

BOMBAY GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter:—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 24

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

From and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers. Bombay, July 1, 1841.

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. Bombay, July 27th 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors, six second do.—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office. July 27th, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 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 Month.

The Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay Gazette are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland 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 4 Rupees per Copy. To Non-Subscribers, 4 Rupees per Copy. To Subscribers in England, 12 is. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross. Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

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

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE 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. Gentlemen's, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 1 1/2. Printing, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Rs. 3.

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

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

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, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions Rs. 2. Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2. Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I. R. 1.

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a Sporting Magazine, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, six the numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office; Respondentia Bonds, each R. 1. Ship's Articles, " 1. Policies of Insurance, " 1. Bills of Exchange, per set, Ans. 8. Interest Bonds, " 8. Bills of Lading, each, " 8. Powers of Attorney, " 8.

IT is in contemplation, should a sufficient number of Subscribers send in their names, to publish a weekly supplement to the Delhi Gazette, to contain only extracts from the Papers and Magazines brought by the Overland Mail, and to comprise of selections from every department noticed by the European Journals, except commercial articles; the debates in the Houses of Parliament, which our present limits generally debar us from inserting, will always have a portion of our attention, whilst Literature, the Drama, and Fine Arts will not be neglected; a summary of Home Events will be the only original article admitted, though should any important news reach us from Afghanistan or elsewhere, about the time of publishing, it will either form a portion of the paper or be published separately.

At the commencement of the paper it will be published as a single sheet equivalent to 4 pages of the Gazette, but the type will mostly be of the size in which our extracts of the day are printed, and will never exceed that of our editorials.

The price to subscribers to the Delhi Gazette will be eight rupees in advance, to non-subscribers ten rupees, and all subscriptions must be for one year.

If our present advertisers wish their advertisements to appear, they will be printed on a separate slip.

Should the bi-monthly Overland dispatch be carried into effect, of course the Supplement will become more valuable.

Any Gentleman requiring the Supplement is requested to write to the Editor or Printer, Delhi.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Bombay Bank Notes vizt. No. 82 in two pieces of Rs. One Hundred, and No. 1482 of Rs. Fifty, being stolen from Mr. Laurence Barretto's shop at Poona, the Public is cautioned not to accept them in payment or exchange.

LAURENCE BARRETTO.

Bombay, 24th July 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

COCHIN, JULY 14.

We have seen a letter giving news from Candahar down to the first week in June. It states that it was believed a Court of Enquiry would be held to ascertain why Captain Macan's corps did not act satisfactorily in the late action.

Intelligence, important as well as interesting, has reached us in a letter, dated June 15th, from a place called Mukhur, between Ghiznee and Kelat-i-Gilzie. Shah Zada Timoor, eldest son of Shah Soojah, is hastening down in company of Captain A. Conolly to aid in settling the Gilzie country. At Mukhur was a detached force under Captain Bellew, and Shah Zada arrived there on the day the letter is dated, escorted by Cavalry (Jan Baz) under Captain Hart. It was determined to push on the same night, and another detachment of troops, with two or more guns, was expected to be met with in the course of a day or more, being advanced by Major Lynch for that purpose. That it is important to get Shah Zada quickly and safely into the Gilzie country is most certain, yet with such a force, the horse alone amounting to upwards of seven hundred, we cannot help thinking that it would have been better to shew less of anxiety, easily misconstruable into fear—and that forced night marches especially should not have been adopted. These measures may preserve the party from an attack, but we seem to feel that this hurried, covert, marching will have a moral effect with the Gilzies, contrary to that which is desirable. However, the letter from which we have derived our intelligence speaks very favorably of Captain Conolly's policy and arrangements.

We are sorry to learn from the same source that Major Lynch has resigned his Political Appointment, the reason for this is not assigned, but it is owing probably to the wiggling he received for his somewhat too hasty proceedings at Kelat-i-Gilzie. Colonel Chambers was expected to arrive in the district in the course of a week or ten days.

ENGLISHMAN, JULY 14.

We have received further accounts, and from different sources,—one of which in particular we think as good as any not actually from the fountain head,—which tend to confirm the report we gave some days ago of the inundation at Attock, by which four Sikh regiments were said to have been cut off. It is alleged that every man of them has been lost, and their whole materiel, including eighteen guns, put out of present reach at all events. The devastation of the country

is described to have even reached to Peshwar itself, but from thence we have no later intelligence than the 11th or 12th ultimo.

The Bombay Gazette announces itself as a daily, from having been (as it expresses the status) first a bi-weekly and then a tri-weekly. These two very classical compounds, which really signify (as far as such hybrid signify anything) the very opposite of what they are put for, the Indian pubes owe, we believe, to the Hare Street vocabulary; but daily bi-ennial and tri-ennial can be held to import, respectively twice and three a year, we think that bi-weekly and tri-weekly can not be lexicographically be passed current for twice a year thrice a week; Nevertheless we are glad to see the Bombay Gazette going a-head, and hope that his taking to (by the new phraseology) a six-weekly appearance may prove so successful a speculation that he may never rue the day that he commenced the daily. What thinks he of this as a motto:—'Buy daily; Try daily?'

ENGLISHMAN, JULY 15.

We have advices from the Mauritius to the 8th ult.—They announce the arrival at that port of the Graham, Mitchell, the Cashmere Merchant, Bennett, the Adell, Presgrave, the Elizabeth Ainslie, Lyster, the Defiance, Evatt, the Fazal Kurroon, Ballantine, the American ship Republic, Dorr, (leaky,) had all arrived from this port. The bark Dryol, which left the Mauritius on the 24th of February, had foundered at sea.

The markets were rather dull than otherwise. The Gram ex David Scott, fetch'd 3s. 25s. Rice was selling at 3 dollars 4 cents, per bag. Wheat was in no demand—600 bags out of 4,650 bags of Bengal were sold with difficulty at 2dreas. 30 cts per bag. We shall give full details to-morrow.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the arrival of the Graham, Mitchell, from the Mauritius 15th June, the John Wilmost, Bynon, from Southampton 6th Feb.; the Sumatra, Borgen, from Batavia 26th May, and the Margaret Parker, Currie, from Singapore 17th June.

We understand that Lord Auckland has subscribed one lac of rupees to the new five per cent loan, on his individual account. Whether His Lordship considers this a good investment of his savings or is stimulated by his affection for the Home Government we do not know, but the example shewn cannot be without important consequences and we therefore record it as one of the remarkable events of the day.

HURKARU, JULY 14.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the Graham, Mitchell, from the Mauritius 15th June, and Madras 6th July.

The Semaphore also reported the Pilgrim, Rawlings, from Liverpool 4th March, and the British Sovereign, Cowe, from Hobart Town 28th April.

JULY 15.

The Semaphore also reported the Harrison, Cowley, from Madras 9th July.

Letters from CABUL dated the 18th ultimo, mention the arrival on that day of Dawson's Jan Baz, escorting the treasure, which had been conveyed through the Punjab by the Sekhs. Shah Soojah and his royal brother do not agree very amicably; the latter, Shah Zemaun, the blind, has been intriguing throughout the country, and styles himself Shah Kelan in distinction to his brother, the reigning monarch, whom he considers altogether his inferior; the consequences of this foolish assumption of dignity is that Shah Shojah has written to his brother to announce his royal will and pleasure that he, Zemaun, shall henceforth cease to prefix the title of Shah to his name. We also learn that the 5th Cavalry and the 16th (having been relieved by the 27th at Ghazni) pass the summer months at Mooktor. The Nijrow country is reported to be in a very unsettled state, and it is expected that a detachment will take the field against that place in the course of August next.

