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SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1852.

EXAMINER.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

No. 2,324.]

THE

If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiased truth, is him proceisim war with mankind—neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with whander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take myself.—Du For.

THE BRAWL WITH AMERICA.

Our Tory Administration, which is on the best of terms with all the despotic Governments of Europe, seems anxious to get into a squabble with the only people on earth, ourselves excepted, that are at once, great, free, and independent. The quarrel arises out of cod-fish and mackerel, and a "small" squadron has been sent to enforce " our rights." Already an American fishing-smack has been captured for catching cod where she ought not to catch anything, and sent to an Admiralty Court for adjudication.

Now to take simply the material view of the question,what is the dispute about ? It relates exclusively to a fraction of the cod-fishery, as it is carried on within some bays or creeks of North America, parts of that ocean which is the common property of mankind. Moreover, the whole fishery in question, whether British or American, is rather a decaying trade; the most Catholic of the nations of Europe having begun to find out that salt cod and stock fish are not particularly good for the digestion, or even remarkably agreeable to the palate. The very blacks of the Antilles have betaken themselves to better food.

Continuing this view, however, let us remark the value of the trade which we carry on with governments to whom our Ministers are but too eager to make all convenient submission, and contrast it with what we owe to the country they appear to be so ready to dispute with. There is nothing whatever in the question now raised that should exclude a consideration of the breeches-pocket. In 1850, the whole value of our export trade to all the despotic countries of Europe,-namely, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Rome, and we grieve to be obliged to add, France,-was just 5,824,3071. in value ; while to the United States it was 14,891,9611. or about one-and-a half fold more than that of the whole five ! A week's war with America would cost more than the worth of ten years' produce of the whole cod-fishery of both nations. Why, the common sense of the people of this country will at once put down such a quarrel, and with it the men who would make it. We venture to predict that Lord Derby, his right honourable Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and his noble friend who is also the friend of Louis Napoleon, will have to beat a hasty and disgraceful retreat before Citizen Fillmore.

We shall be told that there are other than merely material questions involved. No doubt there are. It is a moral question of no small import to us English people that the men before whom our Ministers are glad to prostrate themselves should be alien to us in blood, language, manners, and institutions, while those with whom these same Ministers inherit our blood, our language, our laws, and institu-tions. Let us add that another principle lurks in the dispute against which we have resolutely to be on guard.

theatre. The late Government very justly discouraged the clear of a British coast. granting of bounties to the colonial fisheries, having on prin-ciple discontinued it at home. They knew very well that a bounty paid to fishermen was a tax imposed on the commupetition would be to stimulate them into skill and activity. Such has been the result in every branch of our manuaggravated form of protection than a duty on foreign corn to farmers, for the farmers have to run a race with rivals carrying the twelve stone weight of landlords' rent on their backs, whereas the fish of the sea is equally abundant to all utions

any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabi-" tants thereof to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three " marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or har-It is further to be remarked th " bours of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included in the above-mentioned limits."

Now for four-and-thirty years, by a liberal construction of remained an undetermined one; liberty being meanwhile this treaty, the Americans have carried on their fisheries, without any interference on the part of the British ; that is, for four years longer than is required in this country to establish a right of property in "air or water" by the prescription of occupation. But after the first three-and-twenty of these years had passed, in 1841, the fishermen of Nova Scotia petitioned for protection against the fishermen of Maine and Masment submitted a case for the opinion of its Attorney and Advocate-General of the day. Whereupon the following opinion was had : " That by the terms of the Convention Amethree miles from the coast of British America, and that the prescribed distance of three miles is to be measured from American citizens, to enter the bays of Nova Scotia, there to take fish, although the fishing being within the bay, shore of the bay, as we are of opinion that the term headwe have before mentioned including the interior of the bays."

The first remark we have to make on this opinion of the lawyers is, that "the term head-land," said to be "involvement of the Governments in questions of a very used in the treaty," is not to be found in the Convention at all; and is, therefore, only a legal fiction of their own to Mr Webster concludes by stating that the American Governfound an argument on. Then what do the legal sages ment does not agree in the construction put by the Engmean by the "extreme points of land next the sea?" "Next," in the sense in which they use it, is only an in the sense in which they use it, is only an awkward synonyme for "nearest;" and no point of land, even if it should jut out as far as Cape Horn, is one bit nearer the sea than any ordinary part of a coast. To make it so, the lawyers must change the character of fluids as well as subvert the laws of grammar.

1841, that the three miles from the coast forming the magic Lord Derby and his colleagues know nothing of its line within which the Americans must not catch fish, are to be existence-Lord Derby, who was himself, as Colonial Mincounted from the extreme head-lauds,-would practically go ister, the colleague of Lord Aberdeen, and most nearly very far to exclude the Americans from fishing altogether, as concerned in the step so taken. The most prominent figure any one may see who glances at a map of the eastern coast of in the "great indiscretion" appeared at first to be the America; for, drawing a line from one extreme salient point Colonial Minister, but this turns out to be not the case after to anothor, it will be remarked that there is hardly a mile of all. The first shot, without waiting for the word of command, the coast that is not far beyond three miles off the shore, while in some localities the fishermen engaged would be forced to keep fifty miles away from it.

The whole construction of the article of the Convention, show so ready an activity in picking a quarrel with, to the word "Bay;" one of the vaguest and most indefinite in meaning in the English language. There can be no question whatever but that the Americans are precluded from fishing anywhere on the coast of British North America. Our Ministry of broken promises and egregious con- within three miles of the coast; and that they are also prehave chosen the bleak shores of North America for their may in both instances carry on his occupation three miles But the case is very different with the word "bay." The very nature, of a harbour implies that it is of very limited extent, or it would be no port; and a creek is but a small nity the fishermen belong to. The Derbyites are all for the harbour or cove. Dr Johnson defines "a bay" to be "an bounty, as they are all, if they could carry it, for the 5s. duty "opening into the land," so that it may be any indentation on bread-corn. The Labrador and Nova Scotia fishermen from one to a thousand miles broad. Harbour, or port, creek, have not sufficient skill or enterprise to help themselves, and cove, gulf, all come under it. It does not appear to us to be must therefore be helped by a levy on the public. The effect in common sense to suppose that the British and American of the bounty will of course be to confirm these colonial fisher- negotiators ever dreamt of intending by " bay" any other men in their indolence, whereas the effect of fair com- inlet of the sea than small indentations of the coast, resenbling the creeks and harbours in the same sentence with which it is grouped. Nevertheless the Crown lawyers, facturing industry, and already it is plainly felt even in our by their interpretation, include in it Hudson's Bay, which agricultural market. A bounty to fishermen is even a more has a coast of greater extent, twice told, than all the rest of

vision : "And the United States hereby renounce, for ever, been unquestionable. In like manner, we have the Gulf or Bay of Bengal, and the Gulf or Bay of Carpentaria, but

