

hum "Marble Halls," with the slight omission of the final trill, and leaving out some of the more difficult "accidents" in the melody.

Several of the Benchers are at work arranging programmes of legal concerts and chamber music. We subjoin one of these interesting documents:—

PROGRAMME.

CHORUS AND SOLO...	"Plead thou my cause."	<i>Suitors and Solicitor-General.</i>
SONG AND CHORUS...	"How happy could I be with either."	<i>Mr. Austen and two rival Railway Companies.</i>
COMIC ARIA.....	"Fi-Fa."	<i>Attorneys of the Court.</i>
GRAND CHORUS....	"We fly by night."	<i>By a body of Provisional Committee Men.</i>
SYMPHONY IN A FLAT.....		<i>Suitors in the Common Pleas.</i>
TRIO.....	"All in the Downs."	<i>Serjeants in the Common Pleas.</i>

We would recommend that cases and indictments should be stated in plain recitative; the airs being kept in reserve for the pleadings. And what pleading can be more eloquent than that of music? The magic of melody will be most beautifully adapted to express what counsel so often complain that mere words will not express—the feelings of the plaintiff in a breach of promise of marriage.

We can fancy her advocate bewailing, in a tender *andante*, the crushed heart of the deserted one; and then bursting suddenly into an indignant *bravura*, to denounce the perfidy of the defendant. We can also imagine the light *allegro* wherein the opposite barrister derides his learned friend's pathos. Then, too, we can conceive an altercation between the two, carried on in a lively duet. It is a pity that juries can hardly be rendered musical; because a verdict would be a capital subject for a *fugue*, as expressive of unanimity.

Judges, we hope, will henceforth be chosen, in part at least, for their voice, which should properly be a deep bass, to enable them, in passing sentence, to deliver with due solemnity the awful thunders of the Law.

In compliance with our promise to furnish an occasional piece of poetry, we beg leave to throw off the following little solo for chamber practice.



AIR—"Marble Halls."

I dreamt that I stood in Westminster Hall,
With Kelly and Shee on my side;
And of all who did argue within those walls,
That I was the Barristers' pride.
I'd motions too many to count, could boast
Of a fee in every suit;
But I also dreamt, which pleased me most,
That I got my rule to compute.

I dreamt that attorneys sought my aid,
That firms of a high degree,
Came all the way up to my chambers, and paid
Some enormous unheard-of fee
And I dreamt that one of that useful host
Came up, as I play'd my flute;
But I also dreamt, which pleas'd me most,
That he brought me a rule to compute.

PUNCH'S POLITICAL DICTIONARY.

FAIR.—So called from the general unfairness of the transactions carried on at fairs, at least in the vicinity of London. Manufactured giants raised on concealed stilts; dwarfs on their knees, with a cloth thrown over their legs to cover the deception; pig-faced ladies, made of wax; horses with six legs, palpably tied on with a piece of twine; Indian savages, with complexions made of lamp-black, and hair of the most indisputable worsted; conjuring by wizards, who borrow half-crowns and really cause them to "fly past" so cleverly that they never come back again, are a few of the characteristics of the "fair" proceedings in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. There is a great Book Fair every year at Leipzig, which is resorted to by all the booksellers in Germany. There is some idea of starting a similar fair in England, at which some of the publishers would attend with caravans full of literary lions subdued by kind and gentle treatment. The lions of *Punch* will, on that occasion, be exhibited "Alive! Alive!" and the public will be invited to "walk up, walk up," for they will be told they are "now in time" for the very attractive exhibition.

FEDERATION. A sort of union of several foreign states under one government, like that of the United States of America. The result of this sort of union is a constant division, and the United States are incessantly quarrelling.