CALCUTTA STAR.

It is with great satisfaction we learn that Bombay can at last boast of a Daily Paper. The Gazette, a Journal established more than half a century ago, and that has been weekly, bi-weekly, and tri-weekly in its time, has now assumed the dignity of a daily Paper, having, though decreased its size one half, with a promise to double it should the public sufficiently patronize the new undertaking.

We apprehend that this change will force a similar one upon other Journals, especially the Bombay Times, a Paper we have always thought one of the very best in India, and which certainly ought, with the talent it appears to command, to supply the public with a Morning issue. The Bombay Gazette began its new course on July 1st, the same day upon which the Calcutta Star rose, and as the former too is a cheap paper though not quite so cheap as the latter, we feel an additional interest in its success. We have republished our contemporary's editorial announcement elsewhere, and we are happy to see that he ranks himself among the Movement party.

Madras.

SPECTATOR JULY 17.

A copy of Mr. Norron's work on the principles of Government and Jurisprudence reached us yesterday, but we have yet had scarcely time to more than glance at its contents. It consists of a series of discourses embracing the fundamental principles of Government generally—the Government of England—the East India Company—the Court of Directors, the Board of Control—the system of Government in India; and concludes with several chapters in which the abstract principles



of law are considered. The copious and lucid exposition of the above important subjects which Mr. Norton has afforded to the Natives of India in this work, must render it a most valuable and acceptable present to the higher and more educated classes of the Native Community, to whom we strongly recommend its attentive perusal to the "People of India." Indeed the work is very appropriately dedicated. In every Institution where Native education is carried on, it will prove a most valuable manual to the more advanced pupils.

#### HERALD JULY 17

We observe by the extracts from letters from the Court of Directors published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of last evening, that the name of Lieutenant C. Mann, of the 11th N. I. who it will be recollected was tried by a General Court Martial, in March 1840, for the murder of a native servant, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, is ordered to be struck out of the list of the Madras army. The unfortunate officer is at present undergoing his sentence of imprisonment in the Grand Goal of this city. By the vacancy thus occasioned Ensign C. F. F. Halsted is promoted to a Lieutenancy.

We also notice that Captain H. Vanderzee, of the 27th N. I. has been permitted to retire from the service, from the 6th of April last. This gives promotion to Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) G. G. M'Donnell and Ensign G. J. Condy.

From Bombay our papers are to the 8th. They supply no great quantum of local news, though we have managed to extract a few interesting items for our subsequent columns. A noble decision of Sir Henry Roper we have noticed in a separate article.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

##### MADRAS.

**MARRIAGE.**—At Secunderabad, on the 17th June by License, by the Rev. G. H. Evans, A. M. Second Apothecary D. S. Turner, of the Artillery, to Miss Harriet Louisa, second daughter of Mr. Deputy Assistant Commissary, Clark.

**BIRTHS.**—At Government House, on the 10th July, Mrs. Walter Elliot of a daughter.

At Guntour, early in the morning of the 5th July, the wife of Mr. George W. Clarke, Acting District Moonsiff of Cheybroh in the Zillah of Guntour, of a daughter.

At Cannanore, on Saturday the 26th June, the wife of Quarter Master Sergeant Thomas Meade, of the 26th Regt. N. I. of a son.

At Masulipatam, on the 8th July, the wife of Conductor J. Marsh, of the Ordnance Department, of a son.

##### Ceylon.

COLOMBO OBSERVER, JULY 8.

##### ARRIVALS.

JULY 5th. Brig *Humido*, E. Daviot Master from Calpentya 3rd July, Cargo Sundries.

" " Brig *Maria*, Laurence Tindal from Negapatam 29th May, Cargo, Sundries.

##### DEPARTURES.

" 6th. Brig *Rangoon*, Fernando, Tindal for Jaffna, Cargo, Ballast.

" " Brig *Chindatory Maria*, S. Tamby for Negapatam. Cargo Ballast.

" 7th. Brig *Seyd Alpha*, A Loppoo Tindal for Tutuoreen, Cargo, Ballast.

##### PASSENGERS.

July 6th. Per *Rangoon*, for Jaffna Mr. Ferguson, Mr. J. J. Strachan.

" Per *Chindatory Maria*, for Negapatam 20 Natives.

" 7th. Per *Seyd Alpha*, for Tutuoreen Lieut. Selby, Madras Artillery, C. Woodgate Esq. M. C. Service, Mrs. Turner.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### GOSAE THEFT ON SURAT GREEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR.—How the looking over of, as it were little things; become great evils: As many such things have come under my eye, and are still taking place unnoticed; I address you on the subject, with the hope that when it is perused in your valuable and widely circulated journal, that one at least of the evils complained, will be removed:—There is now for instance of the nature I allude to, a sort of shed being constructed by some native devotee on the castle Green only thirty paces from the saluting guns of the Castle; and little more than that distance in the opposite direction from the English church, near which, with the blowing of shells, as they do every morning and evening and other of their orgies; the Gosaees are no very pleasant neighbours; particularly when divine service would be performed: this, and such like other advances are unheeded, I fear, from thinking the constructions temporary and merely to give a little shelter from the rain and sun; are the excuses generally given no doubt; but many such alleged temporary erections, have gradually become permanent residences; in proof of which one need not go far, as myself and thousands are eyewitnesses, to the little thatched house, and those the one now pointed out, being done in the same way, within the last two years; one or two Gosaees first came and commenced their nonsense with making fires &c., for a few days; then stuck up a few sticks, and old umbrellas; and gradually transmuted it into a dwelling house, and will continue to improve it still:—Although this is also on the Castle green, the ground is now, of course, the property of the naked Gosaees, the very post of the City.—When such like ground is required by Government for public purposes, they assert it to be their own private property, and demand an enormous price.—The ground on which three or four of the other slight built houses near the spot pointed out, I am almost confident, have been possessed in the same way. Now, Mr. Editor, you will perhaps agree with me in thinking that this is highly improper to be allowed, particularly when it takes away so much of the beauty of the Castle Green, and is so close to the saluting guns: I entertain much hope, that when the encroachment appears in your paper, some notice will be taken of it; the woe of native influence set aside; and the evil corrected. My being entirely alienated from such like concerns and being ignorant to whom the correction of such improprieties belong, has made me address you; and trust, from its tendency to the public good, and the interests of Government, that you will be so kind as to bring the matter forward.

Yours greatly injured and unprotected,  
SURAT CASTLE GREEN.

22d July.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR.—There was, and at present there is much talk about the Buggy and Palanquin regulations, and of their being registered and mastered at the Police Office.—Can you kindly inform me Mr. Editor why and wherefore no regulations have as yet appeared, in an *Official* to keep us from being scolded and being insulted by common Buggy-Wallas and Hamauls.

I hear that Government have at present a set of Rules before them made by whom I do not know, which they have not as yet sanctioned, I beg dear Mr. Editor that you will as a particular favor bring this to notice in your Editorial columns, for it is really too expensive for a poor fellow like myself to pay such exorbitant charges as are made by Buggy-Wallas and Hamauls.

This is too bad, it is a shame that we should be imposed upon by such fellows, and beg that Government will as early as possible sanction the rules set before them.

By you obliging me with a corner in your Paper I should feel very thankful, as it would not only oblige me but many of the community.

I am dear Sir, your most obedient Servant,  
E. S. S.

27th July 1841.



"Measures, not Men."

## THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 28, 1841.

We have received Calcutta Papers up to the 15 Inst.

