten no more in the sun light. "All the mighty hearts" of the city, as Wordsworth has it, is "lying still"—there is no perceptible pulsation. Nothing circulates—not even money, not even news. The universal stagnation affects the very press itself. Who can bring us on duty, rumors of appointments, petty exposures of petty jobbers, when all the world is out of town? Stay at home and we are solitary—go abroad, and we are solitary. Banks, offices, auction-rooms, the theatre—all, all closed. Judges, councillors, merchants, office-bearers, great and small, have sought the country—this man indulges in a sporting tour to Barasat, that in a trip to the "foreign parts" of Chandernagore, whilst a third, in his love for aquatic recreations, penetrates as far as Sook-saugor, and talks about the Mofussil. Only editors and doctors remain. We, poor things, have no such enjoyments—we have no "leisure."

Others we see, whom their surround, smiling they live, and call life pleasure. 'Tis that way has been taken in another measure. We only don't know what. It is very pleasant to the holiday-makers, not to us—we don't like being sacrificed to Doorga.—Harkara, Oct. 24th.

Native Ingenuity.

A Native in this town, by hereditary profession a blacksmith, who was employed for many years in cutting punches for this press, having now little occupation, has adopted the following ingenious mode of obtaining a livelihood. He has manufactured an Iron Press upon the model of one of those in use here, and set up a printing office, at which he has commenced printing for the country at large. Last year he printed a Native Almanack of a superior character, which had a remarkable run. Soon after, he began to engrave on lead, pictures of the gods and goddesses of the Hindoo Pantheon, of which hundreds of thousands were struck off on inferior paper, and obtained a ready sale. Some of them were afterwards adorned by the art of the limner, and being set in frames, sold of course for a higher price. Hawkers were employed in traversing the country with packs of these myological prints, both on account of our Serampore Printer, and others who soon found it advantageous to imitate his example in Calcutta. Hence there are few villages to be found in a circle of many miles round the country in which the cottages of perhaps the poorest individual is not supplied with the veritable effigy of some one of the popular Gods. The supply, however, soon became too great for the demand, and his competitors relinquished the trade, which has since languished, and is now confined to a very limited extent.

But his ingenuity was not exhausted. He determined to print English books for the numerous youths of the poorer classes, who are now endeavouring to obtain a smattering of our tongue, and for whom, even the low priced elementary works of the Calcutta School Book Society are too high. Of these works, thousands of pirated copies have been printed in Calcutta, and disseminated through the country. But the individual we allude to, finding English type, at second hand, too dear for his purpose, has cut a set of punches for himself, and cast the types, which he employs for this work. They are entirely wanting in that beauty and exquisite accuracy which characterize our English types, but to an inexperienced eye, the difference between them and letters cast in Europe or America, would scarcely be apparent; and to a native, the inferiority would be altogether imperceptible. Thus furnished by his own ingenuity with the whole apparatus of a typographical establishment, he is enabled to produce works at so cheap a rate, as completely to undersell the presses in Calcutta. The Native booksellers in that city, a rising race, though at present of little note, are happy to avail themselves of his labours, and purchase edition after edition of his Cheap Books, as soon as Education in the vernacular language becomes the order of the day, it is by such men and such means that books will be multiplied. Capital will be poured in upon the enterprise; the Natives who are acquainted both with English and Bengalee, will find it to their advantage to cater for the press, and the means of improvement will be placed within the reach of the middling and lower classes of society.—Friend of India Oct. 21.

Reform the Post Office.

THE CONDUCT OF THE MADRAS POST OFFICE.—About a twelve month ago, we received a letter from a native gentleman at Madras, who had just then established a paper under

the title of the Madras Native Interpreter, requesting that we would send him this journal in exchange for his own, and we readily agreed to his wish. Some month or two ago, the Editor, without our concurrence, or even any previous communication, appointed us his agents to receive subscriptions to his paper from those who had patronised it at this Presidency. To render him a service, we collected all we could obtain and remitted it to him. Within a week after we had made the remittance, we received back, bearing postage, all the copies of the Friend of India, which had been sent to his address for the last seven months, with the word 'refused,' evidently written on the covers at the Madras Post Office.

We pass over the discourtesy of such conduct on the part of the Editor, to note the irregularity with which the Post Office at that Presidency appears chargeable. All these papers were sent as usual, bearing postage. It is impossible that they could have been delivered to the Editor, unless he had paid the postage on each cover as it arrived, and the idea of his having returned them in a lump to the Post Office, is out of the question. He must have refused them in succession for seven months. Why then were they not returned to Serampore on the day, or in the week, or within the month, in which they had been rejected? We should in that case have been enabled to discontinue the dispatch of them at once. But the Madras Post Office appears to have allowed papers on which no postage had been paid, to accumulate for seven months to the number of more than thirty, and then to have returned them to this office at once, to our no small inconvenience. We think that such irregularity could not have occurred at this Presidency without bringing down on the functionary in whose department it had happened, a very severe reprimand from the public authorities; and we trust the office at Madras will be instructed, to avoid all such irregularity in future.—Ibid.