FEUDAL SYSTEM. This system is one of the earliest specimens of that folly and tyranny, which until very lately used to go under the name of the "wisdom of our ancestors." By the feudal system, a landlord who had granted an estate could coolly take it back again, which was called a feud; probably because there was a disturbance or a row, when the tenant was called upon to hand it over. The etymology of the word feud has of course been the subject of much absurd speculation among the old jurists. Some have had a touch at the Teutonic, others have dashed into the Danish, while the Saxon and Swedish have both contributed their *quota* of conglomeration and mystery. After a great deal of knocking about and melting down in the crucible of antiquarianism, we find the word feud spun out into Emphyteusis, which is declared to be synonymous with Precaria, meaning an estate of precarious and uncertain tenure. Feuds originated with the custom of handing over to a vassal a part of the spoil acquired in conquest, so that the landlord was a mere thief—from which perhaps we get the word *fief*—and the tenant a receiver of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen. The vassal was in those days a sort of valet, which no doubt is derived from vassal, by one of those verbal transmigrations in which the antiquarians delight; and the valet was so called because he got value—vulgarly called *vally*—for his services. These definitions may be rather vague, but they are at all events quite as near the mark as those we find in authorities of higher pretensions. The feudal system reached its maturity at the time of the Norman Conquest, when the whole kingdom became a *fief*, or perhaps we should rather say a *fife*, that was played upon to a pretty tune by the Conqueror.

FIELD MARSHAL. A very high military dignity, conferred on commanders of armies distinguished for their valour or ability. Prince Albert is a Field Marshal, and so is the Duke of Wellington. His Royal Highness has not commanded an army, but he has shown his military talent by the invention of a hat, and his courage by having not shrunk from avowing himself as the author of it. There are only six British Field Marshals, three of whom are foreign sovereigns—namely, the Kings of Holland, Hanover, and

Belgium. The only English representative of the highest military achievement besides the Duke of Wellington, is His Royal Highness of Cambridge, who has led thousands to the full charge, on many occasions, when calling on the company of which he has been at the head to charge—their glasses at the public dinner table.

FOREST LAWS. "These laws are so old, that we do not know the beginning of them," says Coke; but we are happy to say that we have pretty well seen the end of them. By the old Forest Laws, the deer was held dearer than man; for it was more penal to kill the former than the latter. If the Forest Laws were now in force, they might afford some protection to the numerous old bucks who, in the capacity of railway directors' stags, have got themselves entangled in sundry very disagreeable branches.

THE ELECTRICAL MINISTER.

A great sensation has lately been produced at Paris by the wonderful feats of a young lady, a Mademoiselle Angeliqne Cottin, who appears to be a sort of torpedo in petticoats. Chairs and tables fly across the room on a touch from her apron, when she is charged with the fluid, and she can be attracted or repulsed at will by the magnet.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that we possess a similar but much more wonderful phenomenon amongst us. What is Mademoiselle Cottin's performance in this way to Sir Robert Peel's?

The following detail of experiments proves his infinitely greater powers of attraction and repulsion:—

EXPERIMENT I.

The Premier, after being very heavily charged indeed during the late debate, being placed on the Conservative benches by a single speech, succeeded in violently throwing from him one half of the Conservative members, quite to the opposite side of the house. Notwithstanding the tremendous efforts made by Sir Sidney Herbert and Sir James Graham to keep these gentlemen in their places, the shock was so great that they were almost knocked over themselves by the violence with which the Protectionists flew across. Mr. Ferrand was flung with a tremendous shock against a knot of Free-traders, and talked so very wildly that it was feared he had sustained a concussion of the brain. He is not yet quite recovered.

EXPERIMENT II.

Sir Robert, being again charged the night after, was found to possess the power of attracting the League members, in the same proportion as he repelled the gentlemen of the Central Agricultural Society in Bond Street. Mr. Cobden was drawn right across the house, apparently without the least power of resistance.

EXPERIMENT III.

Sir Robert, being again charged, was put *en rapport* with Lord George Bentinck and Mr. D'Israeli by means of silk (generally a non-conductor). Notwithstanding, he drew the honorable members into a slough of absurdity, and fixed them so tight in a dilemma, that they were quite unable to get out of it—until Sir Robert left the house.

EXPERIMENT IV.

Sir Robert, being again charged, and a quantity of arguments presented to him by the member for Northamptonshire, these, though considered particularly strong by those who selected them, were at once broken to pieces, one after another, by a single sentence of Sir Robert's. A gentleman of great scientific acquirements, who has watched these experiments, assures us that Sir Robert is quite as powerful as the electric eel, and if possible, more slippery.

Encouraged by the success of the Premier, Mr. D'Israeli has announced his possession of similar powers. He attempted, when fully charged with sarcasm, and facts from M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary, to electrify the House. The attempt was a total failure, and Mr. D'Israeli is accordingly pronounced to be an impostor.

THE NEW COMETS.