Ceylon..... Ditto. 8 Do.

Madras..... Ditto. 19 Do.

New South Wales 18 Mar

Extracts will be found under the usual head.

A letter appeared in one of our contemporaries a few days ago reflecting on the Gallant General Commanding at Belgaum and the Belgaum portion of the Force sent against Badamee, regarding its "slow coach" movements.

A requisition was made by the Political Agent on the Major General to hold in readiness for field service at 2 hours notice the same number of Men, Guns and Ammunition &c. as were employed at Nepaunee.

The necessary order was issued, and before night 2 mortars, two 9 pounders and one 12 pound howitzer with the necessary quantity of ammunition were packed and ready for starting, as also were the Commissariat Stores,—so much for the first days tardiness, our correspondent having enquired in a quarter where he was not likely to be misinformed, the name of the place the troops were to march to and at what time they were likely to move off, was informed that they waited further communication from Badamee, as it was probable the detachment sent out from Kulladghee and Dharwar might settle the matter without their aid, this caused a few days delay; at this time Mr. Bettington, Assist. Collector arrived from Badamee and after having had an interview with the Political Agent and the General, started off again the same day for Badamee; the departure of the troops was postponed until further reports should be received from Mr. Bettington. Was the Major General to be blamed for this delay?

On the day the letter was expected to arrive, the troops were again ordered to be in readiness to move off at a moments warning, and that in all probability they would be required to do so the same evening, at 12 P. M. our correspondent was told officially that they would certainly march on the morning following.

The first days march was 14 miles on a well made road, the second day they abandoned it and crossed the country over ploughed ground, in the evening it rained very heavy and there was every appearance of the monsoon having fairly set in, rain fell more or less during the whole time the troops were out, yet the detachment reached Badamee in six days the ten days marches from Belgaum. The fact that one day on account of the badness of the road, the Guns were only got forward 8 miles in upwards of 6 hours, shews that they were not quite so tardy as our contemporaries correspondent would have it.

A few days after leaving Belgaum the necessity of sending for two Battering Guns, one 18 and one 12 pounder was suggested, we believe by the Officer Commanding the Artillery; these were held in readiness.

Sixteen or twenty men of the Artillery with two 5½ inch mortars marched, and after having gone the first days march, were recalled, and returned the same evening, in order it was supposed to proceed by a better road than the first detachment had taken; in the mean time how ever information was received that

the place had fallen and this detachment did not again proceed.

There are some persons from whose pens falsehoods must and ever will flow, whose only happiness is in slandering persons whose excellence their grovelling spirits never can attain; even as a dog barks at that bright luminary the moon, so do these unhappy fidgety, better-out-of-the-world pieces of mortality bark at the Major General, than whom a better man, or braver or brighter soldier (for he has proved himself in many a field) does not exist in the Indian Army.

We have extracted from a contemporary of yesterday, (a most pertinacious gentleman as the *Times* calls him,) a paragraph relative to the *positive intelligence* as to the surrender of Nusseer Khan, which appeared in his columns on Friday last. We did not think it worth while to express the doubts we entertained as to the correctness of this intelligence inasmuch as we imagined that no reader would be misled into a belief of intelligence upon so important a subject which was so deficient (as the "*Times*" observed on Saturday) in the essential item of a date. As we find no confirmation in yesterday's *United Service Gazette* of this news but on the contrary intelligence of a later date given, in which there is no mention of the subject at all, we may fairly assume that Nusseer Khan has not yet *come in*. Consequently the defence of Mr. Ross Bell's political conduct in Scinde which the *United Service Gazette* rests solely upon the Khan's arrival in our Camp, falls to the ground; and that Gentleman has not "on resigning his post" the power of boasting, "that he left the country with no rebel or enemy in arms against us, and beginning to enjoy the benefits of peace" or "may we soon expect a number of troops to be recalled."—We are at a loss to conceive what our contemporary means in his yesterday's issue about Nusseer Khan having only "himself to blame" for it is a matter of opinion we imagine, whether any real benefit would ensue to him in consequence of his being placed on the gudgeon of Khetlat by the assistance of the British Government.

#### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS

##### WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

The House of Commons reassembled on Wednesday, after the whitsuntide.

The adjourned debate on Sir Robert Peel's resolution against the Ministers was opened by Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, who grappled with Sir James Graham, the last speaker, before the adjournment. The charge against Ministers, said Mr. Talfourd, stripped of figures about pirates and foxes, was simply that they carried measures with the concurrence of their political opponents. The Ministers stood upon the table-land of the Reform Bill, satisfied with what their exertions had gained, and anxious to extend the benefits derived from the change. Government could no longer carry every new proposal of taxation, war, and coercion, by triumphant majorities, as in the bright days of Tory domination; but now stood between extreme parties, and was obliged to seek new elements of power. If Sir Robert Peel himself came into office, the time would not be far distant before he would have to seek the aid of the present Ministers in resisting the demands of his Ultra-Tory supporters and the claims of his new Chartist allies. Sir Robert had boasted of the support which he had given to Ministers on the Privilege question; was any Roman virtue requisite for that, when, as an expectant of office, he was himself interested in maintaining the privileges of the House? After touching upon several of the points of difficulty in public affairs, either to Ministers or to Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Talfourd again reverted to Sir James Graham's simile about foxes: the simile was not new, for it had been used by Sir Robert Peel when Sir James himself sat on the Treasury Bench as a supporter of Earl Grey's Cabinet, in denouncing the Reform Bill agitation.

Mr. HODGSON HINDS did not accuse the Government of premeditated hostility to the interests of the country, but he must say that it was a Government of easy virtue: he saw no security that next session they might not make the Ballot a Cabinet question and the Charter an open question. Mr. GILLOM cordially assented to the doctrine of Free Trade promulgated by Ministers; but he thought that a property-tax ought to form part of their scheme of finance. Mr. JAMES GRATTAN was fully prepared to give his confidence to the present Administration, and especially to Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, but he could not support their financial policy. What would become of Ireland, if the prohibition were removed from the thirty-four or thirty-five articles of provision upon which it was now imposed? It was idle to say that Ireland would be a manufacturing country: that day was far distant.

Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON observed, that in citing the precedent of Mr. Pitt, the fact was uniformly kept out of sight that his minorities were constantly increasing through out his struggle with the House of Commons. He censured the Ministers for the unconstitutional endeavour to throw obstacles in the way of the Government that was so succeed them.

Sir GEORGE STAUNT ON rose to defend the Ministerial policy in China, to which Sir James Graham had alluded Sir James had quoted the Emperor Napoleon, who said that it would be very disastrous to England to engage in a war with China: Sir George did not regard that illustrious person as any great authority on Chinese affairs; the Duke of Wellington was a better authority,



and he had excepted China from his general condemnation of the Ministerial policy, declaring the war with that country just and necessary. As far as the taking of Chusan, the expedition had been completely successful; and at the subsequent want of success he was not altogether surprised; he had predicted that the war would be protracted. He deprecated the divisions in this country on the subject; he had seen a memorial from Commissioner Lin to the Emperor of China, calling on China to resist the English, on the ground that they were a divided people. What Government could do what they had done when they found that one plenipotentiary had failed, they immediately appointed another; and from all he himself had known of Sir Henry Pottinger in India, he felt confident that British interests in China were quite safe in his hands.

