

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

Two British Officers Blockaded.

Accounts from Cabool mention that two Officers of Her Majesty's 44th are shut up in a Fort at Lanhwa Teerghuree, whether they proceeded with a detachment of Huzarbash Horse. If the people do not turn against the Huzarbash, there is no fear on the Officers' account; but should they allow themselves to be intimidated by Mahomed Shah Khan, one of the rebel chiefs, who is tampering with them for the delivering up of the Officers, the situation of the latter will be perilous. If the Huzarbash would make a vigorous push, they might get away from their enemies; but they appear reluctant to leave their mud walls.—Agra Ukhbar, Oct. 30.

Meerut.

Sir Robert Arbuthnot is very popular, he is much pleased with Meerut, and only hopes he may not be made a Lieutenant General before he has served his five years, as in that case he will have to proceed to England. The 1st Light Infantry Battalion left the station for Sirdhans at an hour's warning, in consequence of their having shewn an inclination to kick up a disturbance with the bazar people, and 7th Cavalry ere they left—Captain Thompson A. A. General is to join immediately; Captain Burroughs has, by directions received from Head Quarters, joined the 17th, which left Cantonnments on the morning of the 20th, enroute to Barrackpore. Five Companies of the 2d Light Infantry Battalion are to escort Dost Mahomed, the Ameer of Cabul, on his arrival, in progress to Loodiana. A handsome subscription has been collected to present a testimonial to Captain Phillips for his unremitting exertions in the ice management. Sir Arbuthnot's Ladies parties are looked forward to with the coming cold weather—A special Committee of Examination, assembled at Meerut on the 16th October, when Lieutenant Fitzmaurice of the 17th passed the prescribed examination for the office of interpreter to a Native Corps. Mr. Maberly the Deputy Collector and Joint Magistrate, lately on Deputation at Moradabad, has left for the ghaut on the Ganges in a very precarious state from severe liver complaint. The returns from the Hills, of both ladies and gentlemen, are very numerous, and the course is crowded with fair equestrians. Dr. Nesbitt's arrangements in the Post Office seem to give much general satisfaction. Dr. Madden is assisting Dr. Macqueen of the Buffs in the care of the sick at Kurnaul.—Ibid.

Goruckpore.

A correspondent, who dates his letter 20th October says:—"We are all quiet on the Frontier, and I suppose there will be no move into Nepal this year. The lines are, it is said, to be removed from their present site two miles further to the North, though it is supposed the cantonnments must, eventually, be removed to a greater distance. The sickness among the Officers and men has been fearful, some 800 men and upwards in the 41st have been through the hospital during the last six months, and some of this number three or four times; every thing that care and attention, and I may add management, could effect was and is tried by the worthy Colonel of the 41st, to check the sickness, but to very little purpose, all our hopes are centred in the approaching cold season."—Ibid.

Rohilkund.

Here is a yarn for you, which you had better keep until your stock of Europe news is exhausted. Such a spree as Rohilkund has not enjoyed for months, and as I have no doubt, but that you, formidable person though you be, like, or at least have liked a spree as much as any one, this account of our doings at Rampoor may not prove unacceptable.

To commence; it being a year since the Nuwab was placed on the throne of Rampoor, it was necessary to ratify his accession by taking 1000 gold mohurs, and giving him a khelat (well done John Company.) In order to give greater eclat to the ceremony invitations were issued by the Agent to the Lieutenant Governor to as many gentlemen as could leave their stations. The consequence was we mustered about 30 of our jorials a crew as ever were mustered, all determined for the few days we were to be together to follow the old precept "dum vivimus vivamus," and sure enough we did live—aye like fighting Cocks. The first night nothing particular occurred beyond a tattoo race, the particulars of which are however only known to a few choicest spirits. "The next morning, the 21st, we met the Nuwab at the River Cosla. The copy d'oil defies description, and the noise proceeding from the shouts of the people, the trumpeting of elephants, and the bands of (query?) music, would have distanced Babel out and out. Here Mr. Conolly, our justly esteemed Commissioner, got into the Nuwab's howdah, and in we went: I suppose that by this time upwards of 10,000 persons were collected, and taking them in the whole I never saw a handsomer body of men, my dreams of childhood respecting Hindoostan were completely realized. Many of the Rohilla Chieftains wore shirts of chain armour, and I could almost imagine, I saw a Saladin before me; but I looked around in vain for a Coeur de lion. His countrymen were dressed in round topes, and tall coats. At last we reached the tent where it was decided the istikbal should be held. I congratulated the old Nuwab with the greatest sincerity, as from what I can learn, he is a bright exception to most natives of rank "justum et tenacem propositi virum, non civium ardor prava jubentium, mente quatit solidâ." At breakfast it was proposed we should astonish the natives by having some cricket, and in order to make it a spirited game, it was agreed Bareilly should play Moradabad. We had a clipping match, although it was soon evident Bareilly were too strong for their opponents, and it ended by their beating in one innings, thus proving that although the Moradabadians were all powerful on water they sunk in their own element. In the evening we dined with the Nuwab, and a very good spread was prepared for us, and after this the usual nautches and atish baza, a description of which would be tedious; all that could be said, is that they were the best of their kind.

We commenced the 22d by going out with the Moradabad pack of hounds, and a very pretty little pack they are, however they were unfortunate that morning by not finding. We returned with hunting appetite and ready for some more mischief. At 3 P. M. the khilat was presented, and afterwards some Skinner's Horse, under the gallant Captain displayed their ball practice, the way they hit the bottles was wonderful, and no one did it better, if so well, as Captain Skinner, the Nuwab was delighted; it is said, the Captain is to have command of a Ressalah about to be raised in Rampoor. In the evening we had sky a race, Mr. Jemmy's E. B. Marchioness, beating Captain Francis's Grey Arab, and Mr. Arthur's Grey Poney, we spent the evening much as yesterday, dining in the palace, &c. The only thing new, was a musician, who played the most difficult variations of tezeh buh tezeh, I have ever heard. It was almost pretty, which is saying a good deal for native music. I conclude you are getting as heartily tired of me, as I am of writing, so I shall merely add we left the next morning for our respective stations, wishing we could carry it on for a few more days.—Ibid.

Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Futlay Rohoman*, Nacoda from Muscat 28th August; the *Amherst*, Patterson, from Chittagong 13th October, and the *Maria*, Palmer, from the Mauritius.—*Englishman*, Oct. 27.

The Semaphore of this-morning announces the arrival of the *Petite Nancy*, Dufoury, from Bordeaux 10th July, and the *Esther*, Sharp, from Liverpool 26th June.—*Ibid.*

A letter from on board the *Amherst*, just arrived from Arracan, gives the following list of passengers:— From Arracan.—Mrs. Lumsden and child; Mrs. Clarributt and two children; Mrs. J. Abbott and child. From Chittagong.—Mrs. Harwood; Morris, Esq., B. C. S. From Calcutta and Back.—T. Hitkin, Esq.; Mrs. Nicholson and Miss Birch. Steerage Passengers.—Mrs. Jolly and two children; I Sheristardhar, I Havildar, I Sepoy, 5 Followers, 68th N. I., and 28 Servants. Our correspondent says: "We left Akyab the 5th, Kyook Phoo the 14th, and Chittagong the 23d instant; from the latter station we have brought a quantity of Government treasure. We have no news from Arracan; every thing was, as usual, except the death of poor Lumsden, which has thrown a sad and melancholy gloom upon every one; he was much liked by all who knew him. The troops were very healthy, having only ten men in hospital; the officers continued also in excellent health; nothing was known of the present movements of troops to that province. A report had reached Arracan that Tharrawaddy had stationed a body of troops on the Frontier to protect the Aing Pass, this information was sent by a native officer of the 'Locals'; how far it is correct I cannot judge, for we have had many like it."—*Ibid.*