It is further to be remarked that the Americans have never admitted the interpretation of our Crown lawyers. They have always protested against it, and the question has

PRICE 6d.

given to the Americans as though the reasonableness of their protest had been felt by successive English Governments, and such liberty having been expressly guaranteed by Lord Aberdeen as a concession to American fishermen in the Bay of Fundy some few years ago, when Lord Derby was Colonial Minister. Yet to the administration of this same Lord Derby now belongs the exclusive credit of having done sachusetts, demanding the enforcement of the strict and literal their best to raise a shabby and mischievous broil meaning of the Convention of 1818; and the British Govern- about the meaning of a vague term, which may be equally applied to the Bay of Bengal extending over 16° of latitude and nearly as many of longitude, and a dent in the coast of Newfoundland which may not be a quarter of rican citizens were excluded from any right of fishing, within a mile in breadth. There is little danger, however, that the nation itself will call for any strict or literal construction of a treaty which previous Governments have allowed to lie the head-lands, or extreme points of land next the sea, of dormant, because the Derby Ministry has blunderingly the coast, or the entrance of bays or indents of the coast, attempted to make a small political and protectionist capital and, consequently, that no right exists, on the part of out of it. There can be no use or profit in insisting upon a literal right where justice and common sense are against us. to take fish, although the fishing being within the bay, Mr Webster, in moderate language, foretels what the result may be at a greater distance than three miles from the of the Tory experiment must be. "The immediate effect," he says, "will be the loss of the valuable fall-fishing toland is used in the treaty to express the part of the land "American fishermen, -a complete interruption of the ex-"tensivo business of New England, attended by constant collision of the most unpleasant and exciting character, "which may end in the destruction of human life, in the

"serious nature, threatoning the peace of the two countries." lish lawyers on the sense and meaning of the treaty.

But even supposing such a rigorous construction to be the right and proper one-still would remain the is concerned, as one not worth contending for, is to be got Strictly to carry out the doctrine of the Crown lawyers of over? That note was recorded in the Foreign Office, yet came, as might be expected, from the Great Blunderbuss of Foreign Affairs, the rest of the raw recruits only following his bad example. But the prime offender is of course their chief. Lord Derby is most to blame, as well for not knowing better himself, as for not having his men in better order.

CAPRICES OF JUSTICE.

In excuse for the disproportion in punishments which so Use Ministry of broken promises and egregious con-tradictions having been beaten and baffled at home on the question of protection, they are desirous of making a small exhibition of it in a remote corner, and have chosen the bleak shores of North America for their may in both instances carry on his occupation three miles offences ; and that anything like system in dealing with crimes of the same complexion, is as impossible as perfect agreement in the judgments of judicial functionaries, varying like other men in mind and tomperament. Let precisely the same charge be tried in two assize courts, and the sentences passed by the two judges will be sure to differ. The answer to the defence is, that the complaint is not of the discrepancies which may fairly be expected of different judgments, some more, some less severe, some bordering on orror on the side of rigour, some on that of indulgence, but of gross excesses in the two extremes, reversing all the principles of jurisprudence. And what is to be said when we find not two judges, but the same judge sitting in the same court dealing out the lightest measure of punishment to a crime the most heinous and dangerous, and exactly double the measure to one comparatively the lightest? We extract from the report of the Norfolk Circuit the two cases which were tried and disposed of, in the order in which they appear, before the Chief Baron :

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The rights of the sea is equally abundant to all a mere matter of accident which word should finally stick fish of the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, the " liberty to be enclied as the following pro- the second section of the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, the " liberty to be the second section of the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, the " liberty to be the second section of the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, the " liberty to be the second section of the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, the " liberty to be the second section of the strice is the second section of the article has the following pro-

EXAMINER. THE

miles off, and complained to her of the prisoner's conduct. The prioner was apprehended the same evening, and excused himself by im putations on the character of the prosecutrix, which were clearly false. His Lordship having summed up,

The jury found him Guilty of an assault with intent, and his Lord-ship sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. Lyza Guotuton, aged sixty, was indicted for feloniously receiving some silk, the property of Mr Brown, a silk throwster. It appeared that several girls employed in the factory of the prose-cutor lodged at the house of the prisoner and the observe was that she

cutor lodged at the house of the prisoner, and the charge was that she was in the habit of persuading the girls to secrete and bring home some of the silk used in the factory.

One of the girls who was called, gave evidence that the prisoner had asked her and other girls to bring home some of the silk, and to bide it in their stockings and other parts of their persons, to avoid being discovered, as it was the practice to search all the girls on leaving the factory, and gave them tea and apples when they brought any. On searching the pri-oner's house, a quantity of waste silk was found in some pillows and beds.

Mr Power, for the defence, contended that the girls carried out the silk, not with any felonious intention, but to avoid being fined for wasting it in the working; and that the prisoner, not being aware of its value, had used it to stuff the pillows.

His Lordship having summed up, The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the prisoner was sen-tenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

So that here we see the petty theft of some waste silk treated as of double the criminality of robbing a woman of her honour, followed up by the villainous attempt to rob her also of her character. A crueller, a wickeder case of injury than this, it is impossible to conceive. The scoundrel had been the poor girl's lover, and discarded for misconduct. He steals into her home in the absence of her protectors, takes his diabolical revenge by violating her person, and endeavours to crown the crime by traducing her reputation! Whether he could succeed or not in that finishing stroke to the atrocity, the injury he had done was not only a taint but a detriment, for life to the unfortunate sufferer; for a poor girl, whose character is her bread, never gets over the doubt and suspicion which cling about a case of rape. Out of how many situations does her misfortune shut her. Prudent heads of families look grave. and say, it is a thousand pities-the poor girl is much to be commiserated ; but still they would rather not place about their children one whose purity has been sullied, and whose first barrier of modesty has been overthrown by violence. And how is this wicked wrong punished? how is the repetition of the like in the persons of other innocent women guarded against by the Chief Baron? By a sentence of six months' imprisonment forsooth, precisely half the penalty for pilfering a few bundles of waste silk !