Sir WALTER JAMES observed, that Ministers had met with the most extraordinary good fortune in all their foreign policy; but it was all owing to chance, and not to their own merit; or if they had any credit for that, they must be answerable for their mismanagement in China. Sir Walter repeated some of the arguments already used; and declared that the contest must soon come between Property and Democracy, Universal Suffrage, and the Ballot—and the sooner it came the better. Had Ministers, he asked, the confidence of the Church, of the Army, the Navy, the Law, of any of the professions, of the gentry, the Colonial interests, the artisans, or even of the manufacturers? They had the confidence only of a few among the latter, who expected enrichment from a repeal of the Corn-laws.

Mr. WALLACE, without inquiring into the sincerity of Ministers, would support them in their present policy. In reference to the Post-office, both sides of the question should be looked at, the actual advantages as well as its deficiency—

He was willing to confess that he had been very much disappointed in the number of printed circulars that were transmitted through the post. He had been led to expect that there would have been an enormous increase of printed circulars, but such had not been the result of the alteration. The manuscript correspondence had, however, greatly increased; and that increase, he was glad to say, was daily progressing. He would refer the House to the number of letters which passed through the London Post-office alone, as the thought that the Metropolis was a fair index to the whole country. He would take four weeks in May 1839, and the same period for the years 1840 and 1841, by which an idea would be obtained of the immense circulation of letters. In the four weeks of May 1839, 1,619,765 letters passed through the London Post-office; during the same period in 1840, 3,461,000; and in four weeks in May 1841, 5,220,000 letters passed through the London Post-office.

Mr. CRESSWELL taunted Ministers with their retractions of policy, on the Appropriation-clause; the Jamaica Bill, and other questions. If a vote of want of confidence had been refused on Sir John Yarde Buller's motion, the effect of that majority was completely neutralized by the defeat on Prince Albert's allowances. He gave a description of an uproarious meeting at Stroud, and asked if the present policy of Ministers was intended to promote similar meetings throughout the Three Kingdoms? Lord John Russell would be called in history the head, not of the "Sque-zable Ministry," as Mr. Wakley had called them, but of the "Wicked Administration."

Dr. LUSHINGTON denied the right of the Chancellor of the exchequer to bind up the three questions of sugar, timber, and cow in one; but nevertheless, he would not oppose the Ministry generally on account of the one question of sugar. He cited the adherence of Mr. Byng, Mr. Denison, and Lord Holland, to prove that in their general policy, Ministers had not departed from Whig principles. He denied the applicability of the precedents which Sir Robert Peel had quoted to show that Ministers were obliged to resign—

According to every precedent referred to by him, it appeared that whenever a resignation had taken place in consequence of the Ministry not commanding a majority for the purpose of legislation, it had occurred in consequence of there being an absolute impossibility of dissolving the Parliament. Thus, in the case of Sir Robert Walpole, it would have been in vain for him to have appealed to the people against the decision of a Parliament only a few months assembled under his auspices and under all the influence of his Crown. So in 1830, the right honourable baronet was himself defeated in a Parliament assembled by himself, and he resigned. The right honourable baronet said it was absurd to carry on the Government with the existing Parliament; what was the case of Mr. Pitt in 1784? The Parliament then was called by his adversaries, and being defeated determined to appeal to the country. The present Parliament had sat four years, and during that period many important measures had passed though others had been successfully resisted. Now, he wanted to know whether it was not competent for the Government consistently with the spirit of the constitution, to go to the country, to explain what they had done and had attempted to do, and to call on the country to compare their policy with that of their opponents, who would, if they left office, succeed them.

Dr. Lushington asked how Sir Robert Peel's difficulty with Ireland had been removed, with Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill to usher in a new Government? Would the supporters of the despotic policy of Russia, Germany, and Prussia maintain peace in Europe? This Government had spread education from the mountains of Warwickshire to the mines of Cornwall. He had heard a political agent of the West Indies give his tribute, of praise to the Colonial government, and Dr. Lushington believed that the present system of government secured tranquillity in those colonies. He deprecated strong language in discussion, regarding the present crisis as peculiarly requiring calmness of consideration; and he adverted to the distresses of the manufacturing districts, observing that no plan but that of Ministers had been suggested for their relief. This would probably be his last address to the House: he should quit that assembly adhering to his party principles, and leaving, among many political opponents not one, he trusted, who was a personal enemy. [This personal appeal was responded to with general cheers.]

Sir WILLIAM FOLLETT asked why Dr. Lushington, in citing the names of old Whigs who adhered to the Ministry, had not included that of Earl Grey? Was it not that he, the head of the party, condemned the conduct of that Ministry? He admitted that Ministers had a right to dissolve; not a right to remain

in office without dissolving, in order to moot a question upon the food of the people, which they admitted that they had no expectation of carrying, while they stirred it for the mere purpose of excitement. It was precisely to avoid such excitement that Ministers had thrown aside the Poor-law Amendment Bill; but then, the Poor-law excitement would have been injurious to their party interests; which, on the contrary, they thought the Corn-law excitement would promote. He condemned the language of Mr. Macaulay, who openly endeavoured to revive the excitement of 1831. The people, he believed, would not again be ready at their bidding to show the same spirit of bitterness and animosity. Sir William maintained that the precedents relied on by Mr. Macaulay for the retention of office in spite of adverse majorities did not apply—

They consisted merely of isolated measures. The Peerage Bill of Lord Sunderland, the Fortification Bill of Mr. Pitt, lost by the voice of the Speaker, and the Property-tax, were all the measures of Ministers possessing the favour of the Crown and the confidence of both Houses; and it was acknowledged that there existed at that time no other party sufficiently strong to carry on the government of the country. That, however, was not the case with the Ministry which had called forth the resolution of his right honourable friend. It was far different when a continued inability was found in a Government to carry any measure through the House, no matter how much importance they might attach to it, except by the permission and sufferance of the party in opposition.

Sir William entered further into the question of precedents; and then recapitulated the history of Ministerial vacillation, the alternate opposition and adoption of successive measures; finally quoting Lord Melbourne's often quoted declaration against touching the Corn-laws, in contrast with the present proposition of his Cabinet. He challenged Ministers to mention an instance in the history of this country where with a large deficiency in the income of the country, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a budget as a means of supplying that deficiency which they admitted they never expected to make available for the purpose.

Sir GEORGE GREY was at a loss to reconcile Sir William Follett's admission of the right of Ministers to dissolve Parliament, with his support of Sir Robert Peel's resolution, which recognized no such right; and Sir George again quoted Sir Robert Peel's denunciation of the Reform agitation, when Sidames Graham was a member of the Government—

The right honourable baronet the Member for Pembroke had denounced a dissolution as reckless, dangerous and revolutionary. He supposed the right honourable baronet, when he made that assertion, had come fresh from the Library after reading the yet unfinished speech of the right honourable baronet the Member for Tamworth, made in the year 1831, and interrupted by a summons for that House to attend at the bar of the House of Lords. In terms it certainly was not so strong or vituperative as the speech made the other night by the right honourable gentleman, who seemed to think himself privileged to use such language towards those whom he was once proud to call his colleagues; but upon that occasion the right honourable Member for Tamworth, seated opposite to the noble lord the Member for Lancashire, who answered him, and to the right honourable baronet the Member for Pembroke, who remained silent under the attack, denounced in the strongest terms the course of the Government of that day, and said that they had laid measures on the table of the House without any intention of passing them, and for the mere purpose of popular excitement—a course which was fraught with danger, and which must lead to a tumult.