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,—Suffering like many among our body from the defects of an early education, I take the respectful liberty of directing your attention to that very important subject. The very defective state of our schools, and their total inefficiency for any useful purpose, could scarcely have escaped the observation of one of us; and strange, deeply conversant as we have been, no remedy has yet been resorted to, and at the present day we are calmly contemplating the rapid strides of our neighbours—in fact the mighty exertions of every other class of society, till our indifference has become culpable as well as proverbial. It is well known to us individually that resources are as abundant, and as many as those of our sister Presidencies; and that whilst their institutions are flourishing, we have virtually none at all. However as the enumeration of past deficiencies could be no remedy to their longer existence, let us shew 'tis not to late for exertion yet. Life without learning (says Seneca, is death, vits sine litera mors nest et quasi vivi hominis sepultura. An ignorant man is seldom a good Christian; and hourly experience teaches us how many are lost to society and the world by early neglect. An educated man is like a bust taken from ruins. Its fine delineations may at first be concealed, but soon the hand of the artist develops its latent beauty and places it up for the admiration of future ages. By education the delineation of the mind are developed and man placed for the admiration of posterity in the gallery of life.

I would then suggest the immediate meeting of some ten or twelve of our most influential men, and "instanter" elect a committee and proceed at once to fulfil the formation of a regularly constituted body, such as the nomination of a treasurer, a secretary, &c. &c. That we immediately canvass the public support, and without delay make a commencement of the good work. Yes, my friends, rally all your might; your religion and your children demand it of you; and when this life shall be closed over you, nay, when the very vestiges of the grave shall have been obliterated, ages unborn shall speak your praise. A good beginning is half the work. Heaven and the world will assist your undertaking; remember that those who instruct others unto salvation will shine like stars for all eternity. Prove that you appreciate learning and civilization and remove for ever that stigma of indifference that so long characterized us. Wishing your cause every success.

I remain

Your's obediently,

SPECTATOR

Military Arrivals and Departures

ARRIVAL.

Lieutenant Colonel Fendall H. M. 4th Dragoons from Kirkee Asst. Surgeon Thomas Brickwell 4th N. I. from Baroda. Lt. Coll. T. Stalker 2d E. Regt. from Poona. Ensign Briggs 19th Regiment N. I. from Poorbunder. Asst. Surgeon J. Mackenzie 8th N. I. from Broach Captain A. G. Young 43d M. N. I. from Kamptee. 2d Lt. Elphinstone M. Engineers from do. Asst. Surgeon Henry Smith from Sattarah.

DEPARTURES.

Lt. C. J. Syman 6th Lt. Infy. to Poona. 1st Lt. J. D. Tessier H. M. 17th Regt. to Khandalla.

Domestic Occurrence.

BOMBAY.

At Colabah, on Saturday the 6th instant, Mrs. L. C. Moore, of a pauper.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Table with columns for location and date. Locations include Agra, Alexandria, Australia, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, etc. Dates range from Oct 19 to Oct 23.

To Correspondents.

The communication of our Native correspondent at Surat is under consideration.



"Masures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Tuesday, November 9, 1841.

THE management of this Journal having now devolved upon other hands, an imperative sense of what is due to the present Proprietor of the GAZETTE, ourselves and its supporters, compels us to pursue a beaten track, which we should otherwise have avoided.

For months past, the GAZETTE, has been but the shadow of a shade, an oracle which gave forth its opinions and responses, when like those of the Pythoness of old, they were sure of consummation. No latent spark of nursing its wrath to keep it warm was exhibited—no sign was held up before its then premature demise of its having after lived a good old age, slipping down unwept, unhonored, and unsung to the tomb of all the Capulets. Such a death would of course have after these premonitory symptoms been attributed to the attendant Physicians and nothing said of the natural as well as adventitious causes tending to the old Gentleman's decay.

Be it our part to correct these impressions The GAZETTE has not been dead but slept.

If permitted to adopt the order of inversion we shall, so far as promises go, and our intention to fulfil them avail, exemplify the contrary. With the former weaknesses of the GAZETTE we had no connexion. Its Proprietor, if upon so short an acquaintance we may speak, is possessed of sufficient gentlemanly feeling as to abstain from that interference which the tenure of our Office would prevent him from attempting, the slightest control over our opinions. Such a dishonorable experiment if made would most deservedly meet with direct repulse. Upon this we have dilated more than the importance of the subject would seem to demand, had not invidious tongues amongst those professing to be Public organs more than once, and claiming infallibility, dealt in such insinuations. To expatiate upon these topics might too much resemble an erection of our own superstructure of future confidence and fame upon the foibles which we have already disclaimed a wish to dissect or expose. Our course shall be straight-forward. None relying upon the integrity of a Public Journalist will find himself disappointed. And above all that, none, depending upon this assurance will feel that he has been betrayed. Our Creed is conveyed to all in a few words. The Editor reserves to himself the right of rejecting all communications, but once admitted, he and he only becomes responsible for their ulterior consequences and results.

We have received the Calcutta *Englishman* of the 27th ultimo. It announces the flourishing state of Theatricals in that city, and has a long article and rather a vituperative one upon Sir Walter Scott, who at present is commanding the 15th Hussars at Bangalore. Sir Walter is dubbed the Bangalore Cardigan. For the present we will not follow the *Englishman* through his arguments, for two reasons: 1stly, because we are in momentary expectation of the Overland Mail, and it would exceed our limits; and 2dly, because we are not quite prepared to authenticate certain facts which we believe nevertheless to be true, and which point we will take immediate steps to be correctly informed upon. In the mean time we will mention what perhaps the *Englishman* is not exactly aware of, viz. that the 15th Hussars is not the first Regiment whose discipline has been shaken by Dr. Mouatt's excessive interference, and on this point we speak from no slight authority. As we have before said we shall return to this.

We have also received the *Agra Ukhbar* from which as usual extracts will be found. Sir Robert Arbuthnot seems to be very popular at Meerut, as he was at Ceylon. There is a long article for which we have not room, relative to the Panjab. He recommends a predominance of British influence at Herat and says that nothing short of the seizure of the Peshawur and Cashmeer is to satisfy him. The expense of placing our friend Shah Soojah on the throne is thus to be liquidated; and however just or otherwise this step may be, we cannot, with a recollection of our usual method of settling matters in this country, consistently condemn at least the consideration of it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY YESTERDAY'S DAWN.

Gazette Office, Monday, 4 P.M.

GALE AT MADRAS.—The weather at Madras seems to have been very boisterous about the end of last month. The usual signal having been made on the 29th, the vessels in the roads put out to sea. In endeavouring to do so the *Royal Saxon* was placed in considerable peril by being driven to the third surf, from whose influence she only escaped, uninjured, by the great exertions of the crew. A native vessel was less successful, having come on shore opposite the Fort, where she became a perfect wreck. The passengers and crew, nearly thirty in number were all saved.

The weather on the succeeding day indicated the approach of a hurricane.—CHANGES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. Hugh Montgomerie, 1st Judge of the Provincial Court Northern Division, had taken the annuity, has retired from the service and was about to embark for England. Mr. A. D. Campbell proceeds home on furlough early next year. Mr. R. Davidson, Sub Collector of Madura is dead. THE ARMY.—Col. Bond, Principal Commissary of Ordnance takes command of the Artillery on the Tenasserim Coast. The agitation of the INFANTRY RETIRING FUND, and the alleged injustice of the Madras staff serving in the Southern Mahratta country occupy the attention of the Coast army. Dr. Sladen, Superintending Surgeon of the Southern Division of the army, in consequence of his appointment as 3rd Member of the Medical Board, had been succeeded by Dr. Blest. COMMERCIAL.—The *Lady Feverham* from Bombay on her voyage to London, touched at Cannanore on the 21st ultimo, whence she took two passengers.