We were served a similar trick with the East India Advocate. When to our surprise we received two month's issues returned to our office and were called upon to pay the postage of the same.

ED. BRAY. GAR.

Ceylon.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

- OCTOBER 10.—Schooner Mohedin Bur, Nicholus from Nagapatam 26th Sept. Cargo Rice.
11.—Big Mayamad Phawz, Sinny Tamby, Tindal, from Killescare 1st Inst. Cargo Rice.
13.—Brig Providence, Anthony, Tindal, from Mootopettah 28th Sept. Cargo Rice.
Boat Wolf, Savery Marican, Tindal from Jaffna 6th Inst. Cargo Sundries.
14.—Ship Caroline, John Williams from Port Phillip N. S. Wales 18th August Cargo Ballast.

DEPARTURES.

- OCT. 13.—Barque Wellington, J. Casimer Master for Mauritius. Cargo Sundries.
PASSENGER.
Per Brig Providence, H. O'Grady Esq.—Colombo Observer.

The New Charter.

We understand the gentlemen of the Colombo bar are about to present a Petition to the Governor in Council, praying that they may be allowed a perusal of the New Charter, which they cannot conceive the motive of Government for keeping this document secret. If we mistake not the present Charter was published by authority for general information previously to its taking effect. Why should not the same reasonable course be taken in this instance?—Ibid.

Legislative Council—A wonder.

With much gratification we learn that Mr. Philipsz the Singalese unofficial member of the Legislative Council has at length been stimulated to a more independent line of conduct than before distinguished him, and that on a division which took place on the 12th instant he actually voted against Government, for the first time we believe. We have not heard the particulars, but understand that it was on a grant for a Military supply, and that the parties were equally balanced—the Governor only deciding the matter by his casting vote. Had all the unofficial members been at their post, we are assured Government would have been defeated, and about 2,000 per annum struck off the Military Estimates.

Public Expenditure

With the fearful excess of Expenditure of 32000, over the Income of the Colony, it becomes a matter of the most serious moment to ascertain in what manner retrenchment can be effected. Public improvements are not only stopped, but works upon which immense sums have been laid out are going to decay for want of necessary repairs. Whoever therefore offers any suggestions as to the means of economizing the colonial revenue, deserves well of the country; and believing as we do that the following letter contains information of this kind we feel compelled to give it insertion even though it may be unpalatable to some.

It may well be asked whether now that there are only two European Regiments of six companies each (and the opinion gains ground that one would be sufficient) with the Malay Corps, the same Military Departments are necessary, as when the Island was strongly garrisoned. It is a fact—though not generally known—that this Colony bears the enormous burden of £ 95,000 per annum for troops, independent of the Queen's pay, which amounts to about £ 30,000 more in all about £ 125,000 a year military expenses. Many arrangements in the Civil service, also that would formerly be winked at by the public, will now raise a outcry as being 'jobs' and will not be tolerated.—Hoping therefore that our Correspondent will fulfill his promise of discussing these matters—a talk for which he seems eminently qualified—in such language as ought not to give offence, we shall at all times be happy to hear from him. Ibid.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Medusa and the Ariadne, iron War Steamers, left Galle in prosecution of their voyage to China on the 7th instant.—Ceylon Herald

Appointment.

LIEUTENANT LEOPOLD SAXE-COBURG FRASER, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, lately arrived by the Achilles, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, until further orders, vice Captain Wilson.—Ibid.

How did they know it.

On the afternoon of Saturday last a youth of about 11 years of age was found hanged at Matankolly. A coroner's inquest was held before W. H. Whiting Esq. and the jury returned a verdict of "self murder."—Ibid.

Chalking the Records.

We understand that the Chief Justice in deciding an appeal case, found out a few days ago, that some items of a bond, which was appended to the Court records, had been previously chalked over. His lordship in his anxiety to do all in his power to detect fraud and to punish the offender, observed that at the next sitting of his lordship, he will be happy to hear all the evidence that may in any way throw light on the subject. The court officers will we believe, be among those that will be summoned.

The practice of filing in courts, documents as written evidence is bad—and is fraught with a great many evils. It is owing to this practice that the Chief Justice is in this instance obliged to go into evidence. The Chief Justice observed that "ere six months another code of laws will be out, and that very probably, the present practice as regards this matter will also be altered. This is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Perhaps the new Charter will begin to act at the same time.—Ibid.

The Investigator.

We have perused the sixth number of the Investigator and are particularly glad to perceive the great improvement which the work manifests. We have reasons both to admire and condemn the several articles, contained in the number now under consideration, and as public Journalists it becomes our duty to express our sentiments on the merits and demerits of the periodicals which emanate from the Ceylon Press, we trust our opinion of the Investigator will not be considered uncalled for. To render praise where praise is due, and to appreciate the beauties of such works none will be more ready and delighted than we are.