Sir George could understand the objection to such meetings as that at Stroud, where Chartists came in aid of Conservatives, but not the objection to a regular and dignified discussion of the Corn-laws in the House of Commons, unless on the ground that such a discussion might be inconvenient to gentlemen opposite. The question being merely whether the dissolution should take place before or after a discussion on Corn-laws, he believed that the public in general would expect that a discussion of the Corn-law should precede a dissolution. He wished for some comparison between the claims of the two parties to power: he wished to know what measures the Opposition had introduced to show their new love of Liberal principles, except the Irish Registration Bill. Sir George supplied the reason why the discussion on the Corn-law was allowed while that on the Poor-law was not: Poor-law Bills had been discussed over and over again, and nothing new could be said upon it: the Corn-laws would only require three or four nights' discussion; the Poor-law would have taken up weeks, and would have postponed for a long period the dissolution for which some were so eager. Although Sir Robert Peel had been very "explicit," Sir George had not heard much from his explicitness: but from what he did gather, he saw no reason to suppose that Sir Robert had at all changed from that policy which drove him out of office in 1830. The House might transfer its confidence from Ministers to Sir Robert? but let them beware of forfeiting that confidence which the people ought ever to have in their representatives—of compromising the respect due to that House—of surrendering the privileges, neglecting the wants, and opposing the wishes of the great body of the people.

Mr. Hindley begged to reply to the lecture which Sir James Graham had been pleased to read to Lord Worsley and himself upon political considerations. He had never said what Sir James asserted, that if it depended upon him the Corn question should never be brought forward as a Government measure: he had only said, in denying the representation of a morning paper that he approved of the Corn-law measure, that it depended on his vote Mr. Baring never would have an opportunity of bringing it forward. Mr. Handley then answered Sir James out of his own mouth, quoting the reason which he had given to his constituents in 1835 for not joining Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet—

"I must add, (said Sir James,) that in my opinion the composition of that Ministry is as bad as I can well imagine; for it is entirely composed of men to whom and to whose measures I have been all my life opposed." If Mr. Hindley remembered rightly, that Ministry comprised Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Herries, and Sir E. Knatchbull; who but a short time before had branded his right honourable leader with the indelible and warning motto, "nusquam tuta fides." Mr. Handley proceeded with the quotation from Sir James's speech: "I rejected the offer on the ground of public duty; for I could not think that I should have been acting right—that I should have been discharging my duty to my country, or showing that proper regard which I consider due to my own character—if, because I differed from my late colleagues upon one point, I had plunged into opposition on all points with men against whom I have struggled during the whole of my political life: such conduct I should have looked upon as inconsistent with private honour, and it could not have advanced the public good."

To gain all Sir James Graham's talent and station Mr. Handley would not so sacrifice his private honour. He had no confidence in Sir Robert Peel's protection of agriculture—

The right honourable baronet had said to the House "Look back to my speech of last year; by that I am willing to abide." Now he had listened to that speech with the utmost attention; and he remembered conferring, after the debate, with some friends of his who were supporters of the right honourable baronet; and they had most completely concurred in this, that never had the right honourable baronet made a speech so full of reservations, so interlarded with "buts," and that there was no word in the speech which pledged the right honourable baronet to any thing except the cuckoo-note of "I feel myself called on to express my

predilection for a sliding scale; and then, turning round to the ever-ready cheer of his admiring friends, the right honourable baronet added, "but as to details, I shall reserve to myself the right of dealing with them as I think fit. Why, a sliding scale was but the skeleton of protection, without specifying those details which formed the pith and marrow of the question. He could give the right honourable baronet a sliding scale, if he wished it, which would have the practical effect of a very low fixed duty. He asked whether he fixed the pivot of his scale at 70s., 60s., 50s., 40s., or 30s. a quarter? Where was the vanishing point at which the duty was to cease? He called on him to give the House some more satisfactory information than he had yet done, especially as in his speech the other evening he had made use of a sentence which fell with ominous import on the ears of the farmers of England—"The prosperity of manufacturers is a greater support than any Corn law. The question to be answered was simple enough—did Sir Robert mean to continue to the farmers of England their present protection?"

At the close of Mr. Handley's speech, the debate was adjourned.

It was continued on Thursday, by Mr. Colquhoun; who retorted upon Mr. Handley the charge of inconsistency, since he had once been a keen opponent of Reform and Catholic relief. He then went on to argue against the right of Ministers to dissolve Parliament before resigning, and against the historical precedents upon which they relied.

Mr. O'Connell held the real question to be, which party should hold the reins of office; and upon this he entered into a comparison of the Whig and Tory Governments, especially in Ireland. He called to mind Sir Robert Peel's Administration—

What was the state of the country at that time? Was there any man appointed to the Magistracy, or office of any kind, who had not taken the Sash of the Orange party? No Every office was filled by the adherence of the Government of the day. Then it was that, while going circuit, the Attorney General ordered the Chief Justice to call the country gentlemen into his private chamber and to argue with them against Catholic Emancipation. During that period, the whole of the County Magistracy was selected from the ranks of Government. What step did the right honourable baronet take when he formed a yeomanry corps in Ireland?—out of the 32,000 which constituted that body, 19,000 were drawn out of the province of Ulster. What had been the consequences?—scarcely a year up to 1829 in which several persons had not been shot at the annual Orange demonstration; sometimes four, and never less than two persons, fell annually victims to that horrible society. The same spirit was still in existence.

Mr. O'Connell predicted that the present alliance between the Tories and Chartists could not last; and he ridiculed the new political prudery which made the Tories find out that they were the enemies of slavery, and refuse cheap sugar to the people.

Mr. Sergeant JACKSON objected to Mr. O'Connell's wandering from the question; and then himself argued against Mr. O'Connell on the Sagar question. He threw back on Ministers the charge of partial administration in Ireland—

Here was a Government that pretended to set its face against the cry raised for the repeal of the Legislative Union. The present Governor of Ireland came forward and made a set speech upon that subject; he declared that the course he should pursue was, to dispense with the Magisterial services of all those gentlemen in the commission of the peace who took any part in the Repeal agitation. But without sincerity had this declaration been acted upon? The Royal Association was established by the Member for Dublin himself and he, the founder of the association, was at the time he formed the society a Magistrate of Ireland. Had he been removed from the commission? There were many other Magistrates and Deputy Lieutenants of counties who were Repealers; were any of them removed by this honest Government? But what had been the course pursued towards the Conservatives? A gallant friend of his [Colonel Vernon] had been removed from the commission of the peace because he was present at a dinner in the county of Armagh while a certain toast was given. Another honourable friend of his was removed from the office of Justice of the Peace because his lady happened to wear some part of her dress having an orange colour.

Mr. O'Connell was in the habit of attributing the state of Ireland to the harshness of the landlords; had he not himself, in April, distrained on some tenants in Kerry for rent due only on the 25th of the preceding March? He had been in the habit of attacking the absentees, this question, as to himself, was put openly in his presence. The causes of evil were not oppressions of the landlords, but agitation of Mr. O'Connell and his followers, and the misgovernment of Ministers. Mr. Jackson proceeded to enlarge upon the impropriety of their present course.

Mr. O'Connell, assailed as he had been, had never before been attacked for his conduct as a landlord—

On all the land he possessed there was not a single farm that was not let for from four shillings less than the adjacent farms; except one, which was contiguous to the property of the honourable Member behind him. He had more persons living upon his lands, having houses and paying no rent at all, than any other person who possessed four times as much property as he did. He had never turned out a tenant for the purpose of clearing the land; was ever he had turned out a tenant it was on account of personal misconduct; and he had always given the outgoing tenant a year's rent as a bonus for going out. As to any distraint on any tenant of his last April, he never heard of it before—it never came to his hearing before. If his agent had done it in his absence, he was in utter ignorance regarding it.