CALCUTTA.—We have also received our *Bengal Hurkaru*, *Calcutta Star* and *Englishman* up to the 28th ultimo. In the *Englishman* we find that Major Davidson has been removed from the service by an order from the authorities in England, but that he proceeds home to appeal. From the *Hurkaru* we learn that there exists a report that Lord Clare is to succeed Lord Auckland as Governor General. There is a long account also of the doings at Lahore where the Maharaja has been making presents to the Ranees of the late Runjeet Sing. They will not be in want of Chaplains in Calcutta for some time, 12 more being ordered out. The *Star* contains nothing of interest beyond the death of the master of the *Brig Mary Gray* by drowning.

ACCOUNTS from Hursole, dated the 1st instant state that the quarrels amongst the Thakours in that neighbourhood which at one time threatened a petty internal skirmishing have been settled by the Comandant of Prantey. The Bajree crop has been more abundant than that of last season, and the husbandmen judging from the produce of the fields which have been already cut, anticipate profitable returns. The Jawaree, Mutt, Gowar and Chowla crops were still standing, but bore a promising appearance. Assistant Surgeon Wallis had arrived from Ahmedabad to relieve Assist. Surg. Hoskins from the medical charge of the right wing 3d Regt. N. I. The latter gentleman is appointed to the 13th N. I. at Surat.

We should very much like to know what gun was fired in the harbour yesterday morning half an hour before gunfire. A desire not to say anything which might be taken as bordering on inhospitality alone prevents our stating what we believe to have been the case, but we hope this will be the last time when in a British Port, a mistake about the time of day will be allowed to take place.

We beg to remind our Sporting readers and Correspondents that there exists such a Periodical as a Sporting Magazine at this Presidency. It is true that since the publication of the last number, no notification has appeared respecting it. However, different arrangements have been made, and we hope on the 1st of Feb. 1842 to produce a Magazine at any rate equal to those which have

preceded. In the mean time we hope our contributors will continue their favors. Some are deterred from recounting their Sporting deeds by modesty, and others from a fancy they cannot indite well enough; but if a Sporting correspondent wishes to write well, let him take up his pen, get over the first ten lines and then forget he is writing; he will be in the jungle in a whistle, or on his Arab he will be riding like mad after a hog, and he won't stop until he comes to a dead stop, and looking for his game find nothing before him but a splendid description of as fine a run as ever was witnessed; then let him take a glass of grog—hallo! (we beg pardon Mr. Archdeacon,) tumble into bed, and he will dream it all over again—wake in the morning and send it off to us. We shall then print it, and he will be quite delighted with his performance.

We have under the usual head inserted a letter from "a Spectator" on the subject of establishing a school for the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Bombay. The blessings of Education and the advantages derivable from it are incalculable. It has been said by Hooker that "Education and instruction are the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner able to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil." We would earnestly call upon those Roman Catholic Gentlemen who have the means, to exert themselves in furthering the views of "a Spectator." A meeting is the best and readiest way of discovering the feasibility of the proposition, and we would advise one being called for the purpose. In the mean time we shall be happy to receive any further communications on the subject.

LOCAL.

Translation from *Ratibé Papers*,
Apprehension of the extinction of
the Trade of Surat.

We are informed by letters from Surat that the merchants of that place are seriously alarmed by certain measures which Government have in contemplation, relative to the means which have been hitherto adopted for the prevention of smuggling, and piracy. At present the Commodore's vessel by cruising between Surat and Kambay had so far checked both of these practices, as to have effected, in combination with the government boats, a security which promoted Trade; for if at any time a Vessel were attacked by Pirates the affair was sure to be brought to the notice of the Government, and a search made after the offenders. The contemplated removal of the Cruiser and Government boats is therefore regarded by the Merchants as likely to be the signal for renewal of these depredations by the Pirates, and the total extinction of the little trade which now remains to Surat.

European Intelligence.

Association for the advancement
of Science.

Our contemporaries have indulged their readers with copious reports of all the speeches delivered at the recent meetings held by the learned and erudite votaries of science, but they have neglected to furnish any account of the various premiums awarded to the meritorious competitors, which interesting and important piece of information we are truly happy in being able to lay before our readers.

MECHANICS.

"The Great Spoon Medal" was awarded to the following very distinguished personages:—
To Viscount Melbourne, for his ingenious method of preventing smoke issuing from his kitchen chimney.
The Bishop of Exeter, for an improved *tongue scraper*; so effective is this instrument that after Bishop Philpots has used it, he has actually been heard to speak civilly to every body.
The Duke of Roxburgh, for a *turning apparatus*, constructed under the superintendence of an artful old soldier of the name of D'Albiac.
Lord Abinger, for a *weathercock*—the remarkable property of which is, that it invariably turns at the wrong time.
Lord Brougham, for a peculiarly constructed pen, that will write on both sides of any question at the same moment.
Earl of Cardigan, for a new instrument of *torture*, invented expressly for the use of the British army.
Sir Robert Peel, for a *rat trap*, on a large scale and improved principle, which he intends to bait in a most tempting manner, when he is made Premier.
Sir Francis Burdett, for an apparatus resembling a voice conductor, which when applied to the mouth of an old *whig* he gabbles away in the style of a superannuated and imbecile Tory.
Colonel Sibthorp, for a *parliamentary horse collar*, constructed by the Colonel for his own use, he intending to grin through it during the whole of the ensuing session of Parliament.
"The Small Spoon Medal" was thus awarded:—
To Queen Adelaide, for a *strong box*, the entrance to which was through a *save-all*.

The Duchess of Inverness, for a *speaking trumpet*, by means of which the curtain lectures she indulged the Duke of Sussex with, were heard all throughout the parish of Kensington.

Lady Cowper, for a newly invented *flesh brush*, with which she was in the habit of brushing up the Foreign Secretary every night and morning.

Earl of Pembroke, for a *rake* of great capabilities that caught-up and secured every loose thing worth having.

Earl of Chesterfield, for a *pleasure Booth*; a recent erection of his lordship's in which *Booth* he anticipates receiving much enjoyment.

SCIENCE.

"The Great Spoon Medal" was awarded as follows:—

To Lord Stanley, for sundry experiments in *galls and bitters*, by means of which even his own *bitterness* could be greatly increased.

Lord Grenell, for improvement in *opium* by adopting which a *Colonial Secretary* might sleep on his post and fancy himself *wide awake*.

The Bishop of London, for his method of keeping a *fine bed of clover*.

The Bishop of Exeter, for the serviceable purpose to which he can apply *stinging nettles*.

"The Small Spoon Medal" was conferred upon Viscount Palmerston, for the best means of preserving *bear's grease* in the dog-days.

The Earl of Wicklow, for a series of interesting experiments in *made dishes*.

Lord John Russell, for the recent benefits conferred by him while transplanting young *Mint (o)*.

Lord Ellenborough, for his experience in ornamental horticulture, and *grafting on a foreign soil*.

Viscountess Combermere, for her attempts to cultivate the growth of *Cotton*.

Lady Montague, for her peculiar method of raising *Rice*.

Lady Dinorben, for her perseverance in planting the *Welsh tree*.

The Countess of Eglinton, for the skillful way in which she raises the *Scottish heather*.

The Countess of Abingdon, for her mode of treating an *old shoe tree*.

The Countess of Harrington, for her unwearied cultivation of the *passion flower*.

METALS.

"The Great Spoon Medal" was thus awarded:—
To the Marquis of Westminster for his experiments in *tin*; showing how he contrives to extract *tin* from everything in his possession, and how he makes a small quantity go a great way.

