

COUNTING-HOUSE
CALENDAR,
FOR THE YEAR
1829.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JANUARY		4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL		5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY		3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE		7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY		5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUGUST		2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPTEMBER		6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER		4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DECEMBER		6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

HALF-PAY OFFICERS.—A Circular has been recently sent to Military Officers upon half pay, in order to ascertain their age, desire to be employed, and if married, when and where the ceremonies have been performed. This has been given in consequence of the detection of a great number of impositions, which have been practised by persons who have drawn the half-pay of Officers who have lost their claim by having lost their lives, and who have never been blessed with legitimate partners. The impositions upon Government have, it is also said, been carried on extensively by ladies. It is reported, that many unmarried ladies have been in the habit of receiving pensions as the wives of deceased officers with whom they lived. Marriage certificates have been fabricated for the purpose of carrying on this deception.

TRAGICAL DEATH OF A BRITISH OFFICER IN CEYLON.

[From the Ceylon Gazette, of June 28.]

We announce, with very sincere regret, the death of Major R. Haddock, of His Majesty's 27th Regiment, and Agent of Government for the Kandyan Provinces of the three Korles, who was killed by an Elephant on the 26th inst.

The following account of the circumstances attending Major Haddock's death, is taken from the deposition of Charles Young, a private of the 97th Regiment, who witnessed the melancholy event:—Yesterday evening Major Haddock, Mr. Francis Bayley, and his brother, went out at Ruanwell, to shoot a wild Elephant that was in the jungle near that place. The gentlemen stationed themselves at a distance from each other outside the jungle, some Binglese people going inside to drive the animal out. The elephant first came out where Mr. F. Bayley was stationed, who fired a shot, and the Elephant retreated. About half an hour afterwards, the Elephant came out a second time near where Major Haddock and the deponent were posted. At that time the Messrs. Bayley had joined them, and they all fired together at the Elephant, who stumbled, but recovered himself, and retired into the jungle. The gentlemen then separated, but met on the other side of the jungle and loaded. The Cingalese people were then again sent to beat, Major Haddock placing the gentlemen in position, at a distance from each other. Shortly afterwards the Elephant came out of the jungle exactly where Major Haddock and the deponent stood, and so close upon them that the Major had scarcely time to level his gun. Having fired, the Major instantly retired upon the deponent, who then fired, and turned the elephant. Major Haddock then ran round a bush, and the Elephant unfortunately coming in contact with him on the opposite side, seized him with his trunk round his body, threw him on the ground, and, placing his foot upon the Major's breast, trampled upon his body. The deponent turned round for a double barrell'd gun that was held by a Lascoryn, who however, had disappeared. The deponent then went up, took hold of Major Haddock, and pulled him away from under the Elephant; upon which the elephant turned round and went off.—Major Haddock was not then quite dead, but apparently drawing his last breath; he could not speak. The deponent ran for the doctor of the station, but the Major died previous to his return.

Major Haddock was not less esteemed for his gentlemanlike deportment in society than his being a gallant officer and a good soldier. He had seen a great deal of service abroad, and in the course of the Peninsular war, received three medals, as honourable testimonials of his distinguished services in the field. His loss will be deeply felt by his brother officers, and by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; but above all by his affectionate and now disconsolate widow, whom with three infant children, he has left behind to mourn his untimely fate.

December 4.

The letters received in Paris from Constantinople, speak fully of the activity of preparation for defence there. The conscription among the Musselmans had recommenced there, and 30,000 men had been raised to reinforce the army of the Balkan. The Albanians, about to move on the Danube, had received orders to resume their positions.

The accounts from Madeira state, that since the arrival of the last squadron of Don Miguel, the incarcerations had multiplied, and the emigration of the first families, threatens to be fatal to commerce. The number of persons imprisoned exceeded 1500.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, DEC. 4.

Henry Holm and two other defendants, who, it will be recollected, were convicted last session of disinterring a dead body, at Henden, and cutting off the head, were brought up for judgment. The corpse was that of Mr. Holm's mother, who had been buried 20 years, and his alleged object was to make some phrenological experiments upon it, with a view to trace the source of an hereditary disorder.

The chairman said that he felt much embarrassed in giving judgment in this case; for, though he did not like to say much about it, it certainly was a gross outrage upon public decency. If it were a crime to disinter a dead body under any circumstances, this was certainly a case of greater gravity, as the defendant had cut off his own mother's head! As the defendant, Mr. Holm, however, had committed the offence under an idea that he was rendering a service to science, he would not ruin him by sending him to prison, and, under all the circumstances, the sentence he should pass was, that Holm should pay a fine of 50*l.* to the king, and the two other defendants 5*l.* each.

The money was paid into court, and they were discharged.

A terrible accident happened at Covent Garden Theatre on the 18th November, at a few minutes before 2 o'clock. A letter from Mr. Fawcett, the manager, ascribes the disaster to the indiscretion of one of the workmen employed in the cellar; who perforated a small hole in the gasometer with the view of burning it out; by which fire was communicated to the volatile oil in the gasometer, and thence to the gas floating in the arched passages. The Courier is filled with various accounts of it. The Theatre had been closed for a week, for the purpose of removing the apparatus with which it had been lighted with oil gas, and substituting coal gas in its stead. Twelve or thirteen persons were in the neighbourhood of the gasometer, at the time when the fire was communicated either to the gas, or to the oil which was floating upon the water, which ran into the passages ankle deep. Two of these unfortunate men were unable to make their escape, and finally taken out dead, having been suffocated. Three others were terribly burnt; but still living on the 20th. Others suffered slightly. No injury was done to the theatre, except in the cellar, twenty engines having been speedily brought up to extinguish the fire.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.—Mr. O'Connell, at a meeting of The Catholic Association in Dublin, on Tuesday, said, that up to the 26th of October, three successive applications had been made by the British Ministry, through the Hanoverian Minister at Rome, for a Concordatum, and that the Pope had declined entering into any treaty on the subject until the Catholics of Ireland were emancipated. Mr. O'Connell said he was authorized to make this statement.

Three or four heavy failures have taken place at Glasgow, which it was supposed, would cause about a dozen more.

A clerk in the Navy office, in London, named Perryman, is missing. The amount of his defalcations has not yet been ascertained. It is rising in 20,000 pounds, sterling. In person the fugitive is short, and of rather a diminutive figure. He has a sharp intelligent eye, and of good address.

The sum of one million sterling, has been conveyed from Liverpool to Dublin, by the steam-packets, to meet the run on the branches of the provincial Banks of Ireland.

COMMERCIAL.

Opening of the Ports to Foreign Corn.—The event long expected, of the opening of the ports, for the admission of foreign grain, has at length occurred; and the averages attained to such a height, that it was announced that wheat was admissible for home consumption upon the payment of the minimum duty of one shilling per quarter, barley at three shillings and fourpence, and oats at seven shillings and nine-pence.

“More than ten years have elapsed, [says the Courier,] since the ports were opened, unlimitedly, for the importation of foreign wheat. Since the year 1818, this country, with very few exceptions, has