It turns out after all that many of the comets which have recently been discovered are not new, but second-hand. Our old friend *Bela* having been lacquered by the imagination of some German astronomer, had first been palmed off upon the scientific public as a bran new comet, but on further inquiry it proves to be one of our old celestial acquaintances. We very much regret the number of false alarms, which are certainly calculated to make people very cautious for the future; and when a new comet does come in reality, we shall be very likely to look upon it with suspicion, as something spurious. The cry of "comet," like the cry of "wolf," may be raised so often in vain, that its actual approach will be disregarded. The last new comet turns out to have been nothing more than an idle tail, floating about in that very nebulous space—the brain of the astronomers. We recommend Sir James South and his colleagues to take a few lessons in the theory of differences, and we advise him to begin by studying the dissimilarity existing between "a hawk and a hand-saw."

NEW SCIENTIFIC APPOINTMENTS AT CAMBRIDGE.

It is a common reproach against our two Universities, that their system of education has too little reference to practical, and is insufficiently adapted to promote that wide state of wakefulness required by the circumstances of modern society. The almost exclusively classical and mathematical studies in which it consists, are variously stigmatised as musty, fusty, rusty, monastic, and obsolete; and the collegiate schoolmaster is said to be abroad in the sense of being astray. To this objection, certainly, Cambridge has been less open than Oxford; but the late Gown and Town riots at the former seat of learning, suggest a palpable defect in its provisions for the tutorage of Young England.

A few of the natural sciences are taught at Cambridge; but in that science which is the most natural of any, and which at all events, as has been proved, comes most naturally to gowmsmen, no instruction is afforded. We allude to the science of pugilism, of which branch of useful knowledge there is not a chair in the University. Cambridge has many Masters of Arts, but it does not recognise a single Master of the noble art of Self-defence. It has plenty of foundations for sizers, but not one foundation for bruisers. There are various exhibitions at Cambridge, but they include no exhibitions of sparring—except those which take place in the public streets; to the questionable credit of the parties concerned in them.

It has wranglers, and it has also fighters; but the former are persons who take honours, whilst the latter obtain no honour at all. Of course all young men should be prepared to fight their way through the world; and if it is necessary that under-graduates should also fight their way along the pavement, surely they ought to be taught that too. If pugilism is to be practised at Cambridge, let it also be studied. Let one of the circles of collegiate science be the prize ring.

This line of argument has appeared to the University authorities so demonstrative, that we understand a Bendigo Professorship

is forthwith to be established at Trinity; and there is also to be a Caunt Professor at John's. A Spring Lectureship, we hear, will be likewise endowed at Peterhouse, and to King's will be appointed a Tipton-Slasherian Lecturer. Owen Swift, Jem Burn, and Alick Reid Scholarships will be founded at Queen's, Pembroke, and Magdalene. At every College there is to be at least one fistic fellow-ship; to be vacated, of course, on accepting church preferment.

It is further intended to create a new kind of degrees, namely, B.M., or Bachelor of Milling; M.B., or Master of Boxing; and D.D., or Doctor, not of Divinity, but of Drubbing. The possession of this latter degree will, we are informed, be a necessary condition for eligibility to the office of proctor. Moreover, there is to be a fistic as well as a Classical and Mathematical Tripos, at which the most distinguished candidate for honors will obtain the title of Senior Bruiser; and whereat all those plucked will, with truth, be said to be floored. It is rumoured that the resolutions to the effect foregoing did not pass without some opposition from the heads of houses, which has been imputed to pedantic prejudice; but probably arose from fear of being punched; one which we imagine is not ill founded, considering the recent occurrences at Cambridge.

ENIGMA.

ALTHOUGH invisible 'tis clearly shown
In all known animals excepting one;
Its powers in which great men have failed to show,
Merely because themselves they did not know.
All objects, whether of the earth or heavens,
Could not be known, but by its glorious presence;
Unchanging has from age eternal been,
And sometimes through it things unseen are seen;
The only power but the "immortal Great,"
That does decayless forms of life create—
The strength of which is aided, and their growth
By age increases and contracts by youth—
It lives by light, and by its absence dies,
Yet lives in darkness and its sire supplies;
And thus, so fond it is of opposition
That it would surely die without collision:
No common art could e'er portray, so well,
Objects material or invisible;
It seems round burning bodies' age to creep,
Yet shows its influence even in the deep;
In darkest night its power is most confessed—
And all acknowledge it can never rest:—
So subtle and so spirit-like it is,
That ladies' cheeks confess its prodigies.
Boundless its sphere, and fickle its position,
'Tis sire of knowledge, and first cousin of vision.