The Earl of Cardigan, for his experiments in *brass*; by possessing a large stock of which commodity he is enabled to attempt anything, without experiencing any apprehension of consequence.

The Marquis of Londonderry, for his experiments in *lead*, many of which he has favoured the House of Lords with, notwithstanding his auditors have invariably manifested every symptom of impatience and disgust.

The Marquis of Waterford, for his experiment in *iron pump-ladders*, half a score of which very useful appendages he very laudably wrenched off in one evening to apply to scientific purposes.

The Duke of Beaufort, for his experiments in *bell metal*, he having furnished himself with a fool's cap and bells of a very first-rate quality.

LIQUIDS.

"The Great Spoon Medal," was presented to Prince Albert, for imbibing a pint of muddy water, which he indulged himself with when he slipped under the ice, while enjoying a slide, last winter.

The Duke of St. Albans, for a series of experiments on the relative strength of toast and water, milk and water, and the curds, and when he is allowed to partake of in the steward's-room, when permitted by the Duchess to quit the nursery for half an hour.

The Marquis of Waterford, for a course of experiments in various patent liquids, exhibiting the number of tumblers of alcohol in the form of *gin* necessary to be taken to tear off the wheel of a hackney coach.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse, for sundry satisfactory experiments in wines, demonstrating the quantity he can take with comfort to himself, and then swagger into the House of Commons, without being given into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

Sir Robert Inglis, for divers experiments in different liquids, but more especially in a beverage called "*Bishop*"; Sir Robert being enabled, after imbibing sundry bowls of "*Bishop*," to see "the Church Extension" question in *proper light*.

Sam Crawley, for experiments in Whitbread's stout, a dozen pewter quart pots of which Sam declares quite sufficient to take away the thirst of any private gentleman.

"The Small (Britannia metal) Spoon Medal" was given to Horace Twiss, for communicating the difference between the strength of the soup given him in the kitchen of the Carlton Club, and the soup presented to him by the Mendicity Society in Red Lion-square, when he is so fortunate as to obtain a ticket for the same.—*Satirist*.

Tory Inconsistencies.

The same Tory organ which has laboured to prove that the amendments in the Corn Laws and the Tariff proposed by the existing Ministry will be better effected by Sir Robert Peel's Government, declares the expected recommendation of such measures in the Speech from the Throne extremely improper and unconstitutional, as it puts into the Queen's mouth opinions opposed to those of her Parliament. The inconsistency of this argument appears broadly in the statement of it.

If Sir Robert Peel is about to remove the impolitic restrictions on commerce, if he is about to accomplish a task beyond the strength and beyond the wisdom of the present Ministers, there can be no discrepancy, no conflict between what the existing Government proposes and what its successors design to effect. In such case the Royal Speech, in general terms recommending certain measures of fiscal improvement, would be the programme of the coming Administration as well as the dying speech of the existing Government. There might be variance in the details, but the objects would be the same.

But the public are told in the same breath to expect all the good promised by Lord Melbourne's Government from Sir Robert Peel's, and also that Lord Melbourne will sin against his duty to his Sovereign in advising her Majesty to recommend changes rejected by the party about to accede to power. Why, these changes recommended are what Sir Robert Peel's sponsors have promised and vowed on his behalf that he will effect more wisely and circumspcctly. If the Tories are about to turn Corn Law and Commercial Reformers, why do they complain of the mention in the Queen's speech of the very objects they intend to promote?

The arguments of the *Times* are indeed but another version of *Touchstone's* opinions of a shepherd's life:

"Truly, shepherd, in respect of itself it is a good life; but in respect that it is a shepherd's life it is naught. In respect that it is solitary, I like it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. All it is a spare life; look you, it fits my humour well; but as there is no merriment in it, it goes much against my stomach."

So, quoth the *Times*, on the plan of the fixed duty on corn and fiscal reform, "in respect of itself it is a good plan, but in respect that it abandons the sliding scales" like it very well, but in respect that it is a Whig change it is a very vile change. As it relieves commerce from its restrictions, look you, we like it very well; but as there is no more protection in it, it goes much against our stomach.

"In the abstract," the *Times* declares itself opposed to "the restrictions of the present Corn Laws;" and it thinks that "the sliding scale has worked injuriously, and given occasion to an extent of fraud humiliating to think of," but at the same time it is for listening to any plan for "extending the sliding scale from the difficulties in which it is at present embarrassed;" and if, contrary to its expectations, any such project should appear, it will "gladly acknowledge its merits."

So far our *Touchstone* half embraces the cause but presently he is disgusted to be mixed with its supporters, and the cry of cheap bread he pronounces an impudent delusion. Next *festena lent* is the maxim: "It is most desirable for the prosperity of English commerce that the restrictions on the importation of corn should be gradually abated."

For we are told that there is danger that we may plunge too abruptly into "the state of things abstractedly best," and the *Times* is for avoiding "a blind rush to the manufactories, so fatal in its event;" but in what consists the danger of the blind rush to manufactories, or the peril of too suddenly letting the people find employment and food, it does not condescend to explain. Finally, it observes—

"Our own importation of foreign corn must not fly too rapidly a-head of the foreign demand for those manufactures in which the corn is to be paid for."

But while the Corn Laws remain unaltered the importation of corn must fly too rapidly a head of the foreign demand for our manufactures. If the harvest should fall far short, the importation of corn in the autumn must drain the country of its gold, and cause the most cruel commercial embarrassments. To prevent this very mischief, the immediate amendment of the Corn Laws is demanded. That the change should not be too abrupt we admit, and therefore we assent to the proposal of a moderate fixed duty. But where in the Tory party do we find the indications of a disposition to make any change? Did not Sir E. Knatchbull some few days ago declare that no alteration was required? Have not the Duke of Buckingham and Sir James Graham held the same language, and others who, like these three gentlemen, are destined to make a part of Sir R. Peel's Government?

Ministers have been charged with the production of an impromptu budget, but what an impromptu must the Tory change of the Corn Laws be, if such a prodigy should come to pass.

The *Times*, in saying and unsaying, espousing to in the abstract, and hesitating in the practical adoption, is evidently preparing to accommodate itself to any determination Sir Robert Peel may come to.

This see-saw, so convenient at the present moment, must cease when Sir Robert Peel is driven to the declaration of his policy; and the wrath of the Tory organs at the idea of the recommendation of a change in the Corn Laws and the fiscal system, in the Royal Speech, is intelligible enough, as it must bring Sir Robert to the test, and compel him to take his ground in general acquiescence, or hostility, to the objects proposed. The circumstance that the Queen is not to open Parliament and deliver the speech in person, has been dwelt upon by the Tories with much affected satisfaction, as a sign of some abatement of her Ministers. The *Chronicle* pithily and pointedly remarks that the Queen continues to meet her Ministers, and if she do not meet the new Parliament, and any inference is to be drawn from the fact that the reason alleged, it must be that there exists a disinclination on her Majesty's part to meet a Parliament opposed to her views of what is requisite for the relief and well-being of her people.

The state of the Queen's health is the ostensible cause of her Majesty's not opening the session in person; but our own suspicion is, that Ministers are really timid as to the Queen's treatment by the Tories, and that they have avoided an act on her Majesty's part (the delivery of a speech conveying unpalatable recommendations to the dominant party) which might have added to the rancour already existing, and which might aggravate the unpleasantness of her Majesty's position when delivered into the hands of the Tories. The Queen has courage and magnanimity enough to despise any such personal consideration, and we think her Ministers should have had regard only to what was most conducive to the great public objects as to which they have to counsel her Majesty, and that the apprehended misconduct of the other party should not have been allowed to sway the course they advised.—*Examiner*.