It may be observed that the jury had found a verdict for assault with intent, a not uncommon subterfuge in this class of offences, resorted to without a particle of evidence, in the way of a compromise, to save the prosecutrix's character for unsullied fame on the one side, and the prisoner from the extreme penalty on the other. But regarding this only as a case of "assault with intent," together with the subsequent attack on the girl's character, we look upon the punishment as grossly inadequate for an offence of so black a dye of depravity, the comparative impunity of which moreover is of such dangerous example.

We now pass to another instance, not of the strange caprices of justice, but of the entire miscarriage, and, further, of a very ugestionable settlement of disputed evidence.

On the Oxford Circuit a Spanish seaman, A. Nicolas, was tried for the murder of T. Godfrey, a Swede, in the port of Newport. There had been some dispute and a scuffle between the deceased and another man; and the prisoner, who took part in the quarrel, after the heat of the was borne out by much corroborative evidence, but a quesadmitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress-

look farther and to regard public justice as the polestar, British ports. Sir James is a competitor in trade with the and above all things to pursue the course best adapted to very Company that he seeks to overthrow, and, moreover, the deliverance of innocence, or the deterring example of the avowed personal enemy of one of its Directors, his the detection and punishment of erime? These high and quondam "dear Wise." Sir James is also her Britannic Matranscendently important objects are not to be set aside by jesty's Commissioner or Representative to the Independent consent of counsel to what may frustrate the attainment of them.

We are no advocates for the exclusion of evidence; on the contrary, we are for the admission of all evidence, for as much as it may be worth in the judgment of the Court; having, indeed, proved the sincerity of this opinion, by batbut while rules exclusive of evidence are maintained, we tering the palace of that same shadow of a prince about protest against the relaxation of them by consent of an his ears. This was when the latter was a fugitive in the advocate who may be wise or unwise, promoting or defeating justice by such consent.

the teeth of all the evidence, direct and circumstantial. Unfortunately, as usual, the judge's summing up is not account in which he holds the shadowy potentate, by always reported. Will no daily newspaper do the public the service of giving the judge's charge, which is all-important, instead of the partial pleadings of the advocates, if all cannot be reported ? At present, by a strange perversity, it is the usage to report the one-sided speeches of counsel at length, and to suppress altogether the summing-up of the judge.

POT AND KETTLE.

There has lately been a good deal of hot discussion in commercial circles, as well as in the columns of some of our contemporaries, respecting a transaction in which the have either already laid out, or are ready to lay out, having parties concerned are,-that truly active person, in his own the cash in their bankers' hands, the sum of 50,5851.1 The and other men's concerns, the Rajah of Sarawak, and a injured party happen, moreover, to be the contractors for certain trading association called the " Eastern Archipelago Company.

The question seems to us a very simple one indeed. In 1847 a certain Company obtained a royal charter of incorporation, for the purpose of working the coal of Labuan ing which he concludes one of them with the following and the opposite coast of Borneo. The Company was not to commence business until the one-half of a capital of 100,000l. was paid up, and by their engagement with the Board of Trade they were bound to give in a certificate that this 50,000l. was paid. They did give in the certificate, but they included property as paid up capital. The officers of the Board of Trade assented to this principle. "Whether "we were right or wrong," says the Law Adviser of the Board, in a letter on record, " in allowing the property to " be reekoned as part of the paid up capital, we certainly did it with our eyes open." There can be as little doubt, we think, that a very great impropriety was thus committed, "with our eyes open," of which the blame may be apportioned equally. The Directors were decidedly wrong in calling, and the officers of the Board quite as wrong in accepting, property as "paid up" capital. It was assuredly no more so than the land over which is to pass a future railway is paid up capital, because the provisional directors of such an ad- lions, and is not thought to be underpaid ! And what are venture promise to buy, from a shareholder, certain acres of the advantages we gain? In the fifth year of its existence, land at an arbitrary valuation as soon as they shall have obtained an act of Parliament.

Now Sir James Brooke bears no goodwill to this Eastern of the vituperated Coal Company (of which, though by no Archipelago Company. The said Company would appear, in means indiscriminate admirers, we may remark by the way that it is at present the means of saving 20s. a ton to the some way or other, to cross the path of his political or com-State on the coal used in steam navigation); while of mercial ambition, and he determines, if he can, to overthrow it. His first application is to the Secretary of State for the this same Colony the exports and imports are so minute that Colonies, who replies that he sees " no ground for the inter- the local functionaries dare not name them for fear of being "ference of her Majesty's Government." Next, he tries the laughed at. But what, after all, we have most to complain of are the Court of Chancery, but finds no equity to suit his purpose fray was over came up with a knife and stabbed Godfrey, there. At last he prosecutes in the Court of Queen's Bench, Bornean delusions, which have been for some years, with misaccording to his deposition when dying. This statement and has a partial success, which leaves the matter just where chievous industry, palmed on the public. The Directors of the it was. The Company is absolved from the charge of fraudu- Eastern Archipelago Company are by no means free from tion was raised whether Godfrey knew himself to be in a lent representation, and the jury simply finds, as it might this imputation, as we shall presently demonstrate; but dying state when he made the declaration charging Nicolas with his murder. Upon this ground objection was made to admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, that property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, that property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, that property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, that property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, that property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, that property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, that property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, that property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, the property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, the property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, the property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, the property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, the property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, the property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, the property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, the property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, the property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, the property was not paid up admitting the declaration in evidence. Mr Justice Cress, Lord Campbell, the property was not paid up admit capital. In a transaction, indeed, in which all was above- way is presented in that letter to his agent in England board, and in which the parties on one side were such men which gave a project for the establishment of a jointas Denis Le Marchant and Mr John Shaw Lefevre, the stock Company, with a capital of 300,0001, or 500,0001. charge of fraud and collusion was too extravagant for belief, the avowed object of which was to take the sovereignty of Sarawak, the amelioration of the Dyaks, his monopolies, and accordingly the jury did utterly disbelieve it. And now a few words for the Informer, in which charac- and his stock in trade off his own hands. These are the ter Sir James Brooke appears before the public on the occa- terms he would make for himself: " On my own part, the cession would be made on easy terms, such as a moderate sion. An informer is rather at a discount in this country. salary as Governor, on the same terms as any other Burke regretted, in his own case, that it was so; but that "Governor; the employment of the few persons who have was when, as a public prosecutor, he was bringing a great public delinquent to justice before the highest tribunal in the kingdom, and Burke's hands were certainly clean. Is "followed my fortunes at fair salaries; the purchase of Sir James Brooke in as dignified and forematic clean. Is "whatever stock in trade may be on my hands; and the Sir James Brooke in as dignified and favourable a position " present of a certain sum in the shares of the Company, which would make my success dependent, in a great meawhen he prosecutes by writ of scire facias in a court of law, " sure, on theirs, and enable me to reward the gentlemen and this in a very small cause? Upon this point an impartial witness has spoken. The able, temperate, and expe- " with me." Do you call these easy terms? The following were the baits held out. The Company, on rienced member for North Lancashiro declared, in his place payment of a sum computed at 2,500%, would have the in Parliament, towards the close of last session, that "Sir "James Brooke, of all living men, was the most unfit to file "a bill against the Company, for he had a large interest on "the opposite side." We entirely agree with him. No informer, indeed, it may safely be asserted error words of the same state of the second state No informer, indeed, it may safely be asserted, ever mond mines are represented as lying on a certain river called This gives an advocate a power of setting aside rules which before presented himself as an accuser in a court of justice the Suntah, and certainly no man out of Sarawak ever heard the judge himself does not possess of his own motion in this country under circumstances in a court of justice the Suntah, and certainly no man out of Sarawak ever heard mines the judge himself does not possess, of his own motion. The advocate for the nonce is indeed made supreme over the laws of evidence. It is permitted to his discretion or indiscretion, as it may happen, to cause the admission of as such, can neither hold land, nor carry on trade with indiscretion, as it may happen, to cause the admission of as such, can neither hold land, nor earry on trade, with-evidence which the judges have pronounced had and by out being cuilty of a middened, nor earry on trade, withevidence which the judges have pronounced bad, and by law inadmissible. They would have shut out the evidence as calculated to mislead the jury, and defeat the ends of the protector of traders, and not along hot along to be a such, ought to be as calculated to mislead the jury, and defeat the ends of the protector of traders, and not play the utterly incom-justice; but the advocate consenting to those risks, the patible part of trader himself. But Six Town of the advocate consenting to those risks, the patible part of trader himself. justice; but the advocate consenting to those risks, the judge sees no objection to incurring them! Mr Justice Cresswell doubtless looked upon it as an affair between the sovereign capacity, may trade with Borneo and Labuan, or and mining, it is pretty certain that the proceeds would not