Sir David Roche bore testimony to Mr. O'Connell's forbearing and indulgent conduct as a landlord.

In reply to Mr. O'Connell's Sergeant Jackson, said that his charge was made on the authority of a letter; and he would communicate the name of the writer to Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. Slaney complained of the growing and alarming indifference to the proceedings of the House, which it disregarded to the practical grievances of the people had provoked out of doors. In some further debate, Sir Robert Peel's resolution was supported by the Etc. of Darlington, Mr. Cumming Bruce, Captain Hamilton, and Colonel Conolly; and opposed by Sir Charles Grey, Sir William Somerville, and Mr. Muntz. The dissolution was again adjourned.

**EXAMINER.**  
**OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE EIGHT-OARED MATCH.**—The great rowing-match between the sister universities has been for some time back discussed with much and general interest. It was not a mere trial of skill and endurance between opponents not generally or particularly known, but a race which was, in a great measure, to settle the pretensions of the rival universities to the palm of excellence in this healthful and manly pastime. The opposing crews have been for some time back in hard and constant training, particularly that of the Cambridge boat. The Oxford complement was not complete until Monday last, when they rowed a smart heat over the distance with the gentlemen of the Leander Club. Had it not been for the accidental detention of two of the Oxford boats the match would have come off upon Saturday, the Oxford boats the match would have enabled the parties to fix an earlier, and when the tide would have enabled the start. As it was, the evening therefore a better hour for the affair was decided. The flotilla gan to close in almost before the size was of course immense, and all of boats of every shape and size was of course immense, and all most every eight-oared gig on the river was present. A number of steamers all crowded almost to the water's edge, and ready to follow in the wake of the contending boats added additional gaiety to the scene. About six or a few minutes after, the competitors



ook their stations under two of the arches of the bridge. Either crew presented a very fine appearance, all seemingly active, well made young men. Those of the Cambridge boat appeared, perhaps, on the whole, the best matched in weight and size with each other. At about twenty minutes past six o'clock the signal was given, and amid the loud cheers of the multitude who lined the bridge and banks of the river, the good ashens were dipped into the water as clean as knives, and away went the rivals at a beautiful rate. The Cambridge boat took the lead at once, and maintained her superiority to the last. In fact, before they had got over two hundred yards, the Cantabs were almost their boat's length ahead. The rowing of either party was of course, beautiful; the stroke steady, continuous, and as nearly as possible of equal length every moment increased as an advantage of the Cambridge men, and the ultimate issue of the race could be prognosticated with pretty considerable safety by the time Vauxhall bridge was won. The race continued uninterruptedly severe, but the Cambridge men crept more and more ahead every mile. At Battersea bridge, which was crowded with vehicles, horsemen, and pedestrians of every possible description, the light blue was two or three boats before, and she shot in gallant style through Putney bridge, the winter by nearly six lengths. The Oxford men appeared more fatigued than their opponents, but a losing race must always have that effect, quite independently of physical causes. The distance, about six miles, was accomplished, as we understood it, in from 32 to 34 minutes. We saw on a list of the crews of the two boats:—Oxford: Mr Bethell, Mr Richards, Mr Mountain, Mr Royle, Mr Hodgson, Mr Lee, Mr Meynall, Mr Cocks (stroke), and Mr Wollister.—Cambridge: Mr W. Croker, Hon. L. Deane, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Rulley, Mr. Cabble, Mr. Peorse, Hon. G. Denman, Mr. Vialls (stroke), and Mr J. Croker.

SMALL JOKE AND GREAT LAUGHTER.—In the Exchequer Court on Thursday, Mr Whateley, when a case was called on from the new trial paper, said that the brief of Richards, who had been instructed in the case, had been put just into his hands. He was therefore not prepared to move.—Lord Abinger: Where is Mr Richards?—Mr Whateley: I am sorry to say, my Lord, he is confined by illness.—Lord Abinger: What is the matter with him?—Mr Whateley: My Lord, he has caught the SCARLET fever. (Great laughter.) Lord Abinger (smiling): Oh, indeed.—Mr Whateley: But I am happy to assure your Lordship and the bar that it is a very mild attack. (Great laughter.)

SUITABLE REFERENCE.—A petition was presented to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on the 10th inst., asking of a tax might be imposed upon bachelors over the age of 30 years. The document was referred to the committee on domestic manufactures. (American Gazette.)

THE ROYAL ELOPEMENT.—Count Gerofski and the Princess Isabella, who eloped from Paris, were arrested at Namur by the Belgian police. When the police asked for their passport, Count Gerofski produced one with a false name, and having been requested to sign his name, he was able to escape it.

FAVOURS TO POLAND.—On the occasion of the marriage of the hereditary Duke of Russia, the Emperor Nicholas has conferred three acts of grace upon Poland. By the first, all who are under sentence of death have it commuted into imprisonment for life; and all minor punishments, with very few exceptions, are entirely remitted. By the second, the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy are released from all the debts they owed to the treasury up to the end of 1831, and of a great many claims which the government had upon them up to 1837, and also from all prosecutions commenced for frauds upon the revenue and all punishment of imprisonment, when not attended with a higher degree of criminality. The third act pardons a number of offenders banished to Siberia, and lessens the term of exile for others.

GOVERNMENT'S OWN RECORD.—The Times stated that the government of its own accord had put off the sailing hence of the regulation Jamaica packet of the 15th until the 18th inst. The government has the credit of delaying the sailing of the packet, it is true, but this was in compliance with a request made by the West India people themselves in the city; so that if the "bad news" alluded to has a quicker transit than could have been wished, it rests with the West India gentlemen in the city, and not with the powers that be.

OMINOUS SIGNS.—"Alas!"—Cassandra-like, cries the Watchman—"for these ominous signs of the times. The cry of cheap bread was the prelude to the horrors of the French Revolution." The Wesleyan Methodists of our towns are too shrewd to let this pass for their language, or the Corn-law manifesto for their secret organ. The Watchman will find himself in the wrong box.—Globe.

A VISITOR.—An unusually fine Orang-outang has just arrived from Singapore. It is the largest specimen that has been seen in this country since the celebrated "Jocko." He appears to be in the best possible health and condition, and being a male, is additionally valuable. He has been in the care of the ship's cook during the voyage, and when the time arrived for parting, the scene became quite affecting, the poor brute shrieking, fighting, and rending to pieces his queer little Guernsey shirt in a paroxysm of grief. He was at length got into a cab, and driven off to the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

A TURKISH PREACHER.—One day Nasir-ed-din ascended the pulpit of the mosque, and thus addressed the congregation—"O, true-believers! do you know what I am going to say to you?" "No," responded the congregation. "Well, then," replied he, "there is no use wasting my time on such an ignorant set," and so saying, he came down from the pulpit. He went to preach a second time, and asked the congregation, "O, true believers! do you know what I am going to say to you?" "We know," replied the audience. "Then there is no use in my telling you," said Nasir-ed-din, and again he descended from the pulpit.—When next he came to preach, and asked his usual question, the congregation, resolved to have a trial of his powers, answered, "Some of us know and some of us do not know." "O!" said Nasir-ed-din, "let those who know tell those who do not know, and I shall be spared the trouble of preaching." So saying, he came down from the pulpit.—Turkish Jest Book.