Curious Auction at Croydon.

On Saturday an action to recover the sum of £55, alleged to be due for meat, drink, washing, lodging, etc., supplied to the defendant's wife, from November, 1838, December, 1840, was tried. Plaintiff, a Mr. Bevell, is the brother-in-law of the defendant, and both are attorneys, Plaintiff's sister married the defendant, Mr. G. Thornbury, in Chancery-lane, in 1828. They lived happily together until 1838, when owing to the defendant's intemperate habits and his otherwise neglecting the defendant's nephew, a young man named Tayloe, who assisted defendant in his business, to quit her husband's roof. It was not sought to be denied that defendant's wife had been seduced by, and had lived in adultery with Tayloe; but it would be proved by undoubted evidence—indeed it was not denied by the other side—that the defendant was chargeable with a condonation of adultery, inasmuch as he had, after knowing her criminal intercourse, received her back into his house, and restored her to all her conjugal rights. It was true she had again quitted his roof, but that was in consequence of his growing intemperance and neglect, and there was no evidence to show, nor reason to believe, that she again incurred the guilt of criminal intercourse. Besides, she had this extenuating circumstance in her favour, that defendant had unnecessarily put her in the way of temptation by repeatedly asking her and Mr. Tayloe, a good-looking young man, to go to the theatre together, and instead of waiting to receive them on their return, retired to bed, and allowed them to take supper, and remain as long as they pleased together. It was not under these circumstances, and considering that the defendant was fifteen years older than his wife, to be wondered at that she and his nephew should form an attachment to each other, and that a criminal intercourse should be the result. Besides, the defendant did not seem to feel that he had sustained any serious loss by the withdrawal of his wife from his house. Defendant was legally, as well as morally, bound to pay the amount claimed by plaintiff, defendant's wife's brother, as the executor of his mother, who had paid for the lodging and maintenance of Mrs. Thornbury during the period already specified. He (Mr. Tindal) had no doubt that the jury, when the case was fully before them, would, under the direction of the learned judge, find a verdict for the plaintiff. The learned counsel then called G. T. Tayloe, who had seduced defendant's wife.—Is nephew to the defendant. Had been assisting him in his business for several years. Was often asked by defendant to take Mrs. Thornbury to the theatre and other places of public amusement. Defendant did not remain out of bed till their return. They had supper prepared for them, and were left alone. Defendant had been so addicted to intemperate habits for a number of years, as to have lost all feeling of susceptibility, and to be often in a state of mental imbecility, bordering on insanity. Defendant is fifteen years older than Mr. Thornbury, and did not appear to evince any anxiety for her comfort.—This was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Platt then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the defendant. The case was one of the most monstrous kind he had ever known in the whole course of his professional experience. The young man Tayloe had taken advantage of the unsuspecting confidence of the defendant, his uncle, and committed the double crime of incest and adultery. And after having thus committed the grossest outrage it was possible for him to perpetrate against his uncle and friend, he has the unblushing audacity to come forward against him in court, to drag him amidst all his afflictions and infirmities before the public. The learned counsel, after some further very severe observations both on the conduct of the plaintiff in bringing forward a claim under such circumstances, and on that of the witness who came forward to support it, proceeded to contend that, as he would be able to prove that Mrs. Thornbury had left her husband's house a second time, and lived in adultery with Tayloe, she had forfeited all legal claim on her husband, and that, consequently, the jury must return a verdict for the defendant.—The judge briefly summed up. He chiefly dwelt on the point, that if the jury were satisfied that Mrs. Thornbury committed adultery after having left her husband's house a second time, the circumstance of his having received her back after his knowledge of her previous criminal intercourse could not be held as rendering him liable for her maintenance.—The jury almost immediately returned a verdict for the defendant.—(Chronicle.)

Patriotic Sacrifices.

"Now comes in the sweetest morsel of the night, and we must hence and leave it unpecked," growls Falstaff when he is told,

"As I came along,

I met and overtook a dozen captains,

Bareheaded, sweating, knocking at the taverns,

And asking every one for Sir John Falstaff."

The mandates of the Ministerial and Opposition leaders in the House of Commons, to appear at St. Stephen's on the 19th inst. must have encountered on the part of sporting Members of Parliament a similar spirit of mutinous obedience. Thursday, 12th of August, "grouse-shooting begins": Friday, 20th August, "black-cock-shooting begins": Wednesday, 1st September, "partridge shooting begins": in the midst of these red-letter days, to see inscribed "Thursday, 19th August, Parliamentary speech-making begins," is mortification enough to try a saint. It is barely possible for those who have lingered on the moors to catch a few flying shots on the 12th to reach London by the time Parliament sits, with an appetite stimulated, not satiated. The sportsman will fall asleep in the House on the 19th, and dream of the breezes that sweep the moor, and the crow of the black-cock as he springs from the heather, and the whistle of his wings as he sweeps down the wind; and a roar of "Hear, hear," will awaken him to a stifling atmosphere, and Bude lights, and interminable speeches. He will not be able to pass a poulterer's shop without stopping to moralise—"These grouse ought to have been of my shooting: most likely my rascally gamekeeper has sent them here as a private speculation of his own." The crack shots of the Conservative side have some compensation in the prospect of victory, but it is hard upon the Whigs to leave their sport for assured defeat. It would nothing surprise us to learn that the attractions of the moors had diminished the Ministerial minority by some dozens of votes. To strut in the circles of London as M. P. during "the season" requires no great stretch of patriotic devotion; but to leave grouse and partridges "a-partmenting," is equal to dying for one's country. Slender persons have sometimes hinted that great haunts of our noble game-preservers in the vicinity of London have a splendid opportunity of clearing themselves from the scandal: let them throw open their preserves to Members of Parliament whom the untimely season detains from their own more distant manors. Virtue is its own reward, and, as the harvest is likely to be late, what they lose in game they may gain in the rise of the price of corn from the trampling down of unreaped crops.—(Spectator.)

Manuscript of Napoleon Bonaparte.

We have had our attention called to a small pamphlet just published in Paris by Count Dal Pozzo, of Castellino, under this title, and consisting of a report made by Napoleon in 1793 to the then French Government, on the military and political state of Corsica. The times were critical. Paoli, who had years before been pronounced by Frederic the Great, a general of the highest talent (though certainly not so spoken of in the manuscript), was at the head of a party in Corsica, desirous of making that island an independent ally, not a dependent province, of a powerful state. Associated with him in this enterprise were men, of one of whom at least (Count Pozzo di Borgo) Europe has for years been accustomed to hear praises spoken. The manuscript gives a sketch of the state of the country, of the parties into which it was divided, of the men who sided with Paoli, and of the means possessed by them to carry their plans into execution. It would of course be vain to expect that an officer of the French Republic should speak with favour of the men against whom it was most likely his talents were about to be employed. But favour here seems to be entirely out of the question. Their characters are handled in a way as vigorously hostile as would have been their forces in a field of battle. The pen of the reporter here shadows forth the sword of the soldier. There is no formality of address; the writer's object is to explain clearly his views, and to give his confident predictions of victory; and one of the main grounds of his confidence is, the undisguised contempt he feels for most of the leaders of the opposite party. The report is highly characteristic. A clearness of view, a closeness and brevity of statement, and a fixed and resolute purpose of action, are discoverable in every page. A quotation or two from the brief notices of Paoli's means would but give a very insufficient idea of the report, as a state document. For the purpose of so considering it, the whole should be read together. But the style may be judged of from one quotation:—"All the men who have produced and sustained the revolution in Corsica have ardently desired the return of General Paoli to his country. They believed him the friend of liberty, because he had had the appearance of being a martyr for it. But it was not difficult to perceive the unmeasured ambition of the old chief, who desired that no one should see but with his eyes, nor judge but with his sentiments. Those who enjoyed his intimacy, and were a little clear-sighted, perceived at once the projects of Paoli. He no longer dissembled after the crisis of the month of August. He believed France to be lost, and prepared himself also to give it a kick, but the victories of Dumourier and the brevet of Lieutenant-General commanding in Corsica which the executive power gave him, slackened his movements. He drew back, the better to spring forward." The italics are the writer's. His spelling and punctuation we have not imitated. They are distinguished by a perfect recklessness of rule, and the brilliancy of the composition must be sought for and will be found amidst blunders, in both which in any other writer would be justly attributed to

ignorance. In him they must be attributed to another cause.—(Times.)