A. D. M.

August 19th, 1849.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Morning and walking toilettes undergo little change; black is always fashionable, as well as pearl gray, and gray shot with black; mantelets the same as the dress are also much worn. All light and transparent materials are used for evening dress; coloured organdys, particularly of pink and blue, are embroidered in white, and all rich materials, but particularly satins, are very fashionable; lace flounces are put on plain, and are generally beaded by a bouillon. Loose lace sleeves are again in favour, with silk dresses; deep blues, marine, light and dark greens, are favourite colours. Plat of satin frequently head deep fringes, and the high body has similar plats on seams; gimp trimmings in cerrise and silver are much admired. The dress hats, so fashionable this season, are worn either forward on the head or not, at the taste of the wearer. Caps and coiffures of lace are very numerous, some with pendant flowers, others with wreaths. Caps of embroidered muslin are trimmed with Valenciennes lace and sarsnet ribbon of two colours; some are of pink and blue tulle, mixed with white. The new spring bonnets of silk are all worn with bavolets, as well as the capotes, but crapes and straw are with the bavolet forming continuation of the front; they remain a little spread at the sides, but not open as last year. Crape bonnets of dark colours are again worn this season, with the interior ornaments of a bright contrasting colour—marabouts of the same colour; some have lace velours épinglé trimmings. The spring mantelets are very pretty; the form is new, partaking of the visites d'hiver and the scarf; they are mostly trimmed with lace; very elegant ones are of a taffetat glacé of light colours, with revers of satin; more elegant ones are of black lace, lined with violet or blue satin.—*Magazine of Fashion.*

Memoranda of Men and Things.

THE PUNJAB AND THE SIKHS.

In order to make the country which is now the seat of war in Central Asia in some measure better known, the following remarks by Von Orlich, an officer in the Prussian service, who visited these countries in the early part of the year 1843, will no doubt prove acceptable. At the period this officer was at Lahore, Shere Singh, the unfortunate successor of Runjeet Singh, was Maharajah of Lahore.

"The Punjab, or Land of the Five Rivers, has a surface of about 180,000 square miles, is of a triangular shape, and bounded by the Indus, the Sutlej, and the Himalayas. In these mountains rise four rivers, which flow through the Punjab, and form a junction with the Indus; thus dividing this country into four unequal portions, of which the first and most western lies betwixt the Indus and the Jelum. It is about 800 miles in breadth, and being very barren and uncultivated, has but a scanty population. Numerous wave-like hills rising to some height in the centre, and intersected by deep precipitous ravines, cover the face of the country, thus rendering communication difficult; while the rivers flowing between high steep banks, prevent the employment of their waters for the purpose of irrigation. There is but little fertile soil, the land being covered with brushwood, nor are there any towns of great importance. The Jelum is a broad clear stream of from 300 to 400 yards in width, running in a sandy bed, at the rate of about two miles an hour. The temperature in December was, at sunrise, 45 deg. Fahr.; at noon 51 deg.

"The second portion is enclosed between the river Jelum and Chenab, and, with the exception of a range of low hills, which, crossing the Jelum, run parallel with its left bank, is quite flat, mostly covered with jungle, but the soil being light and sandy, grass and roots are so abundant that large herds of cattle, sheep, camels, &c., are maintained. By means of wells artificial irrigation is practised; but by the aid of canals the whole country might be converted into a most fertile and productive garden. The Chenab is a clear smooth stream, 100 yards in width, and 10 feet deep.

"The third doab (space of land between two rivers) between

the Chenab and Ravel, which latter is the smallest of the four streams, not being navigable till below Lahore, where it has a breadth of 200 feet and a depth of three feet and a half. The surface of this portion is parched and uncultivated, two-thirds of it being overrun with indigo, tamarinds and other tropical plants. Canals, conducted into this district from the mountain streams, might make this also one of the most fertile portions of the country; yet, unfortunately, it is only in the immediate neighbourhood of the town and villages that the earth is tilled. A large but neglected canal shows that greater cultivation once existed here. Several considerable towns lie on the high road from Lahore to Attock, among which the most important is the Mussulman town of Ramnuggar, on the left bank of the Chenab.