The first article that falls under our notice is that in which the "State and prospects of Ceylon" are discussed. It is evidently the production of a master hand, and in point of style and argumentation is far above mediocrity. We must however remark that the author in many respects digresses from the immediate subject of his investigation, and in his anxiety to give expression to all his rich thoughts he seems to be apparently led to topics which have no immediate connection with the main question. The Editor of the Investigator is we presume not fully aware of the capacities of the generality of his readers, or he could have hardly believed that his style was adapted to the comprehension of the majority of them. We shall however, watch with great concern, the continuation of this subject.

The next article on "Musquitoes, &c." is highly interesting when taken in connection with the subjoined extract from a different hand to that of the preceding articles, and the quotations therein made to elucidate the various portions of scripture are very amusing. The poetry headed the piece for the periodical. We pass over the rest of the articles without remarks, and come to that which treats of Judicial Oaths. We must confess that not having read the Friend, we labour under some difficulty in passing a decided opinion upon the subject, but we are inclined to think that the Legislature of Ceylon could not have adopted a better mode in lieu of the oaths administered to persons not Christians, than the ordinance they have just passed. We are, however, left in ignorance as to whether Jurors and Assessors (not Christians) will also have to make a solemn declaration as the witnesses. Or be called upon to swear upon the Banabook.

The Ordinance does not say a word about it, nor does it appear to us why the Government should make a difference in the case of Jurors. They are, or the greater part of the Kandians are not Christians, and would they be required to swear upon that which it is considered inexpedient and injudicious that the witnesses should? We pause for a reply.—Ibid.

Discussion of the Estimates.

In our columns of this day will be found an abstract of the debates of the Legislative Council on the subject of the Estimates for 1842. The discussions were more interesting than usual and only concluded at the late hour of six in the evening.

We cannot but assume it as a matter of regret, that while the whole of the official members were present no fewer than three of the unofficial members were absent, and amongst these, we regret to say, was one who receives his salary for his services—At any other time his absence would have been of comparatively little importance, but at the present time when it is contemplated to increase the taxation of the country and it has become a matter of strict necessity that the deplorable state of the finances of the Colony should be looked into, and some measure devised for either retrenchment or some taxation, we cannot but assume it a matter of deep regret that circumstances should have compelled the absence of this gentleman.—We doubt not he will be able to give a satisfactory explanation of the matter for with his known patriotism we are sure he shall say no more on the subject. One of the members we regret to say was absent from sickness, and the Burgher member for reasons best known to himself. What these reasons were we do not know, but we trust the Burgher community will let their representative feel that they do not altogether approve of this apathy as regards their interests.

We have several times attended the Council room ourselves, but we are sorry to say that during the late Sessions we did not hear the voice of the late Puisne Judge, or of the hon'ble the Singalese member. To what cause to attribute their silence we do not now, but we hope it is not indifference to the public welfare. On the part of the Judge it certainly cannot be want of ability, for we know his talents are of a high order when he chooses to exert them. Would we could say as much for the Singalese member who, we are given to understand, has never opened his mouth since he entered the Council, except at tiffin time, and who has never given a single vote except with government. We should be happy indeed to think that our remarks may possibly have some effect in awakening him out of his lethargy and inducing him to take the welfare of his fellow countrymen a little more to heart.—Ibid.

Shipping Intelligence.

- OCTOBER 8.—Barque Wellington, J. Casimer master from Bombay 22nd September, Cargo sundries.
Passenger Mr. G. Marcus.
do. 10.—Schooner Mohedin Bur, Nicholus, Tindal, from Adrampatam 28th September. Cargo Rice.
do. do.—Barque Arab, J. Dalgarno master from Liverpool 16th June.

- Remarks July 8.—Spoke the Bequion, Budd, master, Lat. 20° 11' Long. 23° 8' W. bound to China.
do. 9.—do. the Ship Oriental Lat. 17° 44' N. Long. 24 48 W. bound to New Zealand with Passengers, all well.
do. September 27.—Barque Bluch, Lat. 12 30 S. Long. 79° 46. E. bound to London.

DEPARTURES.

- OCTOBER 10.—Ship Euphrates, W. Buckham master for Tutuoreen. Passenger Mr. Wise.—Observer Oct. 11.

Death of the Ceylon Twins.

This wonderful freak of nature ceased to exist on Wednesday last—one living for six hours after the death of the other. The body was dismembered, and put in a tin case of arrack, in order to be taken to Galle, where it is said to have been engaged by a medical gentleman for 15l.—Ibid.

The Legislative Council.