The National Debt

The returns lately published by order of the House of Commons, relative to the public debt of this country, state that the unredeemed capital of the public funded debt on 5th January, 1828, was £777,476,892; in 1831, £767,486,896; and in 1841, £766,371,725; that the amount of Exchequer bills outstanding in the same years was respectively £27,546,850, £27,271,650, and £22,271,050, the second amount including the issue under the act of 11 George IV., cap. 26, to pay off the proprietors of Four per Cent. Annuities, amounting on 5th January, 1831, to £1,662,000; that the amount of terminable annuities, whether for lives or years, respectively, £2,610,754, £3,297,375, and £4,114,021; that the sums required to defray the charge of the interest and management of the permanent public debt during these periods were £23,775,115, £24,377,879, and £24,442,803; and that the sums paid or required to defray the interest on Exchequer Bills for these years were £873,246, £673,000, and £818,046. The amount of all payments made out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain and Ireland, other than on account of interest and management of the national debt and the civil list, was, for the year ending 5th January, 1828, £1,853,173; for the year ending the same month in 1831, £1,625,941; and for the year ending 1841, £2,552,791.—(Herald.)

The Wood Will Cause.

The Gloucestershire Chronicle contains the following:—The judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in this celebrated and extraordinary case—which, owing to the speed of railway communication, was partially known in the city on Monday night—has of course formed a most prominent topic of conversation during the week throughout the country, whilst in Gloucester it has naturally given rise to much excitement. The reversal of the judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner, and the establishment of the codicil, in which the city is so largely interested, were not expected; and the feelings of rejoicing and surprise which the news was hailed were therefore the stronger. The effect of the judgment is this:—Sir Matthew Wood, Mr. Osborn, Mr. Surman, and Mr. Chadborn's representatives, are entitled to probate of the papers under which they are constituted executors and residuary legatees, and under which—subject to the payment of the legacies in the codicil, and the costs of all parties—about £400,000, speaking in round numbers, will be divisible between the executors. This estimate refers to the personal property only. Some of the London papers have grossly exaggerated the amount of the property—so much so that it has been stated in the Sun that one of the executors would receive £300,000 and £400,000 for his share. The establishment of the codicil, under which the city of Gloucester is entitled to receive £200,000, besides about five years' interest on that large sum, will, we trust, exercise a most important influence over the future prosperity of the locality. We take it for granted that the town council will be specially convened at an early day to consider the subject; and therefore we shall not speculate upon any probable course which it may be deemed necessary or proper to pursue. The total amount of the legacies bequeathed by the codicil is £350,000, to which must be added the interest which has accrued since the death of the testator. We subjoin a copy of this document, which came to light in so remarkable a manner on the 14th June, 1836:—

"In a codicil to my will I gave to the corporation of Gloucester £140,000. In this I wish my executors would give £60,000 to them for the same purpose as I have before named. I would also give to my friends, Mr. Phillipotts £50,000, and Mr. George Council £10,000, and to Mr. Thos. Helps, Champsie, London, £30,000, and Mrs. Goodlake, mother of Mr. Surman, and to Thomas Wood, Smith-street, Chelsea, each £70,000, and Saml. Wood, Cleveland-street, Mile end, £14,000, and the latter gentleman's family £6,000, and I confirm all other bequests, and give the rest of my property to the executors for their own interest. Gloucester City Old Bank, July, 1835. JAMES WOOD. (Indorsed) 'Codicil to my will.'

The decision of the Judicial Committee on Monday last does not affect the title to the landed estate, which, we suppose, the co-heirs will still contest, and probably with effect, as the instances of wills being as to personal property, and had as to real estate, are very common.—(Herald.)

The Dry Rot.

Government have recently ordered the opening of the fungus pits in Woolwich dock-yards, which had been closed in August, 1836, for the purpose of testing the vir ues of Sir W. Burnett's process for rendering wood, cordage, and all descriptions of woollen free from the effects of dry rot. The result, it would appear from the report of the officers deputed by the Admiralty to superintend the experiments, is in every way successful, the prepared wood being as clear and sound when it came out as when first deposited. Some samples of prepared canvass and calico were submitted to the same test, with their counterpart unprepared, and the former were as sound as when taken from the loom, whilst the unprepared was entirely destroyed. In consequence of these favourable results the Admiralty have been induced to take the patent under their especial patronage, and a large iron tank is being erected, with air and force pumps, for the speedy saturation of timber in the Royal dock yard at Portsmouth. Other tanks are in the course of formation in Chatham dock-yard. It would likewise appear that metals are prevented from oxidation by this process, and consequently the fastenings of ships' timbers are preserved from rust or decay. It is further a singular fact that articles prepared with this material will become less inflammable in proportion to the strength of the solution used.—(Globe.)

The Lord and the Cottager.

The case of Punter v. Grantley has once more come before the public in all its cruel details, and has terminated, as it ought, in the marked reprobation of injustice and oppression. Our readers may probably recollect the story of a cottager who last year appealed to the laws of England against the trespass of a rich Lord. A legal technicality delayed justice at the time, but justice has now been done, and the poor man, who sued in forma pauperis, has won his cause, and obtained damages.

It seems that for half a century the cottage and small plot of ground had been in the undisputed occupation of Punter's family; nor was their right so to hold it ever called in question till it attracted the notice of the present Lord, who, covetous of this poor Naboth's vineyard, determined on taking possession. Willing, as in that memorable Scripture story, to precede such actual possession by an apparent title to it, the lord began by endeavouring to set up a legal claim to the cottage and quarter of an acre attached. He began cautiously; he cut down and carried away a fir-tree which stood in Punter's garden, while the man himself was out at work. The Lord's right to do so was not disputed; true, the poor cottager had looked to that solitary tree (as richer men often do to the cutting of timber on their estates) to meet an unusual expense: a neighbour asked him how he meant to defray the cost of an oven which he desired to add to the humble comforts of his home, and he answered, simply enough that he should pay for it "with the fir-tree which stood in his garden." But the great Lord considerably wished to prove to him, that the garden was not his garden, so he began by showing him that the fir-tree was not his fir-tree. There is nothing the poor understand so little, or dread so much, as litigation. The man felt he was wronged, but he feared (as we trust his case will teach poor men not to fear) that he should not be righted. He took no steps in consequence of his fir-tree having been stolen from him—"the simple annuals of the poor" do not enable us to state whether he even sustained in consequence from building his oven, or rashly persisted in the outlay, which the cutting down of his timber could no longer meet—but he prepared, in his own way, to resist

what he considered oppression; and when the cutting down of the fir-tree was followed up by a demand for rent, he boldly and bluntly refused to pay a farthing, alleging, as was true, that he was no tenant of Lord Grantley's, nor had his father been a tenant, nor had rent ever been paid or demanded: so that Naboth's vineyard remained in Naboth's hands for a time.