The smallest and most neglected of these four divisions is that between the Ravel and the Sutlej, only 240 miles broad. Here are situated the greatest cities of the Punjab, Lahore, Umritsir, (essence of ambrosia,) and Kassaur. The Sutlej is the most important of the tributaries of the Indus; its width is from 350 to 400 yards, and in the rainy season it overflows its banks, rendering fertile the surrounding country to some distance.

Besides this country, so richly blessed by nature, but so neglected by man, the provinces of Peshawar, in the north, and Moultan, on the right bank of the Indus as far as Milton Kote, also belong to the Sikhs. The whole extent of the dominion ruled by the Maharajah may be estimated at about 250,000 square miles, with 5,000,000 inhabitants, and a revenue of from two to three million pounds sterling. It is divided into provinces and districts which, for the payment of stipulated tribute, are entrusted to the government of officers called Sirdars, who naturally endeavour to squeeze as much as possible from the country. Moultan, which is governed by a Hindoo, rejoices under the best administration, while Peshawar is the most impoverished and oppressed.

Captain Van Orlich then gives a brief summary of the history of the rise of the Sikhs, from which it appears the origin of this sect dates from the end of the 15th century. At first they were mild and tolerant in their doctrines and practice; but throughout the sixteenth century, having been much oppressed by the Mussulmen, who at last (1606) murdered their spiritual head, the harmless Sikhs were transformed into frantic soldiers, and under Har-Govind, the son of their murdered priest, arose as open enemies and avengers against their oppressors. In the course of the succeeding century their doctrines underwent some slight modifications. Difference of caste was abolished, peculiar customs were introduced, every man was bound to serve as a soldier and bear some species of arms, the use of tobacco was forbidden, their clothes were to be of a uniform colour (blue,) and their hair and beards to be allowed to grow. The Akalis, fanatic fakirs or wandering priests, have great influence among them; they recognise no sovereign, and will only endure their own princes, whom they censure as they please, and whom, if they act contrary to their views, they deprive of life. "Their usual weapon (says Van Orlich) is a species of quoit, about a foot in diameter, with sharp edges, and with which, adroitly thrown, they can cut off a man's head at some distance."

After relating the political history of the Sikh country under Runjeet Sing, until the accession of Shere Sing, and the subsequent sanguinary palace revolutions, with all which our readers must be well acquainted, he concludes with expressing an opinion favourable to the Attock as a boundary for British India.

These countries have frequently been explored by Europeans, the following travellers having at various times visited Cashmere and the Punjab:—Bernier, in 1663; Forster, in 1786; Moorcroft, Guthrie, and Trebeck, in 1823; Victor Jacquemont, in 1831; Joseph Wolff, in 1832; Baron Ch. Hügel, Th. G. Vigne, and Dr. John Henderson, in 1835; and Leopold Von Orlich, in 1843.

MONUMENT TO SIR R. SALE.

The victory in India, glorious and triumphant as it has been, has been marred by the death of many a gallant soldier, whose loss the country, in the midst of its rejoicings, has to lament and deplore. Amongst those who have fallen, almost in the midst of victory, is the gallant Sir Robert Sale, the hero of Jallalabad. The fall of such a man, who has already passed through so many trying accidents and "hair-breadth scapes," who had, in the course of his long, eventful, and illustrious career so many difficulties of more than an ordinary nature to contend with, and who by his inflexible perseverance, and indomitable heroism of soul, nobly triumphed over them all, adding to the number of those brave and gallant men, who, in fighting with the enemies of their country,

To Britain's memory, and to Fame's,
Have left their last immortal claims.

The loss of such a man, at such an advanced period of life, is indeed to be regretted—deeply, sincerely, and universally regretted. The sorrow of the public for departed heroes is influenced by a varied combination of associations, which tend, under some circumstances, to intensify it to a more than ordinary extent. If Sir Robert Sale had perished with many other gallant men in the fastnesses of Afghanistan—if he had left his bones to bleach on the wilds of the Afghan mountains' cold, the feelings of the public would not have been so strongly and warmly excited,—the regret for him would not be so deep and universal as it now undoubtedly is; and for this simple reason, that with his present death are associated his former sufferings, we view him not only as the fallen hero of the battle of the Sutlej, but as the sufferer from, and finally the vanquisher of, Afghan cruelty and treachery, backed even by the elements themselves. [It is stated that the fortifications which Sir Robert Sale threw around Jallalabad were several times thrown down by repeated shocks of an earthquake.] "Poor Sale!" was almost the first exclamation in every one's mouth when he heard of his fate. Poor Sale! After having outlived the horrors of Afghan butchery and the severities of an Afghan winter, it would only have been a just reward for his sufferings and his triumphs, if he had been left to end his days in peaceful independence and honourable repose. *Sed Diis altiter visum.* The letter of Sir Robert Sale, giving an account of the state in which he found Jallalabad, is now before us. We are induced to give a short extract from it, as it will probably recal to our readers' recollections the nature of the difficulties against which, during the Afghan campaign, that intrepid soldier had to struggle:—