Understanding that the Supply of Ordinance for 1842 was to come before the Legislative Council on Friday, and that the Petition which we were instrumental in being adopted was to be presented by Mr. ARMITAGE, we attended in person, but had the mortification to discover that we could not hear the proceedings, so that after waiting for about an hour, we left the chamber as wise as we entered. Nor—we can assure our readers—were we singular in this respect, for neither of two friends who were beside us were more fortunate than ourselves. We were glad to see that our Contemporary Reporter as well as himself was present, and as the former was as favourably situated in one of the side arches near the table we hope for a good account of what took place. To the auditors generally, however, the members were quite inaudible, as no one could catch more than the subject on which they were speaking. The fact is that what was formerly a pretty good room for hearing, has been completely spoiled by the alterations lately made. There are vacant arches at both sides, and a large one at the end, immediately behind the President's chair; and as the members when speaking all look in that direction they are inaudible to those upon the seats in the lower half of the room. So destructive of sound is the plan of the chamber that some of the members to whom his back is turned have assured us they could not hear the Clerk of the Council when reading over the ordinances. The appearance is certainly

very good, but the construction does not yield much credit to the acoustic knowledge of the architect, for though he has built what would be a very good ball room, he has given the Colony a very bad Council chamber. We would therefore suggest that the arches have doors placed in them, and that the one behind the President's chair be in some way permanently filled.

But though we could not hear, we could see and were very sorry to observe what must appear until satisfactorily explained, a very great dereliction of duty on the part of some of the unofficial members. Here was the most important ordinance—as regards the great mass of the community—that had to be brought before this session, namely that voting the Estimates, and not only so but even new taxation spoken of, and yet there were only three present out of the six unofficial members of the Council, and of the two that are paid, only one. The three present (it but justice to name them) were Mr. Armitage Mr. Crabb and Mr. Philipsz. Modliar—Mr. Wilson is said to be slightly indisposed at Kandy; but we hope imperative business called him away at such a time. But where was Mr. Hillebrand? Mr. Casie Chitty has gone to Chilaw, but it would have been much more to the good of the Island if he had remained at home during all the former part of the session, and been only present now at its close, when the public purse strings are being antied by those who will have the spending of the money. We the more regret Mr. Casie Chitty's absence, as we believe he is the only native member who has voted against Government during the late or present administration. This suggests a rather delicate subject, which it would, however, be a dereliction of duty in us to shrink from when the public good demands the expression of our opinion. In what way then, we would enquire, do the unofficial members of the Legislative Council perform their duties? To begin with Mr. Armitage, it may be said that he is always on his legs, and never silent when ever an opportunity offers of advocating the interests of the community. He heads the opposition that exists, but his is no factious opposition, and he is accordingly listened to with much attention. The rules of the Council restrict debate considerably, but Mr. Armitage has the tact to make an opportunity when he wants to remark on any subject under consideration. His knowledge of business and of the world generally, is extensive, so that he is never at a loss on any subject under debate, which he occasionally cultivates, by humorous observations, and though not very fluent in address, he couches his ideas briefly, in clear and intelligible language. All together we consider Mr. Armitage a most valuable member of Council.

Mr. Crabb is rather young and therefore diffident, but is assiduous in his attendance, acts very independently, and generally takes the liberal or popular side of the question. Mr. Wilson is also young—we mean of course for a public assembly, but whether for or against Government, he appears to vote upon his own opinion. When long accustomed to the wide field of operation as a legislator, where the general welfare must be paramount to all private interests, we doubt not he also will be a useful member.

Would that we had only to regret Mr. Hillebrand's absence on the Estimate debate; but we have also to complain of the manner in which he seems to perform his duty. We should not be inclined to find fault with him for the mere circumstance that during the entire session he has not voted once against Government, if he had only given his reasons for so doing; but he takes no part in debate; no body knows what his opinions are on any subject until a division takes place, when his vote is in support of Government. We are at a loss to account for this, because Mr. Hillebrand is an old and eminent legal practitioner, accustomed to public speaking, and having sat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, he needs not to be informed by us what his duty is as a Legislative Councillor. He may however, believe us that his countrymen view his conduct with much anxiety, and expect that on all questions in which the public interest are at stake he should at least let them know his opinions (as he did some years ago on the Small Pox compulsory ordinance) especially when on debated topics he sides with the Executive.

Mr. PHILIPZ the Singalese Member, is quite superannuated, and whatever intelligence he might have possessed in his younger days, is now incapable of taking part in the proceedings. He never expressed himself once, we believe, during the six years he has had a seat in the Council, and we are assured he does not even now comprehend what is taking place, if a question becomes at all intricate, he debates or amends. Another evil is that when a vote is taken he is always set down as an age, because he does not say no—but the fact is he never says either. He is doubtless a very respectable old gentleman, and ought to be allowed to retire on the full pension he now enjoys, and a younger member of this community selected in his place.

The Tamil Member—CASSIA CHITTY—we have already said, speaks and votes which the independence that might be expected from a person of such a cultivated mind: but—as before stated—we regret his absence at this juncture. Amongst the official Members there is more independence than might be expected—we mean, those who are not in the Executive, those who are, of course, come down ready primed and loaded from Queen's House.