counsel and his client; but is it not the judicial duty to any other place. His trade, indeed, is principally with Chiefs of Borneo ; having told us himself, in a public despatch, that there is no independent prince in Borneo before whom he can represent her Majesty, the only man who could be called so being the mere shadow of a sovereign; and jungle, Sir James taking the same occasion to release himself from his vassalage by exacting a grant in perpetuity to The issue in this case was the acquittal of the prisoner in himself and his heirs of the territory of Sarawak, including a yearly payment of 4001. ; and further illustrating the small living from 300 to 10,000 miles away from his Court, at which he is, or ought to be, her Majesty's representative.

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[August 14,

Sir James Brooke's position in all these affairs is by no means mended by his connexion with certain "large and "influential merchants of Mineing lane," who "declare that "they are damnified by being prevented, at present, from "working the coal mines of Labuan and the mainland of "Borneo." The damnification which those much injured men are represented as being subjected to, appears to amount simply to their not being allowed to seize on the property held by others, under grant and charter, and on which these others the antimony monopoly of Sir James Brooke; and the mines happen to be the very same mines which Sir James made a merit of obtaining from his then friend the grantee, as stated in his own public letters dated in 1846, and respectcharacteristic remark : " If you make your fortune, as you "expect, you may make me a present of a few thousand "pounds." Was there ever such a case of pot and kettle?

We really, for ourselves, can see no interest that the public has in this matter at all, except in the money paid from the British treasury for services rendered, or not rendered to it. It is only when Sir James Brooke is present in Labuan, discharging the functions of Governor, that he is serving the public. When in Borneo, or away from Borneo or Labuan, it is clear that he is only serving himself. He has, then, been actually present doing his duty in Labuan forty days, and for this time he has drawn from the British Exchequer the sum of 8.0001., or at the rate of 2001. a day. Assuredly, no British Governor-General, or Viceroy, was ever paid so exuberantly. He gets two and a half times as much as the Viceroy of Ireland, and very nearly three times as much as the Governor-General of India, who rules over 150 milthis Colony, the Governor of which costs 2001. per diem, has a population of 800 souls, most of them in the employment

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well, thereupon-

Went to consult Mr Justice Williams, and on his return said-My brother Williams confirms the doubts I had on the subject; that it being possible that this man did not discover the extent of his weakness till he had made the statement, and that it was only after he had made it he for the first time discovered that he was going fast, there is not consequently that clear ascertainment of his consciousness of his state before he made it to render it admissible in evidence.

Mr Huddleston then said that having had an opportunity of reconsidering the subject, he was willing to withdraw the objection to the admissibility of the statement.

Mr Skinner said, that the objection having been taken and sustained. he did not know how he could now offer the statement in evidence.

His Lordship saw no difficulty in the way of his doing so, the objection being withdrawn

The statement was then read. It was to the effect following ;-"The cook, steward, and I were quarrelling. I knocked the steward down, and he knocked me down, and in about ten minutes the cook came up with something in his hand and stabbed me twice.'

Now this strikes us as being a very objectionable proceeding. The judges were of opinion that the declaration was not admissible, which means of course that it was against the interests of justice to receive it, and upon what principle can the consent of counsel remove this bar to the admission?

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be sufficient to pay Indian interest for the outlay. The inenious projector of the Joint-stock Company adds : "I "the mines would come into operation in six months." Hints were also thrown out about " veins of gold," and of not dwell on them," which is discreet.

unskilful savages, but by skilful civilised men, is one of the theory, has been hardly less flagrant. most expensive processes of colonial husbandry. Coffee growth of the clover and turnips that fatten them ?

a large and serviceable stock in trade of religious professions), it is at least clear that he is not of the party of philanthropists who deprecate the use of the opium drug.

piratical fishermen and savages, should not, under his own rank of Asiatic civilisation. He cannot see why his own Persian or Arabian tale !

pany. When they petitioned for a charter they repre-sented the island of Borneo as "a rich and fertile out to be our cue to applaud rather than to criticise it. would not keep the looms of Lancashire at work for fortyeight hours ! Borneo is ascertained to produce abundance good accessible coal, and abundance of good accessible

THE EXAMINER.