"I found," said he, "the walls of Jallalabad in a state which might have justified despair in the possibility of defending them. The enceinte was far too extensive for my small force, embracing a circumference of upwards of 2,300 yards. The ramparts were all in a most dismantled state, and the population within was disaffected, and the whole enceinte was surrounded by ruined forts, walls, mosques, tombs, and gardens, from which a fire could be opened upon the defenders at twenty or thirty yards. The garrison took possession of the town in such a state on the morning of the 15th of November, and in the course of the day the place was surrounded by a force of not less than 5,000 insurgents."

In this state the troops under Sir R. Sale continued till April, when, by a brilliant *sarvie*, they rallied out, and in a hand-to-hand

fight defeated the soldiers of Akbar Khan; and shortly after this the junction was effected with General Pollack. In this last encounter, it will be recollected, the gallant Colonel Dennie lost his life.

This brief allusion to the greatest of his past exploits will suffice to show how brave a man and how able a soldier the country, in Sir R. Sale, has now lost. We trust that steps will now be taken to perpetuate his memory, and to show that his country is not unmindful of his services. IF EVER A MILITARY MAN DESERVED A MONUMENT ASSUREDLY SIR R. SALE DOES. Such a mode of paying honours to deceased heroes is not only in itself the most appropriate, but it is attended with this advantage, that it keeps the memory of their exploits alive in the minds of the public, and excites a spirit of emulation in others to follow their example. We trust to find that the Government will take the matter into their own hands. This would be infinitely better than that it should be accomplished by private subscription. It should appear to be an act of national respect, and not the results of individual exertion. Whatever monument may be erected, we trust it will not be, like some of those now in existence, resembling a great Brobdignagian toothpick more than anything else.

MEMOIR OF BRIGADIER GENERAL CURETON.

The following brief but romantic memoir, contained in a letter to a daily contemporary, will prove interesting to our readers:—

Having read two letters relative to the brigadier having served as a private in the 14th Light Dragoons and, as neither of the writers appears to have known anything of that officer's position in life previously to his enlistment, I trust that, as an intimate friend of his youth to this time, a term of 36 years, I may be permitted to offer a brief narrative respecting the brigadier's station in life prior to his entering into the 14th Dragoons.

Colonel Cureton was born, bred, and educated a gentleman, and when little more than 16 years of age was appointed to an ensigncy in a county militia regiment of the first pretension, and commanded by a noble earl, the lord lieutenant of the county. From his ensigncy he was promoted to a lieutenancy, through the esteem and kindness of his colonel. "Young Cureton" became a general favorite, not only with his brother officers, but with every individual in the regiment. His constant association with men of superior wealth, and being by them introduced into much society, led to expense beyond his own immediate resources, and at the end of the year creditors pressed for the settlement of their bills—then threatened legal proceedings. He applied to his family to assist him, and they were dissatisfied at his contracting debts, and refused to liquidate them. His spirit could not brook their refusal of his request, nor the thought of being arrested (he was then a minor, and it could not legally have been done), the dread of which caused him to absent himself, and a few months afterwards he was superseded in his regiment, being absent without leave.

Not long after the event some friend procured him a commission in another militia of great respectability; when gazetted to it, it furnished the then few outstanding creditors with the knowledge of his "whereabout." One or two of them wrote for immediate settlement in threatening language. The fear of arrest returned strongly, and effectually to guard against it he resolved again to absent himself; in furtherance of which he purchased a sailor's dress to disguise himself, and next morning at an early hour went to the sea side, dressed in regimentals, with his disguise and a check-shirt in a bundle, which he put on, leaving his military dress on the beach (the regiment was stationed in a maritime town). The uniform was shortly found, and, after waiting some time in expectation of seeing the owner, it was taken to the barracks, where it was ascertained to whom the articles had belonged; and an opinion was entertained that Cureton, while bathing, had been carried out by the current and drowned. His mother and family received information from the regiment to that effect, and they went into mourning for him accordingly.