SALE OF A WIFE IN SMITHFIELD MARKET FOR THIRTY SHILLINGS.—On Friday, a police constable (334) introduced a young girl, possessing great personal attractions, to Alderman Lucas, at Guildhall police-office for advice, under the following circumstances:—The constable stated that that morning his attention was attracted by a large crowd assembled in Smithfield market, to witness the sale of a wife. He immediately went to the spot, and found the applicant with a halter round her neck, tied to one of the cattle posts. He arrived too late to prevent the sale, and just at the moment the husband and purchaser had concluded their bargain. As soon as they espied witness they decamped. He rescued the girl from her unpleasant situation, and then endeavoured to discover her husband and the other party, but his exertions were fruitless. He took her to the station-house, and by the direction of the superintendent, brought her to this office.—Alderman Lucas (to applicant): What is your name?—Applicant: Mary Ann Harratt.—Alderman Lucas: How old are you?—Applicant: Seventeen.—Alderman Lucas: Are you married?—Applicant: I was married about four months since at Stepney church.—Alderman Lucas: Who is your husband?—Applicant: He is a brushmaker, residing in Marmaduke-street, Commercial-road.—Alderman Lucas: Now state the reasons why he has behaved to you in this disgraceful manner?—Applicant: Since union we have lived most unhappily together, scarcely a day our passing without an altercation; and lately he expressed his determination on a separation, by disposing of me by public auction in Smithfield-market.—Alderman Lucas: Did you consent to such a vile proceeding?—Applicant: No.—Alderman Lucas: Why did your parents allow the sale to take place?—The applicant was about to reply when a pretty young girl stepped forward and said, because her husband had said that the legal way for a man to separate himself from his wife was, first to lead her with an halter through a turnpike-gate, and then to offer her for sale in Smithfield-market.—Alderman Lucas:—Ridiculous. And so her friends thought that if her husband adopted this course the separation would be legal?—Witness: Yes; they were glad at the idea of her being separated from her worthless husband, who, whenever she had some decent wearing apparel, would come to her mother's house and demand them as his property.—Alderman Lucas: If husbands and wives were allowed by law to separate in this way, Smithfield-market would not be half large enough to contain the women that would be daily brought there by their husbands for sale by public auction. (A laugh.) How much did he sell her for?—Witness: Thirty shillings.—Alderman Lucas: who bought her?—Witness:—A young man named George Laing, who paid his addresses to her before her marriage.—Alderman Lucas: was

the money paid?—Witness: Yes.—Alderman Lucas (to applicant): This sale was all a farce, and illegal, and I now caution you not to hold correspondence with Laing; for if your husband can prove adultery against you, he could then refuse to afford you any assistance; but as it is, you are his wife, and he is bound to maintain you, and I request then, when you or any of your friends discover him, to give him in custody to answer for this scandalous outrage. The poor girl, who wept bitterly, then left the office with her young friend.

FEROACITY OF A GAME COCK.—Thursday morning, as a little boy, the son of M. Valetine, was sitting on the steps of a door in Wapping, a game cock flew at him and inflicted a severe wound in his left eye. The cock repeated his attacks till he got the boy down, and then beat him severely with his wings, and spurs. The surgeon who dressed the wound pronounced it dangerous, the spur having divided the nerve of the eye, and caused a strain in the sight. The cock was so ferocious that there is little doubt but that if left alone he would have picked both the child's eyes out. The owner has consented that the game cock shall be destroyed.

SAM SLICK ON THE WAR QUESTION.—"Dear Tom,—The day after I arrived home from my New England circuit, who should walk into my stable-door but the General! Glad to see you back again, Mr. Slick says, 'now's your soldier and man of war, such as you are, eye! I hear don't you get the practice, says he,—I've thought you could get a file of English newspapers and half a dozen letters, and it you'll just read them down and give me: as I see what your opinion is about it all, I'll be obliged. I've a great regard for your opinion Mr. Slick,' says he. 'I feel kinder glad to do you a service at most times, and if you'll lay the document on a table, I'll let you know what's what in two weeks. Some cracker bit of news in the country, I speak, like you, like a old corduroy road with a dry rut in it,—however, I'm accustomed to look into the working of things says I. (at this point an escapee and a wild Yankee Yankee Double, so, General, if you'll do yourself the pleasure of coming up here to-morrow evening, and my whole time I'll tell you my mind.' 'Well, but mine of course is in my mind, in the first place, 'coming to you, 'coming to you, 'bring yourself to an answer, General, I don't think it'll be as if you were a leading or your opinion, it'll be a free and uncalculated citizen to the battle of the day. Well, I've been coming over the journals, your criticisms they are; I have not seen them since for a time past, they're regular touch-pans—half gunpowder. Fact is, those wiseacres on the other side have enjoyed peace so long, that they're grown tired of it. It's a blessing that's become scarce, and like a good thing, nobody will thank you for a dish of them at a gift. It's always the way; their legislators and politicians have laid it down for gospel, that peace can't be wholesome if it's kept beyond a certain number of years; they think it's like hanging guns which at last breeds maggots. So each country, after a long spell, jumps quite wild, snarls and looks round to see what it can get. Its neighbors, a war, the most honest is enough for them to quarrel for. First they're ready to go to loggerheads because a hot-blooded skipper rinces out the mortar, the hour flag with sea water; then they squabble over a lot of snuff, till they're ready to take first instance; and then comes this burning of their mouths with another mortar, porridge. Five nations play at puss in the corner, and as time that's let out grows crisy and shows signs of a hot war, it carries on a hot war, and as it is in a general way, the English take a contract to shut out the Duke of Orleans's men, and a better a dilapidated town in India. The French virtue is shown at the wickedness of the Algerians and buddies them out to make room for a colony of its own, where for want of water privileges, the hot soil must be irrigated with soldiers' blood and laborer's sweat. Fact is, the Muscovites must take a turn in India just to warm their hands, there's something doing elsewhere. Now what does all this bluster and banging come to? Does it take off a single tax? Not one, I'm durned. Does it make the people colicoid and happy? Not so much as you could put in your eye. When I first went to school at old Judge Sykes' there was a ring most days of no week as I brought a care box, I soon had a very attached friend, who talked big for me, and in private bullied and ate my dollypops. When they all in bringing about a row on my account, I had to maintain four or five fellows. But there was always one end, whichever way the battle went the pipe must be paid; and the glory was sadly mixed with black eyes, sprained limbs, extra-hours, cane and birch, and an empty cake box. I guess that inscription that was not stuck over the office, 'this office for broken bags—the office for widows and orphans, and a few other such like eccentrics. Why they're silly critters, those boynton and ball-cartridge ministers—they think that war is a reason that's fit itself neighborly richness, and they forget that peace is the salt that will follow on their tails, and make them disgorge themselves faster than they like. P'raps it don't look becoming in me, General, to be speaking against your honorable profession, which is bloodshed, partly in presence of this image of our national eagle, which certainly stamps the universe as a noble emblem of our young and invincible nation. But after all, which looks most majestic that bird all ruffled and fussy, with its plumage torn and bloody after a scuffle, or to see it calm and peaceful, its breast streaked with prosperity, its head among the stars, and half hiding its useless arrows beneath a wing of olive? Depend upon it, general peace is one of the very greatest of national blessings. Depend upon it that those who cry up war are those who find their account in sitting in troubled water. Depend upon it that when you come to strike the balance of profit and loss in the nation's account-current with war you'll find the ledger on the debit side. Depend upon it, the fruit you'll reap from a bloody seed time is the impeding of the arts and manufactures,—the hindering of knowledge from going ahead,—the leading of the people into ideas of extravagance and perious speculation,—the draining of the Treasury,—and the bequeathing to your children enormous debts which their government being saddled with, it will like an overloaded coach that can't toss a bit of ruck, jerk, wobble, and capsize. In great haste to save post, dear Tom, yours, "SAM SLICK."