OUR DEBTORS.

will not dwell on the topic, as it must become a matter of have the trick of provoking and inflaming the enmity of penditure. What alone might necessitate outlay, her cannot tell, but in the bosom of mother earth, or nowhere ; soldier, in return, were confined to the ultra-Democrats, it need has she of an army? To defend her independence are still entire and no more of them after a lapse of nine would not so much matter; but, unfortunately, it is so easy for we have a number of the expense slight" (hoping Liberalism the convenient to confound Liberalism and ultrayears, which corresponds better to contour interesting and ultra- treaty to do this for her, and to have an army always forth-that "the working is easy and the expense slight" (boring Liberalism that your moderate Constitutionalist is generally coming for the purpose. Portugal keeps up an army, to be that "the working is the depth of sixty perpendicular feet!) " and stricken down with the blow that is aimed at the Socialist sure, for purposes of police; and of course insurrection and and the Barricader.

It is pretty evident that what chiefly worked the ruin of the possible existence of tin and copper; but the ingenious the German revolutions was the idle vanity with which they the possible very truly observes, "as they are uncertain I need provoked, without crushing, the military. Even the Prussian landwehr felt it; and this alone can account for that The next bait to money-lenders and speculators offered body so strenuously crushing what in many places was a by Sir James Brooke in this letter was "Bornean agri- legitimate revolt. In France the same thing happened. tion would make them, and are ready to risk a reactionary by Sir James Dicode in and and the algorithm of the stand of the same thing happened. The would make them, and are read be cultivated "on the finest ground, the clearing of even more violently than against the Soldier. The Socialist "which by the Dyaks would cost but triffing sums." The creed was expressly invented to despoil him. In other clearing of a forest on the equator, not by indolent and countries the antagonism, without having been reduced to a

Those who have paid any attention to the affairs of in Europe. requires rich mountain land, and is produced by the natives Portugal are aware of the position and character of Saldanha, d Java, Sumatra, Bali, and Celebes, because they have such that powerful living compromise between the Court and the and; but not a berry is produced by the natives of Borneo, or Liberals, the army and the mob. For a long time Saldanha eren of the Malay Peninsula, although far more advanced, has held the balance between conflicting parties; and when and this from sterility of soil in both cases. The nut he ceases to be able to do so, chaos must ensue, or tyranny meg will only thrive easily in the Spice Islands, its native akin to that which has been set up, in assumed dread of chaos, country. Everywhere else, it is grown by a kind of elabo- in so many countries. Compelled to have recourse to extra rate hot-house cultivation, little suited to the genius of constitutional authority for a short time, Saldanha submitted Drak husbandry. Cotton alone, of all products named, is his acts to the Chambers, and asked for a sanction of what he cultivated by the natives of Borneo, but of the coarsest sort, had done, with the usual measure of indemnity. The Chamand in patches no bigger than a cabbago garden. Is it bers found no fault with any of his measures, save one, that of not evident, then, that a man who can put forth such wild capitalising the over-due interest on the debt ; but this they notions as these, knows about as much of tropical husbandry have resolutely stood out in withholding all sanction of, so as British oxen may be expected to understand of the that Saldanha has been obliged to dissolve the Chambers, and throw the State into the crisis of perhaps another revo-

The tempter next held out his monopolies. He estimates lution. One would think that capitalising the interest upon his monopoly of antimony at 5,000l. a year, which we have the public debt, in a country which does not pay the interest been given to understand is 150 per cent. more than it has of its public debt when capitalised, could not have been of ever yielded. On the opium monopoly he sets no specific any great consequence. It must at least be admitted to be value, but expresses a hope that, as the Chinese increased the smallest possible boon to creditors to get a few more in numbers, their consumption would improve its worth. noughts added to their principal interest never by any chance Whatever may be Sir James Brooke's philanthrophy (and accruing to any purpose; yet the Portuguese ultra-Liberals in his latest and highly curious correspondence, to which would rather risk the national liberties than indulge the we refer the reader in another column, we observe as usual public creditor with a few idle and quite imaginary figures. In Spain the hatred and hostility to the creditor, especially the foreign creditor of the State, is the same. The panish ultra-Liberals make a point of opposing any settle-

But the superlative of self-delusion was left for the last ment of the public debt. On the other hand the Moderados, sentence of the prospectus. "I do not myself see why who detest England, are necessarily averse to do justice to this opening should not lead to results similar to India the creditors that happen to be English; so that all parties "iself." Sir James Brooke cannot see why an island in Spain would cheat the English creditor, the one because covered with primeval forest, and scantily inhabited by he is a capitalist, the other because he is an Englishman.

In Mexico it is the same story. The democrats are opauspices, and that of an English Joint-stock Company, posed on principle to public debts, and detest creditors as ing up at a bounce to the condition of a country, which, a class. The English influence, which claims payment of for at least two-and-twenty centuries, has stood in the first its just debts, is fiercely opposed by the American party. Government notwithstanding is obliged to support the little nook of Borneo, with 10,000 inhabitants, should monied and financial class, which enables it to pay the not equal British India with 100 millions, paying a revenue army, and meet its engagements. Thus the democratic d 25,000,0001., and having an export and import trade, each opposition are ranged against the monied and financial class as of 30,000,0001. He who can even dream such things their enemies; and the French Government, we see, finding rught to forego realities altogether, and try his hand at a something of its own home troubles in these elements of discord, is about to make an attempt to regulate Mexican