By means of his disguise he reached London unknown, and meeting with a recruiting party of the 14th Light Dragoons, enlisted in his baptismal name, omitting his surname. Very soon he was sent from the party to join the regimental depot, stationed at Radpole barracks, near Weymouth, the regiment at the time being in the Peninsula. His steady conduct and well-stored mind quickly attracted the attention of those officers who were doing duty at the depot, and he was in consequence forthwith appointed to orderly room duty alone. A draught being ordered out to join headquarters in the Peninsula, he was one of the number draughted. Letters highly recommendatory of his general good conduct, and ability were forwarded by the officer in command of the depot to Sir Samuel Hawker, Lieutenant Colonel commanding the 14th Dragoons. That discerning officer soon became assured of the young dragoon's merit and talents, and on the first opportunity advanced him to the rank of sergeant. Then, when any outpost or other important duty required to be intrusted to an intelligent, skillful non-commissioned officer, it was generally confided to the (then) sergeant for execution. The performance of those duties was always meritorious, and his reports thereof so well written, that Sir Samuel Hawker's interest was so far excited in his future prospects and welfare, that he resolved on recommending him to (at that time) Lord Wellington for advancement as a commissioned officer, thinking that his talents would then have greater scope for development. Sir Samuel stated his intention to the sergeant, also asking if such a measure would be acceptable. The sergeant warmly expressed his gratitude to the colonel for his kind intention and favourable appreciation of his humble services, adding that previously to Sir Samuel so far benefiting him, he felt it an imperative duty to lay before him every circumstance connected with his position in life before he entered into the 14th Light Dragoons, with the cause and means he took to enlist therein; and finished by observing to the colonel that should he consider what had been related would not militate hereafter against him as an officer, he most gratefully should receive the honour so graciously intended for him. Sir Samuel Hawker, by what he had heard, remarked that from his first knowledge of him he was of belief that he (the sergeant) had been a gentleman, and his intention to recommend him for promotion had become more strengthened.

Consequent thereto, in less than three months from that interview with Sir Samuel and about seven years from the time of his enlisting in the 14th Dragoons, unknown as he was, with no means or interest to recommend or advance him, save that which had been raised in the breast of his gallant commanding officer, the present brigadier was gazetted in his proper name—Cureton, sergeant, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to an ensigncy in the 40th Regiment of Infantry. The first intimation his friends had of his being in existence arose from reading his name, to their great astonishment, in the Gazette. They were soon made acquainted with the means of corresponding with him. They then knew that he had honorably passed the ordeal of a private's and non-commissioned officer's rank in a cavalry regiment, and submitted to him to determine in which service would prefer, cavalry or infantry. He chose the former, and an exchange was without delay effected in the late 20th Dragoons as cornet. A lieutenancy was in a reasonable time obtained, when he was ap-

pointed adjutant to the regiment, and remained so until the disbandment of the regiment after the peace, which placed him upon half-pay. In that corps he was highly esteemed by all his brother officers, while his efficiency and merits as a cavalry officer were duly appreciated by the Lieutenant Colonel commanding, Sir Thomas Hawker, brother of his patron, Sir Samuel Hawker, of the 14th Dragoons.

On the 16th Dragoons being ordered to India, and an augmentation of lieutenants taking place, Sir Samuel and Sir Thomas Hawker exerted their joint interest and earnest recommendation of Lieutenant Cureton, at the Horse Guards, for appointment from half-pay to full of the 16th Lancers, which rank he retained, until he obtained, by purchase, a troop in the same regiment. He likewise purchased his majority, and had lodged money for a lieutenant colonely, which he actually had been gazetted to, in the 3rd Dragoons, by purchase, and which was subsequently cancelled as a casualty having turned up in his regiment (16th Lancers), he was gazetted therein as lieutenant colonel, without purchase—a favour, no doubt, conferred by her Majesty as an especial mark of his many meritorious services.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14.

(Before his Honor the Chief Justice, and a Jury of four.)

WARD v. FAWCETT.