But the great Lord bethought him of another means to quell the cottager's spirit. Punter worked for Squire Sparkes, and Squire Sparkes had employed him steadily for ten years; what a crushing blow must it be, if Squire Sparkes should suddenly discharge Punter! Here indeed was a masterstroke of superior policy! Here was an advance on "the Fir-tree Measure!" None of your luxuries in question now: none of your ovens, with their expected bakings of hot potatoes and coarse pies, no, not your daily bread, Punter; the bread you have worked for, under one master, for ten years, is at hazard; give it up, or give up your obstinate determination to resist acknowledging yourself his Lordship's "tenant-at-will;" go and see Lord Grantley, or work no more for Squire Sparkes; for the Squire has promised the Lord to discharge his labourer, not because he is not "worthy of his hire," but because he holds his own.

The honest labourer of ten years' standing was accordingly discharged; but (doubtless to the Lord's surprise) even this did not quench the village Humpden's spite, or make him a whit less determined to withstand "the petty tyrant of his fields." They might take his home from him by force, but by no means could he be brought to admit that it was a home he had no right to. Even when a formidable phalanx, consisting of Lord Grantley's steward, dog-feeder, carpenter, and labourers, headed by Green, the constable, came boldly to seize the cottage in Punter's absence no one being within but the mother, daughter, and three children, the last gasp of resistance was made, and the door was bolted against the intruders. It was, however, broken open; and when Punter returned that day, "about dinner time," he found his wife and children, and the furniture and effects belonging to him, in the lane, where they afterwards remained, without shelter, three days and two nights. Punter brought his action for assault as well as trespass—but the assault was not allowed to be proved, "as it took place after the execution of the warrant." It was, however, admitted that he "tried to get into the cottage, but was prevented;" nor can we suppose the man who made so steady a resistance was likely to be "prevented" re-entering his home, and then seized and dragged before Lord Grantley, without considerable violence and excitement—circumstances especially injurious to him, as he was suffering from strangled hernia, and accordingly he was "ill for five weeks, the surgeon, Mr. F. Yates, "for some time apprehending great danger, though he eventually recovered.

If the case had been reversed, and the Lord had been ill, what different treatment the disease would have received! The picture of a ruptured labourer, wearily returning "about dinner time" to see his house pulled for trying to enter it, forms a striking contrast to the picture of an invalid Lord. What air cushions, and German spring mattresses, to recline upon; what hushing of voices, and felting of doors; what careless denials to those who had claims on his time, on the plea that his Lordship was "too ill to attend to business;" would have seemed fit, natural, and indeed inevitable to Lord Grantley, if he himself had been suffering under any of the "ills that flesh is heir to." See the difference with Punter! "Did you ever know hernia produced by a man lying in a lane?" asks counsel—"Why didn't you go immediately to the workhouse?" questions the magistrate; "they had had relations and friends; in the workhouse; they couldn't object." Like the skinned eels, they were "used to it," and therefore there was no inhumanity in the case!

But the poor man's right, and the earnest advocacy of Mr Serjeant Shea, prevailed; and Lord Grantley, though defended by some of the cleverest counsel at the Bar, was defeated in vain. Like a famous Italian poet, who forsook the legal profession, because, as he said, his abilities were perpetually paralyzed by having to sell "parole anzi menzogne," the eloquence of Mr Shea sank under the leaden weight of a bad cause. The result of the trial was creditable to our English jurisprudence; for a little right, but a great question was tried that day, and in Punter's claim to his freehold cottage was involved the impunity of the rich to oppress the poor. A special jury was summoned; a jury composed of men, each having, in his degree and according to his property, a like power with Lord Grantley: he summoned no jury of poor men, who might have judged the case with an involuntary prejudice of class—he summoned his equals (in all but his title)—to give a verdict as to his exercise of power, and they proved themselves his superiors in all but his title, by the verdict they gave against him.

There is nothing more absolutely necessary for the peace and prosperity of a country than that the poor should be taught to look up to the rich as friends, instead of shrinking from them as foes. One half the bitterness felt respecting the New Poor Law has resulted, not so much from its provisions as from the false impression which has obtained among those who need relief, that whatever be their suffering, there is no possible appeal, and that those who are appointed simply to uphold it, and not to interfere and prevent its abuse. So long as the rights and liberties of the lower classes are defended by those above them; so long as decisions are given which tend to show the English peasant that the vice of an individual is not the vice of a class, nor the fault of an aristocrat the fault of the aristocracy; so long as the labourer's cottage is held as sacred as the rich man's castle, there may be in this country much movement, some change, but no convulsion; for the jealousy of class is a thing subordinate to the consciousness of freedom, and men never yet struggled for equality who had not first to rise against oppression.

A plumper.

The Rev. Mr. Wilks, a clergyman of Little Hampton, Sussex, while riding in an Hammersmith Omnibus on Monday, was robbed of a Bank warrant for £50, a check for £10, and 18 Bank of England notes of £5 each.—(Sun.)

A Tall Man.

A curious incident occurred in the Court at Tulle, during the trial of Madame Laffarge. About the time of Madame de Leontand entering the hall, every one was on tiptoe to catch a glimpse of her, and a general outcry was raised by those in the back ground against a gentleman in front, who was, as they supposed, standing on his chair. All their remonstrances to make him stand down were ineffectual, and at length the gentlemen were called in to enforce their wishes, when it was discovered that the party was not standing on the chair, but was standing 5 feet 11 inches (5 feet 5 inches English) an his shoes.

Cross Readings.

(REC.)

If you ever should be
In a state of ennui,
Just listen to me,
And without any fee
I'll give you a hint how to set yourself free,
Though dearth of intelligence weaken the news,
And you feel an incipient attack of the blues,

For amusement you never need be at a loss,
If you take up the paper and read it across,

(ENTER ARIA DEMI LOQUE.)

Here's the Times, apropos,

And so,

With your patience, I'll show

What I mean, by perusing a passage or two.

(ARIA.)

- Hem! Mr. George Robins is anxious to tell,
- In very plain prose, he's instructed to sell—
- A vote for the county—'packed neatly in straw'—
- Set by Holloway's Ointment—'a limb of the law'—
- The army has had secret orders to seize—
- As soon as they can—'the industrious fleas'
- For amusement you never need be at a loss,
- If you take a newspaper and read it across,
- The opera opens with—'elegant coats'—
- For silver and gold we exchange foreign notes,—
- Specifics to often mortality's ills—
- And cure Yorkshire bacon—'take Morrison's pills'
- Curious coincidence—'steem to Gravesend'
- Tale of deep interest—'money to lend'—
- Louisa is waiting for William to send,—
- For amusement you never need be at a loss,
- If you take a newspaper and read it across,
- For relief of the Poles—'an astounding feat'—
- A respectable man—'for a wager will eat'—
- The macadamized portion of Parliament-street'
- Mysterious occurrence—'I expected incog.'
- To be viewed by cards only—'a terrible fog.'
- At eight in the morning the steam-carriage starts—
- Takes passengers now—'to be finished in parts'
- For amusement you never need be at a loss,
- If you take a newspaper and read it across,
- Left in a cab, and—'the number not known'—
- A famous prize ox, weighing 200 stone—
- He speaks with a lisp—'has a delicate shape'—
- And had on, when he quitted; a Macintosh cape.'
- For China direct, a fine—'dealer in slops.'
- To the curious in shaving—'new way to dress chop.'
- Repeal of the corn—'was roasted for lunch'
- Teetotal beverage—'Triumph of Punch'
- For amusement you never need be at a loss,
- If you take a newspaper and read it across.

[Punch.]

Subjects for Painters.

(AFTER PETER PINDAR.)

To you, SIR MARTIN, and your co. R. A. & Co.,
I dedicate in meek, suggestive lays,
Some subjects for your academic palettes;
Hoping, by dint of these my scanty jobs,
To fill with novel thoughts your teeming nobs,
As though I beat them in with wooden mallets.