And now a word for some similar delusions on the affairs. Louis Napoleon, not being permitted to meddle with part of the Directors of the Eastern Archipelago Com- European government, prepares to do so beyond the Atlantic -a doubtful policy, we should say, even though it may turn

country," without one iota of evidence to adduce either of It is fortunate for the deeply-indebted States of Europe iches or fertility. And now, in their last published report, and of South America, that England is their chief creditor, and in grandiloquent phrase, they announce the arrival the hands of every English government being too strongly despair of any legislation favourable to their interests, and we tied by the pacific and forbearant amongst us to admit of tendent of coal mines. This is like exhibiting "a brick" any coercion being used for the recovery of debts. The tendent of coal mines. for an Egyptian pyramid. Among these Directors are to be excitement raised by the interference for Pacifico will prove a &c., will have to book themselves at extra rates according found able, accomplished, and travelled men; yet we will make bold to say that not one of them could speak more distinctly about "cotton soils" and "cotton "wool" than "a babbling brook." If the whole island found able, accomplished, and travelled men; yet we will attempt. But if Spain, or Colombia, or Peru, or Mexico, owed France or the United States what they owe to us, we should at once have the statesmen of Paris and Washington largely of Labuan (clause) by the states of political capital by coercing the of Labuan (about twenty square miles) were planted all over with cotton, and if the cotton was all of a right kind and at a right price, the supply it would yield United States served France in this way, and got paid forthwith upon the nail. The bars 1 borne is ascertained to produce abundance of good accessible coal, and abundance of g That strong governments should lose patience with the

liberals have heartily joined with her illiberals in the The extreme democratic party in almost all countries task. Moreover Portugal has no need of any state ex-"will not drive the inquiry has been made or not we two very puissant influences—those of the Army and the roads and harbours, communication and convenience,—these cannot tell, but certain it is that the diamonds of Sarawak Bourse. If the aversion and hostility of the capitalist and the Portuguese Government neglects altogether. Then what against Spain? Why, England has undertaken by solemn treaty to do this for her, and to have an army always forthemeutes always proceed from that quarter. The army and court eat up all the revenues. No interest is paid to the foreign creditor. And when a minister prepares to capitalise the unpaid dividends and inscribe them on the great unpaid book of rentes, the ultra-liberal party show them= selves more indignant than an abrogation of their constitu-

> Such are the constitutionalism and the honesty of the South, where it is difficult to say whether the corruption and servility of the moderates, or the rabid insanity of the democrats, is working most harm to the cause of rational liberty

GOODS VERSUS HUMANITY.

Certainly Mr Laing (not the author of Notes of a Traveller, but of notes on travellers) has given us a lesson of humility, such as no preacher in the pulpit has over delivered, to lower the presumption of man. He has, in vulgar phrase, taken down humanity a peg. What is man after all, that is to say, South-Eastern man, but a package of bones, muscle, and cartilage, whose true value is twopence-halfpenny a mile ! What right has he to prize himself above a portmanteau, a hamper, a crate, or even a stout brown paper parcel. All men are said to be equal in the eye of the law, but it is really only in the eye of Mr Laing's Railway Company that all are equal, Bishops, Chancellors, high and low, all twopenny-halfpenny people, on a footing with each other, and also with bales of silk or chests of bullion, unless specially booked, in which case the latter may become more precious. When an accident scatters them all on the road, where are the superiorities? all find their common level. Men and things being so equal, it is monstrous in Mr Laing's view to require of companies compensation for breaking and destroying passengers paying at the ordinary rates, and a sin against the principle of the Carriers' Act, which should be applied to carrion of the human sort. Consistently with this argument it certainly appears that railway managers are only too careful of passengers, notwithstanding some such mistake as that between green and red, which causes a little bloodshed and destruction now and then; and the public ought to be taught a lesson, by showing it that flesh and blood have not the same claim to care as goods the conveyance of which is more profitable. It is usual to place between the engine tender and the train a carriage filled with luggage, to break the shock in the event of collision. The passengers' trunks, portmanteaus, dressing-cases, &c., aro thus made what seamen call "fenders, or are put forward as shields to bear the brunt of a shock, and to be smashed instead of their owners. This arrangement saves the company the expense of providing a carriage expressly constructed for the purpose of resistance and protection in the case of a collision. But according to Mr Laing's appreciation of humanity and chattels, we would suggest that for the future the passengers should be placed like Uriah, the Hittite, in the front of the battle, and that the more valuable goods for which extra rate of carriage is paid, should be put in the rear. To be sure this cannot be done without the cost of damages till the Carriers' Act is made to apply to passengers, repealing the act giving com-pensation for injuries to human beings; but, strong as the railway representation is in Parliament, there is no reason to to their self-valuation, and we shall see precisely what they think themselves worth. As for those who are content to take their chances at the ordinary fares, a striking example will be necessary now and then, to enforce the lesson of prudence in insurance. They will for this end of course be stowed, instead of more precious luggage, in the van next the engine, and a careful servant of the company will now and then mistake a green for a red signal, or vice versa.

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Correspondence.

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LETTER TO AN AMERICAN.

Sir, You are perfectly right in your opinion that I wish heartily well to the Americans. Indeed I do : I wish them prosperity, peace, and glory, all which can spring from integrity alone. Imagine to yourself the most perfect agricultural machine, brought into a field by the most industrious and intelligent farmer; imagine him entering upon ground fertile and well-prepared ; then imagine him to ing upon ground fertile and well-prepared; then magne min to have forgotten one thing, only one, namely the seed. In such a con-dition will you be, even under the best institutions, if you neglect to bring into your rich and highly-cultivated land the article most needful both for dometic use and for external commerce, namely honesty. I am led to these reflections by the intelligence conveyed to me in your letter, and circulated on the same day by the public newspapers, that Mr Webster has announced the probability of hostilities between America and England, because we insist on the observance of a treaty. The Romans, whom you delight to imitate, were strictly observant of their treaties; and nothing was held to be more religious by a most religious people, until, in place of Mars,

" Capitolium scandit cum tacita Virgine pontifex."