This was an action for breach of promise of marriage, in which Phyllis Priscilla Ward, by her mother, Elizabeth Ward, as her next friend, was the plaintiff; and John Fawcett, defendant. The damages were laid at £200.

Both plaintiff and defendant were residents at Richmond—the former not yet sixteen years of age, the latter being sixty-four, and reputed to be a man of property.

The evidence was conclusive as to the offer, and repeated promises of marriage made by the defendant; and the jury found a verdict, with £50 damages.

SATURDAY, 15.

(Before his Honor the Chief Justice and a jury of four.)

CARNEY v. BERRY.

This was an action of trespass, by which the plaintiff sought to recover damages for the illegal seizure of his goods by the defendant, who had pleaded the general issue.

The defendant in this case had distrained on the goods of the plaintiff for arrears of rent. There had been a running account also due to the defendant, money having been paid him on several occasions on account.

The question to be decided by the jury was, whether the defendant might place the money so received by him from the plaintiff, against which part of the account he pleaded.

The Court was of opinion that he might do so, and reserve his right over that part of the claim for which he possessed a particular remedy.

Verdict for the defendant.

MOORE v. FURLONG AND ANOTHER.

This was an action of trespass. The declaration alleged, that on the 4th of February last, the defendants had broken and entered into the dwelling house of the Plaintiff, and carried away a cask of tallow. The damages were laid at £300; to this the defendants had severally pleaded the general issue by statute, relying upon the 7th and 8th George IV., c. 29.

The plaintiff in this action was a publican, residing at Stockton, in the district of Newcastle, and immediately facing that town; the first-named defendant, was a magistrate of the territory; and the other defendant was the chief constable of the district. It appeared from the evidence, that some casks of tallow had, on the 3rd of February last, been washed ashore near Newcastle, supposed to have been part of the cargo of the Mary, wrecked in Bass' Straits; one of which was placed by a Mr. Fisher in the charge of the plaintiff, in trust for the finders. Soon after the cask had been put in the store, the defendant Holt came with a search warrant, granted by the defendant Furlong, took possession of the cask, and removed it away, no resistance having been offered by the plaintiff.

On behalf of the defendant Furlong, it was contended that as the warrant had not been put in proof there was no case against him; and with regard to the defendant Holt, the case had failed, inasmuch as there was no proof of a trespass, for the house in which the plaintiff resided was a public house, and was therefore, a place into which any person had a right to go. No force had been used to obtain possession of the cask.

The Chief Justice was of opinion, that there was evidence affecting the defendant Furlong, upon which the opinion of the jury ought to be taken; while as to the question of trespass, it was clear that, although any person might enter a public house for the purpose of obtaining refreshment, they could not enter with the view of committing a trespass without incurring the same liability as if they had entered any other dwelling.

The statute relied upon by the defendants, authorised the issue of a warrant whenever the magistrates so issuing it had a reasonable cause for suspicion that the party concerned had unlawfully obtained and kept possession of some property wrecked or drifted ashore by the sea, and it was therefore a question whether Captain Furlong had, in the present case, a reasonable ground for such a suspicion. By reference to the affidavit upon which the warrant was granted, it would be seen that the Chief Constable swore merely to having "received information" about the cask being at the plaintiff's house; and he (the Chief Justice) was of opinion that such an affidavit was not sufficient to justify a suspicion of that nature; but that, on the contrary, there ought to have been some more direct evidence before such a step was taken.

Verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £30.

MONDAY, 17.

(Before His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson, and a Jury of four.)

NEWTON AND ANOTHER v. ROBINSON.

This was an action of trespass, brought by the plaintiffs to recover damages for the seizure and sale of a carriage, to which the defendant had pleaded, first, that he was not guilty of the trespass complained of; and, secondly, that the plaintiffs were not possessed.

The seizure complained of, was made under a judgment, obtained in the Court of Requests, against Mrs. J. T. Hughes; but upon the levy being made the plaintiffs claimed the whole of the property in the possession of Mrs. Hughes, as trustees, and a return of *nulla bona*, was made to the writ.

The defendant then gave a bond of indemnity to the Registrar of the Court of Requests, and the officer levied upon two carriages, one of which was the vehicle at present in question. The carriage was sold by public auction, having been purchased by one George Moss, but as the realized amount was greater than the demand, a notice was given by defendant's attorney, in order that the balance