In conclusion we have one observation to make upon His Excellency the President of the Legislative Council. It is contrary to the distinct rules of the Council to address any member by name, and yet he generally does so. This of course is mere thoughtlessness, but as the President is the person to call the other members to order in case it should be necessary, he ought to be most particular that he does not himself infringe.—Ibid.

The Post-Office again.

The following correspondence is published for general information. It is astonishing after the recent lesson, that illegal demands of this nature should be made. Some, we understand, refused to take their newspapers when 4d. was demanded for each—we hope the Post Master General will now see the propriety of delivering them free.

G. LEE Esq.
Post Master General.
Colombo, 8th Oct. 1841.

Sir,—A Post Office peon who has delivered several English newspapers to my address, brought by the Overland Mail demands four pence halfpenny for each.—If this be done with your sanction, I beg to be informed by what authority the demand is made.

I have the honor, &c.
C. ELLIOT
C. ELLIOT, Esq.
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Colombo, 9th Oct. 1841.

Sir,—In reply to your Letter of yesterday, I have to inform you that newspapers coming by the Overland Mail have 4d levied on them as Indian postage, and that I am authorized by Government to make that charge. You are, without doubt, as well aware of this as I am myself, as you have been in the habit of paying the same postage on your Overland papers monthly for some years past.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedt. Servant,
G. LEE, P. M. G.

G. LEE, Esq.
Post Master General.
Colombo, 9th Oct. 1841.

Sir,—I most frankly admit that I always understood that the 4d levied on Newspapers was "India postage," and that I have long paid it, under the supposition, that an illegal impost would not be levied by the Ceylon Post Office, just in the same way as I would have paid 4s. 6d. upon every letter if I had not discovered that it could not be exacted, in time to prevent the demand being made.

As I do not recognise the "authority of Government," by which alone you admit you levy 4d on an overland newspaper, as any authority at all when there is an Act of the Legislature on the question, I must—with all due respect for the constituted authorities—beg leave to decline the payment demanded.

I have the honor, &c.
C. ELLIOT.

Military Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVALS. Lt. Ranclaud 16th Regt. N. I. from Sindh. Captain Watkin 15th do from Deesa. Waiden Artillery from Belgium. Cornet C. A. Hardy 1st Cavalry from Poona. Major H. Corselles 18th N. I. from Poona. Lieut. Hibbert Engineers from Dharwar. Lieut. W. E. Evans 1st B. E. Regt. from Deesa. DEPARTURES. Lt. A. Rait 16th Regt. to England. Assist Surgeon A. Durham 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I. to England. Captain C. Johnson 3rd Regt. N. I. do. Major H. Corselles 18th do. to Baroda. Captain Curtis 1st Lancers to sea. Lt. H. B. Pullen Artillery to Ahmedabad. Assist Surgeon G. Allender 2nd Queens Royal to Deesa. Captain A. H. Mathews 15th Regt. N. I. to Tanuah. Ensign Kaue, do. do. R. Laurie do. do.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include Aden, Alexandria, Australia, Burma, Calcutta, Ceylon, etc. Dates range from Oct 13 to Oct 29.

To Correspondents.

THE Communication of Void must stand over for a few days: the same must be said of other favors received.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Wednesday, November 3, 1841.

We have to announce the following Shipping arrivals yesterday.—Schooner Wild Irish Girl from China 24th August, touched at Anjer; Barque Chusan from Calcutta 24th Sept. Ship Shaw in Shaw from Calcutta 1st August; Barque Ceylon from Newcastle 19 June, French Barque George Cuvier from Bordeaux, 30th May, Ship Faize Romney from Calcutta 2nd October, Ship Helen Stewart from Liverpool 13th July.

We beg to inform our readers that the term commences this day in the Supreme Court of Bombay.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 22nd. The overland mail arrived there on the afternoon of the 21st, shortly after the despatch of the express. This circumstance must be deeply regretted, as our Calcutta friends had not an opportunity even of acknowledging the receipt of their Europe letters.

THE French press has not forgotten past conflicts and old animosity, and now and then the Paris journals give vent to their disrelish to England and the English. The fishing trade has long been a source of ill feeling, and many broils have in consequence ensued, this however is trifling, compared with the envy of the French, whose success in the smuggling trade falls far short of the English adventures, and therefore the French papers declare the object of our cruisers near the coast of France is to support the illegal traffic under protection of the British flag! Our Paris contemporary of the National declares as a fact that British smuggling was the scourge of the Peninsula; the National then alludes to some occurrences which took place in the bay of Algiers, and revels in the boast that the firm Spanish Carabineers after much bloodshed worsted the British seamen and made them "knuckle under" as Jonathan has it: "Why should we be astonished, exclaims the National, when did Great Britain act otherwise? She said at a former period and repeats it every day, "Perish the universe sooner than a British cargo." Her conduct, whether as an enemy or a friend, is ever in conformity with that savage cry. The right of nations exists only for her advantage; she forms the catechism and a code of it for her own profit. The laws which bind other nations in relations with her do not bind her in respect of other nations. Progress, civilization, justice, and fraternity are hollow and sonorous phrases, which are used by her to captivate other nations, as a fowler makes use of bait to attract birds to his net. The world, for her, is not a family of brothers, which owe assistance and protection to each other; but a