An intense desire of popularity, and a dazzling prospect of high sta-tion, are suspected in America, as in England, to be the motives of the statesman who is now exciting you to an aggressive war. He knows that we have committed no violence, no injustice, in regard to the fisheries off Newfoundland. Our only fault is, negligence in omitting so long to enforce our rights ; we never have ceased pacifically to assert them. With reason do you laugh at our politicians, who forbore to exclude you totally; and who, when France was driven back, broken, and subjugated, by the continental monarchs under our general, accepted as "indemnity for the past and security for the future" a sum of money scarcely equivalent to the expenditure of the last quarter. Our country has often been governed, and within our memory, by men even less acute and provident, but never by one so ignorant as Lord Castlerengh. He signed the treaty of peace, and ceded whatever was demanded. Above all things it was necessary to retain the whole right of fishery round about the coast of New-foundland, to the utter exclusion of the French, who had been excluded for twenty years. At present they give a bounty to their sailors engaged in it. and we give the same sailors a greater; we freely give them all that they can take away from us. This fishery is more important to our power than whatever else of dominion we possess in the whole circuit of the globe. The commerce of China must for the most-part fall soon into your hands : that of India will follow gradually. Within a period which some already born may probably live to see, your territory, your United States, however lax the Union, will, with interminably vast accretions and perpetual im-migrations, contain a population far exceeding the census of Europe. You are destined to be the most numerous people, try also to be the greatest (which is quite another thing) that ever existed upon earth. Be wiser than we have been ; and prepare the neighbouring nations for union with you, by propagating among them your laws and lan-guage. Our bigger boys will have been playing at football until the gusge. Our bigger boys will have been playing at lootball until the bladder shall burst under the closing kicks of the contending parties. Rome had only one in her aristocracy; we have two: it is easy to foresee a coalition and its result. I am not among those who rejoice at it; for I think our commonwealth might with little improvement be made better, if not more durable, than yours Let us be strenuous in consolidating, not in overturning, each other's work. A few weeks ago Englishmen and Americans spoke universally, and with equal emphasis, of a strict alliance; and now, it appears, we are quarrelling, like butchers' dogs, under the hustings of Mr Webster. Presidency with him stands before Probity. Remember, he insisted in like manner on our receding from our boundary-line of Oregon, believing, as he well might, in the utter ignorance of our officials, and having the map of the territory under his own eyes. Well therefore did he know our right to what he was at that instant claiming from us. But there is one thing which he did not know quite so well : he did not know that an honest man is honest in all capacities, honest in private, honest in public. He would not appropriate to himself a bank-note left incautiously on the table of a tavern ; he would not filch a handkerchief from your pocket; he would not defraud you of your winnings on returning from a race-course; he would not bring forward false witnesses to swear that a piece of land, left to you by your father, had contracted its dimensions since your father's death. Perhaps not; but my charity is somewhat larger than my faith. Oregon, Oregon, puzzles and perplexes me. Simple as we are, we are not to be defrauded again by the same person. We recognise his features; and our policemen in blue jackets, the faithful bodyguard of their fostermother Newfoundland, will arrest him and his accomplices on the coast. I am, &c., WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

A MODEL MAGISTRATE.

Sir,—Possibly you may recollect that a man named Hornby was taken before Mr Bingham, some two years ago, charged with assaulting the police in a gaming-house row. He was sentenced to imprisonment, but the sentence was commuted on account of his being a county magistrate. On the subject of this commutation an article appeared in the 'Examiner.'

ministry, coming before the country in, to say the least of it, a most anomalous position, the two things we principally observe are, I think, the apathy of the electors, and the evident fact that corruption, if scotched, is not killed. Of the apathy much may be said—it may be that we have no strikingly great men to warm the admiration of the constituencies—or it may be that a general state of well doing creates a sort of laissez aller feeling, opposed to excitement or exer-tion. The skies are bright, the ocean shows scarcely anything rougher than a silver ripple, the breeze is favourable, and the ship goes gal-lantly on her course. Why may we not enjoy the delicious far niente without being anxious what officers command and guide her ? It is in stormy weather and dangerous seas we look about to see who are our captain and pilot. But, Sir, it is of the apparently incurable corruption I am about to speak. It is quite evident that our mode of voting is wrong—it is not suited to the present state of things, beof voting is wrong—it is not suited to the present state of things, or cause it has a strong tendency to support and preserve abuses, instead of advancing us towards that perfection which we ought to think is attainable in all things. All knowledge, all science, have emanated from thinking minds in the shape of sparks before they became brilliant, beneficent fires-the germ of many a noble achievement has been nourished into life by an obscure but active brain to be the duty of every one who even imagines he has the faculty "to learn duty of every one who even imagines he nublic good." Will you, been nourished into life by an obscure but active brain-it is the "and know, and thence to do what may be public good." Will you, then, pardon me, sir, if I offer you and your readers the idea of a mode of voting which I think not only far preferable to the present one, but even to any modification of it by the ballot.

Most persons in possession of a vote must have felt that the parties applying for their suffrage were not the public men who entirely reresented their opinions; whereas there were others in whom they had perfect confidence, whose career they had watched, whose talents they admired, and whom they would be delighted to assist in placing at the helm, but for whom they have no power of showing their partiality. The number of *pis aller* members must be very great. Constituents vote for men nearest their *ideal*, if they can; or, as in the present election, do not vote at all. My plan would bring all to the poll.

When a parliament was dissolved, it should be required that all candidates for the ensuing one should send in their names to an office instituted for the purpose; these names should be printed on a sheet and distributed by district tax collectors to every person entitled to a vote. Every constituent should be entitled to two votes, one for the man repre-senting his own personal opinions, and one for the man best acquainted with the interests of his class; the names of these he should write in a colled and write in a state of the should write in a sealed paper, directed, not to any local official, but all to one great na-tional office : his name should, of course, be signed to this paper. After the numbers had been ascertained by men of unimpeachable integrity, in-dependent of any ministry, the account should be published in every way to give it publicity : but the names of the voters should not be given, only a private mark, letter, or figure, which each should attach to his signature, in order that he might know he was dealt honestly by. The member en-joying the greatest degree of popularity would by his numbers stand at the top, and the list would continue, according to the numbers, diminish-ing till the required amount for the Heuse of Commons was completed. This national vote should stand till the next parliament ; and, in the case of the death or secession of members from any cause, the next on the list should take quiet possession of the vacant seat. The advantages of such a plan would be immense, and I can really see not one difficulty to prevent working.

The principal benefit, after that of destroying corruption, would be the extension of the suffrage. Thousands, tens of thousands of the most in-telligent class are lodgers, and have no vote now. Nay, more than that, together by public meetings that fermentation takes place. The humblest artisan returning his vote in the manner I have pointed out, from his quiet home and by himself, would give it as honestly, harmlessly, and usefully as the most enlightened or wealthy man in the kingdem. Rank is power, wealth is power, knowledge is power,—all possessed of these can take care of themselves, and do so; the humble and the ignorant have a right to have their interests looked after, and to feel that they are, not as dependents, but as human beings with as great a double stake of here and hereafter as the wealthiest and the wiscet. When Sir James Graham exercised the other down of Calible the the lower of the state in the the state of the state. asserted the other day at Carlisle that the lower classes were to be trusted he only said what Montesquieu wrote more than a hundred years ago. All the only said what what a distributed whole that a humbred years ago. All scoercion, all intimidation, all bribery, as far as human effort can destroy the vile principle, would be got rid of, and that at the expense only of the reptiles that spring from elections, and "grow by that they feed on." Many details occur to me, but they would require more room than you can afford me. The idea, if good, is sufficient.

ood, is sufficient. Sir, your constant reader and admirer, W. R. Stockwell, August 2, 1852.