To you, MACLEISE, who Eve's fair daughters paint
With Nature's hand; and want the maudlin taint
Of the sweet Chalon school of silk and ermine:
To you, E. LANDSEER, who from year to year
Delight in beasts and birds, and dogs and deer,
And seldom give us any human vermin—

—To all who practice art, or make believe,
I offer subjects they may take or leave.
Great Sibthorp and his butler, in debate
(Arcades ambo) on affairs of state,
Not altogether "gone," but rather funny;
Cursing the Whigs for leaving in the lurch
Our d—d good, pleasant, gentlemanly Church,
Would make a picture—cheap at any money!

Or Sibthorp as the Tory Sec. at War,
Encouraging his mates with loud "Yhor! Yhor!"
From Treasury benches most conspicuous end;
Or Sib's mustachios curling with a smile,
As an expectant Premier without guile,
Calls him his honourable and gallant friend.

Or Sibthorp travelling in foreign parts,
Through that rich portio of our Eastern charts
Where lies the land of popular tradition;
And fairly worshipp'd by the true devout
In all his comings in and goings out,
Because of the old Turkish superstition.

Fame with her trumpet, blowing very hard,
And making earth rich with celestial rard,
In puffing deeds done through Lord Chamberlain Howe's;
While some few thousand persons of small gains,
Who give their charities without such pains,
Look up, much wondering what may be the row.

Behind them Joseph Hume, who turns his pate
To where great Marlbro' House in princely state
Shelters a host of laqueys, lords, and pages,
And says he knows of dowagers a crowd,
Who, without trumpeting so very loud,
Would do as much, and more, for half the wages.

Linn, Sirs, the highest Lady in the land,
When Joseph Surface, fawning cap in hand,
Delivers in his list of patriot morals;
Those gentlemen of honour, faith, and truth,
Who, foul-mouth'd, spat upon her maiden youth,
And dog-like did defile her palace portals.

Paint me the Tories, full of grief and we, we,
Weeping (to voters) over Frost and Co.,
Their suff'ring, erring, much enduring brothers,
And in the back-ground don't forget to pack,
Each grinning ghastly from his bloody sack,
The heads of Thistlewood, Despard, and others.

Paint, spandring the club's election gold,
Fierce lovers of Four Constitution old,
Lords who're that sacred lady's greatest debtors;
And let the law, forbidding any voice
Or act of Peer to influence the choice
Of English people, flourish in bright letters.

Paint that same dear old lady, ill at ease,
Weak in her second childhood, hard to please,
Unknowing what she ails or what she wishes;
With all her Carlton nephews at the door,
Deafning both aunt and nurses with their roar,
—Fighting already, for the loaves and fishes.

Leaving these hints for you to dwell upon,
I shall presume to offer more, anon,
W. Examiner.]



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 1st December next.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 20th October 1841.

TO BONUS POLICY HOLDERS.

THE PROTECTIVE RE-ASSURANCE has been again desired by parties who availed themselves (during the currency of the two last Equitable decennial periods) of the simple system originated by the ASYLUM in 1828, the Directors, to avoid the future necessity for such repetitions, have constructed scales of renewable term insurances, continuous from division to division, according to the duration of the original policy, without having recourse to new Certificates of health, or further investigation of any kind, after one present satisfactory appearance before a medical officer of the Company, thus providing, as far as possible, a remedy for the defects of the Bonus system, rendered glaringly apparent by the existing expediency for such protective re-assurance. By the adoption of this easy plan, parties may not only secure Equitable and other Bonuses, but, at the same time, provide, by such extra insurance, for any additional object that may occur during the currency of the original Policy, whilst in the event of premature death, they will have paid no more than the price of a term, with the full advantage of a whole life insurance, and realise all the expectant advantages of survivorship.

Further particulars may be obtained by personal or written application, at the Company's House, 70 Cornhill.

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE.

70, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-place, London. Established in 1834.

DIRECTORS.

The Honourable William Fraser, Chairman, Major-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B. Deputy Chairman.

J. Clarmer Whiteman Esq. C. W. Hallett, Esq. Foster Reynolds, Esq. W. Edmand Ferrers, Esq. William Pratt, Esq. Thomas Fenn, Esq. George Palmer, jun. Esq. G. Farren Esq. Res Dires

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN LONDON. PHYSICIAN—R. Ferguson, M. D., 9, Queen-street, May-fair.

VISITING PHYSICIAN—J. Forbes, M. D., F. R. S., 12 Old Burlington-street.

SURGEONS—H. Mayo, Esq., F. R. S., 19, George-street, Hanover-square; and T. Callaway, Esq., Wellington-street, Southwark.

Persons suffering from Chronic Disease or irregularity of form, in pregnancy or old age, are insured at proportionate rates, the Asylum being the Company which originally extended the benefits of life insurance to such cases.

NEW SYSTEM OF RENEWABLE TERMS IN SURANCES.

The utmost advantages are secured by the smallest necessary outlay—the Policies being continued year by year for the whole of life, whatever the future health of the assured, at a stipulated slight increase of premium, up to the age of 70, when the rate remains stationary.

Extracts from RENEWABLE TERMS Rates for select lives.

Age.	1st yr	2d yr	3d yr	4th yr	5th yr	6th yr	7th yr	8th yr
30	1 6 4	1 7 1	1 7 11	1 8 0	1 8 7	1 10 3	1 10 11	1 11 0

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age.	1st yr	2d yr	3d yr	4th yr	5th yr	6th yr	7th yr	8th yr
From 1	1 11 0	2 0 0	2 17 11	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 10 0

ALTERNATIVE.

Two thirds, only, of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign climates, may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 4 per cent, deducted from the sum assured.

FOREIGN AND MILITARY AND NAVAL INSURANCE.

Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate; a specific price for any particular place, or a voyage or voyages.

Officers whose destinations are not known, covered at all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate premium.

GEO. FARREN, Resident Director.

Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts, throughout England & Wales, established 1772

President—The Earl of ROMNEY. VICE PRESIDENTS: Lord Kenyon Sir F. Burdett, Bart. M. P. Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bt. M. P.

TREASURER—Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq. F. R. S. AUDITOR—John Pepys, Esq.

At a MEETING of GOVERNORS, held in Craven-street, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1841, the Cases of 76 Petitioners were considered, of which 63 were approved, 5 rejected, 5 inadmissible, and 3 deferred for inquiry.

Since the Meeting held on the 7th of July, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DEBTORS, of whom 94 had wives and 228 children, have been discharged from the prisons of England and Wales; the expense of whose liberation, including every charge connected with the Society, was 420l. 15s. 6d., and the following

Benefactions Received since the last Report.

B. F. M. M. (per Messrs. Herries and Co.)	£ 4 0 0
E. L. P.	2 0 0
W. L.	2 0 0
G. L. P.	1 0 0
The Account-General of the Court of Chancery under the Will of the Earl of Kerry (per Treasurer)	25 0
Ditto under ditto (per Treasurer)	25 0 0
Ditto under the Will of Mrs. A. M. Stafford (per Treasurer)	100 0
Ditto under the Will of Robert Sorrell, Esq. (per Treasurer)	264 18 11
Ditto under the Will of C. A. F. Pischel, Esq. (per Treasurer)	50 0 0
Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M. P. Half-Year's Dividend on 1,000l. Three per cent. Consols (per Messrs. Hoare)	15 0 0

Benefactors are received by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 1, Brick-court, Temple; also by the following Bankers:—Messrs. Coocks, Dorrien, Drummonds, Herries, Hoares, Whitmore Veres; and by the Secretary, No. 7, Craven-street, Strand, where the books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society meet on the first Wednesday in every Month.

JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary

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