mere outlet for her manufactures. It must be confessed, that this rule of conduct once admitted, Great Britain is logically consistent in her execution of it. No consideration can induce her to deviate from the line she has marked out. One feels that Hobbes, the legislator of the right of universal war, was by right a native of Great Britain. He has only reduced to a system the theory which she practised before his time, and she practises it still with a tenacity without example."

This is a pretty impudent and undeserving censure we think, however mild and unassuming it may appear in the eyes of our Paris contemporaries. The flag that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze has through bad advisers of the crown occasionally stained its honour, but, has never persevered in such an injurious course either habitually or for any length of time, to bring down the censure or deserve the reflections cast upon it by the National, whilst on the contrary it would neither be difficult nor unjust to set forth in how many instances, and for whole reigns the flag of "a great nation" self styled "Young France" has protected smuggling and worse adventures by lending the protection of its flag to such as embarked in the speculation. How common is it even now for smuggling to be carried on to a great extent by officials of the French government, and to send a large case of gloves which they know will be seized, but having previously instructed their agent, he repairs to the place for the sale of contraband goods, and when the case is opened, the gloves turn out to be right hand gloves, and are in consequence knocked down at a low figure; whilst at another and distant Port a case of left hand gloves is disposed of in a similar way, and purchased by an agent of the same party, who, with all neatness and promptitude, takes each glove "to his fellow" and "mate to mate."

LOCAL.

DURING the night of Monday and Tuesday morning the rain fell in torrents accompanied by thunder and lightning. This unusual visitation was any thing but pleasant to the occupiers of the tents and thatched Bungalows upon the Esplanade, the water in some of the tents ankle deep, was more cool than agreeable. The remainder of the paddy crop in the neighbourhood of the presidency has been destroyed by the violence of the rain.

THE Hamauls at this Presidency are too much given to freaks, and prove too clearly the inefficiency of local regulations, and the magistrates, who, clothed in a little brief authority, cannot descend to such trifling matters as public conveniences.

The authorities have determined that Hamauls shall wear plates or Badges having numbers marked on them, but the Hamauls and "Hackery bobs" as much dislike having badges of office as their brethren the London Jarvises grumbled at the plate of "wittals" Mr. D. W. Harvey set before them. They will quarrel with their curry and rice, and we can't help it.

'Tis a pity some casualty does not happen to one of their workshops, such as their buggies breaking down, or some other such public blessing, and their bruised corporations constrained them to cry lustily but in vain, for Panjankeens to convey their sacred bodies home. Their sympathies no doubt would prompt them to use "that terror to evil doers"—The law—and after confining the malcontents upon short allowances for a fortnight, we might have the pleasure of using Hamauls heels to enable us to pay our respects, and congratulate their tender workshops, on narrow escapes. &c. &c.!

European Intelligence.

British Law.—Lord Grantley.

There are moments in the existence of the poorest subject of this land of freedom, when, rising above the ordinary evils of his lot, he forgets his toils and his privations. Instead of regarding himself as delivered over by Providence to the proud man's contumely and to the rich man's caprice or cruelty, without the power of resistance or the right of redress, gives his discontent to the winds, and, standing erect in the dignity of humanity, he returns hearty thanks to the great and good Being who fixes the bounds of our habitation, and assigns us our place and lot below, that he was born and dwells in Britain. Such an occasion of thankfulness to the poorer classes of society in this country, and of proud and hallowed triumph to all who deserve to possess the privilege, has been afforded by the result of a trial which has within the present week been decided at the Surrey Assizes, held at Croydon. (See Messenger of August 21.) The facts were these: At the summer assizes of last year, for the county of Surrey, an action was brought by a very poor cottager, named Punter, for a trespass committed by Lord Grantley, under circumstances of singular oppression and cruelty. Punter, and his father before him, had been in uninterrupted and unquestioned possession of a cottage in the immediate neighbourhood of his lordship's demesne for forty-eight years. No rent had ever been paid to, or demanded by, the noble lord or his predecessor; nor was there the slightest proof

