



THE ARMY.

EXCHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Wm. Henry Warrington to be Captain, by purchase, vice Clements, who retires; Colonel Frederick John Woodley Collingwood to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Warrington; Charles Kelton, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Collingwood—all dated June 8.

upon half pay, according to the general order of the 27th December, 1820.

To be Captain of Infantry—Lieutenant Matthew First, of the 60th Regiment, dated June 8.

MEMORANDA.

The date of Lieut. George Guthbert Marshall's commission in the 31st Regiment has been altered to the 31st January, 1829.

RADICAL REFORM.

We had neither time nor space left on Saturday last to do justice to the debate on Mr O'Connell's motion for Radical Reform; we therefore reserved our observations upon it. It is to be regretted that Lord John Russell should have thought it necessary to adopt the course that he did.

THE DICTATOR'S MINISTRY.

We are happy to be able to announce, that whatever private plagues might have existed among the Royal Dukes, they are now adjusted, and that what ever influence the House of Guelf still retains, it is to be directed against the *Mare du Palais*.

DISTRESS IN BANDON.

We are happy to find that the late strong appeal of the committee to the public has been attended with good effect. That truly benevolent nobleman, the Earl of Shannon, has sent a third subscription of £20; and some smaller subscriptions have been received.

INCIDENTS OF RATS.

In a cellar belonging to the late and better brewery at Falkirk, one, which is a granary, and in consequence of its proximity to the rats was discovered the other day.

NEW-SPIN PLATT SESSIONS—MORNING.

The Rev. Mr Herbert and Joseph Robbins, Esq. presided.

Sub-Constable Willis preferred a complaint against P. Halloran, for having his cow on the road. He was fined 1s and costs.

Halloran complained that he was treated 'most unconstitutionally' for that the Constable broke in the door of his house and forced his mother, an old woman, to re-enter, in order that he might serve the summons upon her therein!

INTREPID CONDUCT.

We have once had occasion to introduce to the notice of our readers a man named Wm. Walker, a private watchman in the neighbourhood of Peel-street, who, on an occasion of desperate street robbery, pursued such dexterous conduct as led to the apprehension and conviction of one of the thieves, and we believe Walker was at the sessions complimented by the chairman, and rewarded with an allowance beyond his regular cost.

LONDON POLICE.

THE FORCE OF LOVE—A cow-keeper, named Cawson, residing in Newington, applied on Friday for advice under the following circumstances: He stated that he was very much annoyed by a female, who haunted him day and night.

Mr. Davis (the Magistrate)—I suppose, then, the poor girl is in love with you; is that the case? Applicant—That is the fact, your Worship; when I go out of a morning with my milk, she is sure to be after my heels; and when I come home, there she sticks herself along my door, and looks for all the world like a statue.

Two Magistrates said he did not see how the poor girl could be hindered from following and admiring the man he loved. Does she threaten to assault you, or do you apprehend any personal danger from her?

Cow-keeper—Can't say that I do; but then, your Worship, suppose as how yourself was in any situation, you wouldn't like to be followed about to the houses of your customers by a woman? I'm sure I have done every thing as laid in my power to get rid of the nuisance.

Mr. Davis—One would be inclined to think that would cool her ardour for a lover who dashed his milk at her head.

Cow-keeper—No, Sir, not a bit of it; she's as bad as ever now, and follows me about, declaring that she will have me at last—for if she don't nobody else shall. It was only the night before last I showed her down into the mill; she got up again, went home, changed her dress, and there she was at my tail before I could half my customers with her afternoon milk.

The Magistrate said, that he never entertained the poor girl might be with the complaint, that was on justification for his dashing milk at her head, or shouting for in the mill. He could not see that any assistance could be rendered from the office.

Cow-keeper—Then I'm afraid I shall lose all my customers, for seeing the girl coming after me continually, they will suppose that there is an improper connection between us, which, I declare most solemnly, is not the case.

Mr. Davis remarked, that it was a pity a girl possessed of property should give way to a passion for a man who was utterly unworthy of her; though, he thought the Magistrate then directed Graig, the officer, to proceed to her residence, and endeavour to impress upon her mind the folly of annoying the cow-keeper, and informing her, that if she still persisted in doing so it would only lead to great dissension on her part.

HOORIBLE SUFFERINGS OF A SOLDIER.

St Francis Baret, on several occasions, has made the disgraceful practice of hogging soldiers the subject of parliamentary inquiry. It is indeed a disgraceful practice, and ought to be expunged the army statute book. Whenever the Honourable Baronet has brought it forward in his place in Parliament, he has been met by government with the necessity for holding out such a measure of punishment in terror over the soldier, but with this qualification—that it would not be resorted to, except on extraordinary cases.

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INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

The following interesting anecdote was related by Mr T.H. Baber, in the course of his recent examination before the Lords' Committee, appointed to inquire into the recent state of the East India Company's affairs: A couple of the Nair caste had cohabited with a relation, with whom they called the prohibited degrees. The circumstance coming to the knowledge of their family, an application was made to me to punish the offending parties. I recommended them to refer the matter to their own caste, observing that they had the power to expel the delinquents from their caste. They then petitioned me to have the parties banished the country; they particularly requested that I would send them to his highness the Rajah of Coorg. This, I told them, also was not to my power. The two seniors of the family went away much dissatisfied. A few days afterwards a report reached me that this man and woman had disappeared, and in my instructions to the police officers, I directed them to call before them particularly these two persons. As soon as they heard of the inquiry the police-officers were making, they delivered themselves up, acknowledging that they had put the man and woman to death.—The bodies of the man and woman were horribly mangled. They acknowledged that they were the murderers, and reminded me that they had applied to my authority before, to redress the family grievance, and thereby vindicate the family's honour; that I had not complied with their request, and therefore they had taken the law into their own hands. They were committed for trial, and sentenced by the Court of Quarter Sessions to be hanged. As usual, the trial was referred to Esq. J. Adair, and the warrant was returned for carrying the sentence into execution. It was my province to attend the execution; and both at the time the prisoners were brought before me to have their sentence read, and after wards at the gallows, the younger of the two brothers fainting away; when the elder encouraged him by saying 'Be a man; recollect by this act for which we are now going to suffer we have saved the honour of our family. This is one out of many instances I could mention, of the extent to which the natives of Malabar carry their vice, through mistake, notions of honour and of family pride.