Miscellaneous.

Modern Dancing.—We go to a ball. Mercy upon us! is this what you call dancing? A man of thirty years of age, and with legs as thick as a gate post, stands up in the middle of the room and gapes and fumbles with his gloves, looking all the time as if he were burying his grandmother. At a given signal the unwieldy animal puts himself into motions; he throws out his arms, crouches up his shoulders, and without moving a muscle of his face kicks out his legs, to the manifest risk of the bystanders, and goes back to his place, puffing and blowing like an otter, after a half hour's business. And this is dancing.

Mothers and Daughters.—It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when, on being asked by a friend what he intended to do with his girls, he replied, "I intend to apprentice them to their mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and be fitted to become like her—wives, mothers, heads of families, and useful members of society." Equally just, but bitterly painful, were the remarks of the unhappy husband of a vain, thoughtless, reckless slattern. "It is hard to say it, but if my girls are to have a chance of growing up good for anything, they must be sent out of the way of their mother's example." The latter was no doubt a too true remark, and one which experience had fully demonstrated.

Domestic Discipline of the Dutch.—There are two things of a peculiar character in Holland which deserve to be noticed. One is the enactment authorizing husbands, wives, and children to be imprisoned in a house of correction set apart for this chastisement of offences against the laws by which the relations of social life are governed; the other a contrivance for compelling the incorrigibly idle to work. At one end of the room is a pump, and a stream of water runs in from the ceiling so that unless the prisoner labour's continually he must inevitably be drowned.

The First Daily London Newspaper.—The Londoners did not enjoy the luxury of a daily newspaper until the year 1709, in the reign of Queen Anne. One was then published, the title of which was The Daily Courant, which was issued every other day of the week but Sunday. At that time there were seventeen others published thrice a week, and one twice. Among them were the British Apollo, the General Postscript the London Gazette, the Postman, the City Intelligencer, Evening Post, &c.

The Oldest Bridge in England.—The oldest bridge now existing in England is the triangular bridge at Cray and, in Leicestershire (some time called Crowland), which is said to have been erected about A. D. 850, and with what view it is difficult, if not altogether impossible, to determine.

Consolation.—"Confound you, sir, exclaimed a poor suffering sinner to a dentist, "that is the second wrong to which you've pulled out!" "Very sorry, my dear sir," said the blundering operator, "but as there were only three left together when I began, I'm sure to be right next time!"

A Bill Discounted.—An eccentric banker was eyeing with suspicious vision a bill presented to him for discount. "You need not fear, and the palpitating customer!" "one of the party keeps his carriage," "Ay!" rejoined the banker; "I shall be glad if he keep his feet."

The Ingenuity of a Beggar Boy.—A beggar boy made application to a farmer's wife for relief, and was refused; on which the boy with an arch look, informed the good dame that he would, if she gave him a slice of bread and cheese, put her in possession of a secret which would be of service to her all the days of her life; the boon was granted, and the boy, agreeably to his word, remarked, "If you knit a knot at the end of your thread; you will never lose your first stitch."

THE SPIRITED SHOEMAKER.

The following pleasant anecdote used to be told by the eccentric Dr. Monsey:—The Duke of Leeds, the Doctor, and his grace's chaplain being one morning soon after breakfast in his library, Mr. Walkden of Pallmall, his grace's Shoemaker, was shown in with a new pair of shoes for the duke. The latter was remarkably fond of him, as he was at the same time clerk of St. James church, where the Duke was a constant attendant.

What have you there Walkden? said the Duke. A pair of shoes for your grace, he replied. Let me see them. They were handed to him accordingly. The chaplain taking up one of them, examined it with great attention. What is the price? asked the chaplain. Half-a-guinea, sir, said the shoemaker. Half-a-guinea! what, for a pair of shoes? (said the Chaplain) Why, I could go to Cranbourne alley and buy a better pair of shoes than ever they were or ever will be, for five shillings and six pence.

He then threw the shoe to the other end of the room. Walkden threw the other after it, saying that as they were fellows they must go together, and at the same time replied to the chaplain—Sir, I can go to a stall in Moorfields and buy a better sermon for two pence than my lord gives you a guided for.

The Duke clapped Walkden on the shoulder and said, That is a most excellent retort, Walkden; make me half a dozen pairs of shoes directly.

THE CHARTISTS AND THE BREAD-TREE.

Once, on a raw and gusty day, A British tar was cast away, In spite of all his naval art, Because he said without his chart. Upon an island Jack was thrown, Fertile in iron, and stone; A firm foundation for his feet, But nothing in the world to eat! Except, to bless his hungry eyes, One bread-tree of enormous size, With stem that almost reached the skies, Thick hung at top with many a peck, But smooth as his own quarter-deck, Sweet food, and good for Jack's digestion—To get it, was the precious question. Long gazed poor Jack, while at the view, His empty stomach sharper grew, And long, with elbow and with knee, He tried to climb the slippery tree, And tried again, though sure to fall, Foll'd by that treacherous sliding scale, Now Jack, we know, can turn his hand, To any job by sea or land Starved as he was, to work he went, To make a ladder firmly bent, But how, with scarce a stick or spar, Might puzzle you, though not Jack tar, Devouring hunger knows no law— Jack made the brick without the straw, With some poor fragments cast on shore, He told and knotted, spiced and swore, Till, tight at last, with spar and junk, He rear'd his ladder to the trunk, Just then, while with complacent look, He eyed his work, a whirlwind shook, The huge old tree, and all the bread, Came rattling down about his head, For such a blessing unprepared, Jack stood and shook his ears, and stared, Till at this odd conclusion settled— That bread, which he so long had wanted, Should thus into his lap be canted, His ladder, labour, time, and care, Be wasted thus on empty air, Was more than his proud heart could bear. Not long he ponder'd which to choose, The ladder he resolved to use, Reject the bread, and twist a noose, Good for nought else, his darling thing, Might help him to his final swing, So up he ran, and from the topmast bough, For aught I know, Jack may be dangling now.

MOBIL.—Charitists! are you or Jack, the madder? Both spury the bread, and hug the ladder. DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.—A creditor in New York, a short time since, received the following quaint letter from his debtors, who had been reminded that his note had arrived at maturity: Dear sir, if pay-able means able to pay (That it does, I indeed am un-able to say.) I of course shall be able to meet your demand, Which is pay-able soon, as I understand, But fortune is oft change-able you know, And makes vari-able affairs here below; But still if my means will en-able me, I With claims honour-able, and just, will comply; Their rhymes miser-able must now have an end, I remain, My dear Sir, Your unchange-able friend.

THE MEETING OF THE POETS.—In the city, well known to every body, if they can find out the name—a political genius was hailed up before a political magistrate for kissing a girl and kicking up a dust, and the following interesting dialogue ensued: Magistrate: Is your name John Jay? Prisoner: Yes, your honor so the people say. Magistrate: Was it you that kissed the girl and raised the alarm? Prisoner: Yes your honor, but I thought it no harm. Magistrate: You rascal! did you come here to make rhymes? Prisoner: No, your honor, but it will happen sometimes. Magistrate: Be off your scamp, get out of my sight. Prisoner: Thank'ee, your honor, then I'll bid you good night—New Orleans Gazette.

INTERNAL EVIDENCE.—In Zion's Banner, an American publication, we find the following beautiful lines:—A man of subtle reasoning asked A pension if he knew Where was the internal evidence, That prove'd his Bible true? The terms of disputative art Had never reached his ear: He laid his hand upon his heart, And only answered—Here.