that his lordship had a better claim to interfere with Punter in his cottage than he had with any neighbour, his equal in rank, in the quiet possession of his mansion. The cottage, with its plot of garden ground, was originally, in all probability, one of those fragile structures which the superior humanity of the landlords of a former age frequently allowed the poor to erect upon the waste. The original owner, and subsequently his heir to the frail inheritance, gradually improved its external appearance and internal arrangements. In these laudable exertions the family were aided by the late Lord Grantley—who appears to have been a kindhearted man, and in the habit of looking in on this family in his perambulations about the neighbourhood; and on more than one occasion his lordship kindly paid for certain of the improvements—not as landlord, to the character of which he asserted no title, but as an expression of kindly feeling toward his humble neighbour. The cottage of the peasant, Punter, was an eyesore to the present lord. Whether the building was regarded as not sufficiently ornamental, or the family to which it furnished a shelter and a home were deemed unfit "to come between the wind and his nobility," we have no means of determining. In the former case, the remedy was easy to a person of his lordship's wealth—the cottage might have been rendered whatever his lordship's taste desired; and the owner would, doubtless, have been grateful for the interference which improved the value of the cottage, while it rendered it more picturesque in the eye of the titled possessor of Worners Hall. Lord Grantley took, as he thought, a more effectual mode of getting rid of the obnoxious cottage and its tenants. Founding his right to remove the tenement on the generous assistance rendered by his predecessor to the peasant in paying for a few alterations and repairs, and assuming that these repairs and improvements by his order were presumptive proofs of ownership, and would be sufficient to establish a title to the property, Lord Grantley proceeded first to instruct his agent to cut down a tree in the poor man's garden, in order to raise the question of title, should the cottager be courageous enough to contest his lordship's right to commit such an act, before a bench of magistrates, or in a superior court. Punter submitted to this impudent outrage. He neither resented it by any retaliatory act upon any of the numerous trees upon his lordship's property around him, nor did he evince any everweakening love of litigation by seeking out an attorney willing to vindicate a peasant's right against a peer's oppression. Had the case been reversed, and had the peasant cut down a shrub in the garden of the Peer, there is no reason to suppose that any feeling of commiseration would have induced the Peer to have forbore to prosecute the peasant, as the notice-board placed around the grounds of his lordship's estate express it, "with the utmost rigour of the law." Lord Grantley proceeded next to make a formal demand of rent—a demand which was met by Punter with a direct refusal, accompanied by a declaration that "he was not a tenant of Lord Grantley—that his father had never been a tenant—and that no such demand had ever been made before and that no rent, in any form, had ever been paid." It is probable that this poor man would have complied with the demand for rent, rather than have braved the consequences of an encounter with so powerful an antagonist. With the almost instinctive dread of legal proceedings which characterizes the poor when oppressed by the rich, Punter having asserted that Lord Grantley had no right to rent, next, pleaded poverty—poverty so pinching, that he had not the means of payment, even if his lordship possessed the right to enforce his demand. Lord Grantley proceeded in the work of persecution, with an evident design to hunt down his prey. One of Lord Grantley's tenants, named Sparkes, employed Punter as a day labourer, and had done so for ten years. The term of the service may be taken as proof of his honesty and industry in it. Yet the noble lord stooped to interfere between this poor man and his master. Punter was turned adrift by his obsequious master, the servile instrument of his landlord's will. Considering the statute for facilitating the recovery of the possession of small tenements, after the termination of the tenancy, would promote his views, Lord Grantley applied to a bench of magistrates in his own immediate neighbourhood, and associated with him in the commission of the peace, who evidently were by no means indisposed to stretch the law in favour of their lordly associate. Upon a verd special view of the question, whether thorough ignorance of the law or a too facile courtesy to their suitor, they complied with the application, and a warrant empowering Lord Grantley to eject a this poor family forthwith from their humble dwelling, which had been in their possession for nearly half a century. The authority once obtained, the fiat was pronounced. At a late hour of the night, the entire household—husband, wife, and children, were thrust forth homeless, upon the wild waste. Their humble furniture was scattered abroad; their garden was dug up; and their "sacred home"—for such we have been accustomed to regard in this country alike the palace and the cottage—was unroofed, dismantled, and finally destroyed. And all this by authority of a bench of justices—in a case of disputed title—without any inquiry as to the validity of the claimant's demand, or into the grounds of the holder's possession! The poor heart-broken man became the object of commiseration from persons who knew his rights, and ventured to assert them. The cause was brought in *formed pauperis* before a court of justice, and was amply supported by evidence. Notwithstanding an evident attempt on the part of the judge (Lord Abinger) to induce the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, owing to some technical informality, the jury obeyed the dictates of their hearts, guided by the sound principles of justice, and found a verdict for the plaintiff with £250 damages. A new trial was granted by the Court, on the ground of the informality, and on the plea that the damages were excessive. The cause came on for trial during the present week. The facts were proved. The jury (a special one, on the application of the noble defendant) showed their sense of the cruelty and oppression exercised by a peer of the realm against the peasant, whom he had persecuted with a recklessness which has stamped