An Irishman, in a state of intoxication, came reeling out of some warehouse yesterday evening, and was proceeding along Saffron-hill, hallooing and menacing every individual, man, woman and child, that came in his way. All fled with precipitation and terror from before his face, which was followed by some hundreds, who felt enjoyment in keeping alive his anger by increasing provocations. To such a pitch was the violence of his passion excited, that meeting a horse, he stood before the animal in a fighting attitude, and inflicted several blows on his face and head, till he reared and plunged in such a manner as to threaten the most serious consequences. He upset a number of fruit-stalls, &c., and then challenged the owners and all who might be of their party to fight him for the damage. Several of the shopkeepers were obliged to close their doors against him, out of one of which as he went reeling across the pavement his foot slipped and he fell heavily; his face was shockingly cut by the fall, and he was almost smothered in his blood. At this moment a constable interposed, and with great difficulty succeeded in soothing the fury of the man, and prevailed on him to go home. Shortly after the man issued into the street again, threw off his clothes, and in a state of nudity proceeded as he had done before, through Charles street, Bleeding-heart-yard, Union-court, and as far as Hatton-garden. He came in conflict with some foreigners, one of whom drew a knife upon him and cut him desperately across his forehead. This accident at last cooled him, and he was quietly conveyed home.—*Globe*.

At the Summer Assizes at Lancaster, in the year 1821, an action of trespass was brought by a Mr. Lord of Wigan, against a man of the name of Banek, the constable of Wigan, and his assistant, Ratter, for having, in obedience to an order of the Magistrates of that town, killed a sporting dog belonging to the plaintiff, which was found without an owner in the streets. In the course of the trial it was proved that the dog was a very valuable pointer, being staunch in the field, and under excellent command; and yet such was the feeling of the Jury, that though it was admitted on the part of defendants that they had no defence in point of law, and though Mr. Baron Hollock expressly told them that a notion that some dogs are used in some parts of the country to kill every valuable dog which he may find at large, they only gave the plaintiff a farthing's damages. In the course of that trial it was stated that during that summer 7,000 dogs had been destroyed in Liverpool alone, by order of the Magistrates, and that not one action had been brought for the destruction of any one of them.—*British Traveller*.

Three thousand persons were invited to the entertainment of the Duke of Orleans. All the Ministers were present. The company spoke loud and freely, and an English General was heard to say, 'The elections are a drain-blow to Polignac.' Five hundred invitations had been reserved for men distinguished in literature, science, and the fine arts—a useful and noble aristocracy, says a French journalist, which had been invited as one of the finest ornaments of this entertainment, at once regal and popular. The young princess had not forgotten their professors; there were even some scholars of the Polytechnic School, and other schoolfellows of the Duke of Chartres and Nemours. All the members of the late Chambers were, with well-judged delicacy, invited. Messrs. Hyde de Neuville, de Marignac, de la Roche-Foucauld, General Sebastiani, Messrs. Cassinier-Perrin, Dupin the elder, Alex. de Laborde, Chardel, Thénard, Bertin de Vaux, Clement, Benjamin Constant, Jacquinet, Pamplonae, Foyard, de Langlois, Machin, Vassat, &c., were observed among them.—*Globe*.

A COURT DINNER AT ST. PETERSBURGH. The women all sat on one side and the men on the other, a very barbarous, unmeaning, and ill-natured mode of accommodating friends; in the respect it has an advantage, which is the having a very pretty object before your eyes; and no spur in life is equal to having a very pleasant picture constantly in view. These maidens, as before said, all wore the order of St. Catherine. A young and very pretty maid, in answer to a question relative to the star, said that she was a Major-General—this was a piece of information which accounted at once for half the mistakes of the first Russian campaign, as I concluded the commanding officers were generally old women. The report was unimportant, of course; every luxury of life seemed abundant, and what of all kinds sparkled in the glass; but I should say the female part of the society were not half so well behaved as the men—I mean according to those little nice distinctions which mark the difference between a well-bred and ill-bred people, such, for instance, as eating, or conveying the food into the mouth with a knife as if it was a shovel, or as sharp as a lancet; seizing a candle, and instead of allowing the limp stream to run silently and elegantly into the glass, turning the mouth of the bottle suddenly over, and allowing the water to go any where but to its proper destination; cutting bunches of bread, &c. But the most amusing part was the finale. We had drunk the health of poor Constantine, it being his birth day, in solemn silence, being a great deal too knowing to wish him to have his own before the sledge roads were formed.—When the Empress suddenly rose, I was instantly as upright as a hop-pole; but my fat friend, and some of the delicate sweetens made a regular seizure of the box-bus, wicker seats, &c., in which they were assisted by the servants, who did not exactly admire this performance of what they considered their own. I never saw such a disgraceful scramble, female Major Generals, Lieutenant Colonels in petticoats, Chamberlains with their useless embroidered keys, and all other rank, actually pocketing the roomants. 'Fair but pocket none,' was unknown to these beauties, and it finished by our all pumbling out of the room, with a rush somewhat resembling that exhibited at the Lord Mayor's feast some few months ago.—*Anecdotes of Russia, in the New Monthly Magazine*.

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