his disposition and character with enduring infamy—they found a second verdict for the plaintiff, but with increased damages, £275. One of the jurymen, explaining the reason that their verdict was for a higher sum than that given by the former jury, said—"the poor man had been kept out of the money for twelve months—four per cent. was little enough in the way of interest." The counsel for the noble defendant were Messrs. Thesiger and Platt. It is only necessary to name them, in order to show that name their, in order to show that whatever the most persuasive eloquence; combined with the most profound knowledge of the law applicable to the case to be decided, could be of service to his cause, were enlisted in it. The matchless generosity of the client was apparent the sums with which their briefs were endorsed—a rather curious appendage to the pompos array of titles by which he was designated on the record. Five Guineas, we are assured, was the fee given to these eminent counsel with their heavy briefs in this cause, which occupied the court nearly two days. To compliment a member of the bar on his integrity and zeal in advocating the cause of his client, is not merely superfluous—it is impertinent and invidious. Mr. Sergeant Shea's brief was endorsed, "In forma pauperis;" and his exertions, at once most energetic, impressive, and effective, furnished another proof that the zeal of our bar is kindled at a higher and purer source than sordid love of lucre.—(Globe.)

The Announcement.

Positive the last appearance on any stage. Little Lord John came shivering in, For the House look'd cold and squally. And the master of Whigs was most Whiggishly thin, For each thought of the loss of his place, and the sin, And was studying at home a new part to begin, So none came to his aid but Macaulay.

Macaulay look'd sprightly, he'd taken a glass Ere he came to the field of disaster— And he chatted and smil'd till Cam Hobhouse, poor ass, With hat slouch'd and arms folded came sighing— "alas, Every hope of a Whig is more brittle than glass," And so "Johnny must get a new master."

The big drops roll'd down the pale cheeks of John Cam, As he thought of his salary wasted— Macaulay's distress, while he thought it was sham; But he grew so hysterical, suspicion of sham Was out of the question—and, so with a d—n, Gave him up to be roasted and basted!

Lord John, who has recently done a rash thing, And taken a wife—to provide for, Was thoughtful and pale, for the innermost spring Of Whig feeling was touch'd—self interest's the thing, And the only thing Whigs, can decide for.

The little Lord rose—on his lordship's last legs, And said he'd resign'd "leaves and fishes"— For his friends, one by one, had all dropp'd from their pegs, Since Whiggism produc'd nothing more than mare's eggs, Amongst which he had led them—through somehow, I gage, They had manag'd to fill all their dishes.

The little Lord look'd, with ineffable grace, The House for past aid to "the shabbies"— And declar'd as he'd struggl'd in vain to keep place For office, in future, he'd give up the chase, Let politics drop, and to keep up his race— He'd stick now to his wife and the babbies.

Freedom.

BY SIMON DACH. Love, thou didst possess me once, And didst steal my trusting heart, Prudence, caution, all gave way, Lull'd by thy too sunning art, Good night, Cupid, and good bye, Free and full of joy am I.

Rescued from thy heavy yoke, How my present lot I bless: Love, I have at length escaped From thy luscious bitterness. Good night, &c.

Cast thy longing eyes around If thou canst new victims see, Fools, who, when thy bow is bent, Blindly trust their hearts to thee. Good night, &c.

And thou, goodness of my thoughts, Fairest, whom my fond heart chose, How I worship'd thee, till Time Did thy perfidy disclose! Good night, &c.

Never more shall thy caress, Falsely tempting, fetter me, Far from Pleasure's luring net, Wiser than I was, I see. Good night, &c.

And ye eyes, ye dazzling suns, Ye that once enlamb'd my soul, I, a novice in deceit, I have escap'd your bright control. Good night, &c.

Freedom is my heritage, Where my fancy leads, I rove: Virtue's soothing balm will heal Ev'ry wound of injured love. Good night, &c.

YANKEE GALLANTRY

A "notion seller" was offering Yankee clocks, finely varnished and coloured, and with a looking-glass in front, to a certain lady not remarkable for personal beauty. "Why, it's beautiful," said the vender. "Beautiful, indeed! I look at it almost frighten'd me!" said the lady. "Then, marm," replied Jonathan, "I guess you'd better buy one that han't got no looking-glass."

ARITHMETICAL MANIA.

As for Latin and Greek, we don't raly it a cent; we teach it and so we do painting and music, because the English do, and so like to go a-head on 'em even in them are things. As for reading, it is well enough for them that has nothing to do, and writing is playguy agt bring a man to stated-prison, particularly if he writes his name so like another man as to have it mistaken for his'n. Cyphering is the thing—if a man knows how to cypher, he is sure to grow rich. We are a 'calculating' people, we al cypher.

SPIRIT OF IMITATION.

The American negroes are remarkable for the pertinacity with which they mimic the dress, actions, and manners of the whites. Even in their ultimate funeral courtesies, the spirit of imitation is preserved. An unwhipped negro baby at Savannah, commences "sweet blighted Lily."

* Born 1665, at Mamel. Died 1839.