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

The Autobiography of William Jerdan, M.R.S.L. &c., with his Literary, Political, and Social Reminiscences, and Correspondence during the last fifty years. Vols. I and II. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

Mr Jerdan's career entitles him to the respect due to an old servant of the public, who has done good work in his own time; especially during the early years of his connexion very sure that Mr Jerdan has not seen the bankers' books to with the Literary Gazette. The recollections of fifty years which he makes allusion. Some of them, we know, have spent in the exertion to be useful, though they may be somewhat rambling and tinged with that habit of self-asser- been paid fairly, out of means furnished by public patronage, tion which grows upon nearly all men, and grows most upon the disappointed as years multiply behind their path, will clergymen, and surgeons die, just as men of letters do, leavnot receive a cold reception from the world. The Auto- ing behind them families without provision for their maintebiography, of which two volumes are before us, contains an | nance. The mere worldly ills of literature in the present abundance of such gossip as a veteran can give; and if it be day are no more than the ills of ordinary life. The read wisely, will be a remarkably suggestive book. Its nar- unsuccessful men in literature are no more, in proporrative can however suggest to very few minds, as we believo, the writer's own conclusions thereupon.

which leave him almost a helpless prey, to be preyed upon by the sordid, the grasping, the scheming, and the rascally, who are not slow sordid, the grasping, and scheme, portunities to plunder and defam I have found it so, and I immolate myself for a beacon

The Autobiography, then, is in its main spirit intended as an exposition of the wrongs of literary men, concerning whom Mr Jerdan repeats the obsolete complaint of what they suffer from the "abstraction of mind from the needful details of accurate business" the "aptness to seek refuge from dull realities," and their " often blameable inatten. tion, impunctuality, and want of order." In consequence of these frailties they become a prey to "the sordid, the "grasping, the scheming, and the rascally," by whom, ays Mr Jerdan, they are plundered and defamed.

Now the claims of literature and of literary men have been advocated often in these columns, but we certainly have not claimed pity for plundering and defamation suffered on the highways of the republic of letters. We know very well that its citizens do not, or at any rate that they should not, walk about with fore-fingers on their foreheads, in a grand abstraction, or keep house without attention to the needful details of business. Multiplication and the Pence Table are, or ought to be, well known in that republic; and so far as money goes, the chances of success or failure in it are as fairly apportioned to the industry and tact and talent used. as they are found apportioned in the more foggy realms of either law, or divinity, or physic. Probably the apportionment is fairer. A bishop or a railway barrister certainly does get more money than the ablest literary men, but the money rewards of literature in the present day are on the whole reasonable and sufficient; and it is certain that among poor curates, and poor surgeons or physicians, there is an infinitely arger amount of unrecognised and unrewarded talent than among poor literary men. Mr Jerdan quotes authority to strengthen his case, and cites the poverty of Sir Walter Scott, of Moore, and of "the laborious and instructive Maunder." How is it, he says-

How is it with the Laureate and popular poet, Tennyson ? Without his sack and salary, and a pension too, his situation, I fear, would not be one to be envied by a respectable tailor in a small way. How is it with Charles Swain, one of the most natural and sweetest

of English bards? His hands can happily be engaged to aid his head, and if the Engraver could not do something, the Poet might starve.

This coupling of Moore with Maunder, and of Tennyson with Swain, may suggest a clue to the source of Mr Jerdan's private griefs. What Mr Maunder's income was, we really do not know, and we shall be forgiven for saying that we do not care to know; but we know that both Scott and Moore were paid fully and fairly for the labour of their pens, and that the income now derived from his poems by the Laureate would, if cash can exercise enlarging influence, multiply the small tailor by nine and make a man of him. "The brothers Chambers, of Edinburgh, and Dickens, in London," Mr Jerdan says, " are the only two who occurto me to have done as well through literature as if their talents had been directed to professional pursuits." Here is another incongruous couple. The brothers Chambers prosper by reason of an enterprising and enlightened commerce. Though both are men of letters, and men of great ability, they have earned the honorable position they at present so honorably maintain as traders simply. Mr Dicke ns has raised himself by his genius alone.

We cannot but think Mr Jerdan unhappy in every illustration of his case. "We doubt exceedingly," he says, ' that such individuals as Rogers, Milman, Talfourd, Croly, Lockhart, Wilson, Procter, Hood, Murchison, Sedgwick, ever did much more than clear their expenses by author-" ship; and some of them not that, as their bankers' books " would strikingly prove." We say nothing of Murchison and Sedgwick; it is not our purpose to discuss the claims of Science ; but of the other men named in this list we feel received considerable sums for their writings; and all have tion, than the unsuccessful men in other callings ; with this advantage on the side of men engaged in literature that they, in a much larger than the usual proportion, are themselves answerable for their ill success. Every year, as the public I believe that the retrospect may be very serviceable to my fellow-creatures, and most signally so to those who have embarked, or are becomes more discriminating in its choice of reading, the chance of success lessens for mistaken men, who are doomed to discover that they have lounged into a profession for which they are not fitted either by natural gifts or by laborious attainments. We cannot bring ourselves to regret this. On the contrary we sincerely rejoice at it. Men in all professions have to work. They have to use industry, and energy, and tact, if they would prosper. Literature cannot be exempted from the common rule; and for high success in literature, more than in other walks of life, the additional possession of some remarkable talent is required. Mr Jerdan fails altogether to make out his case. And here we may quote an odd picture-cleverly sketched

[August 14,

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On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, the same Mr W. H. Hornby, now Mayor of Blackburn, assaulted Mr Dugdale, Chairman of the East Lancashire Railway Company. The event happened at the East Lancashire Railway Station here. The affair was thus: the two having met on the platform-

Mr Hornby: "Well, you said you would have as good a dividend this half-year as you had last." Mr Dugdale: "Nay, I never did."

Mr Hornby : "You are a liar, and a damned liar." Mr Dugdale : "So are you."

Whereupon Mr Hornby struck Mr Dugdale heavily in the face. No doubt the assault was a consequence of political disappointment. The Mr Hornby in question is the elder brother of Mr J. Hornby, the late member.

We have no local act here, under which imprisonment for assault may be inflicted; the heaviest punishment is a fine of, not exceeding, 4. This is a mere bagatelle. Mr Hornby's affray in London happened, I recollect, shortly after

the Derby. If you care anything about the present matter, you can, I doubt not, have all the particulars from Mr Dugdale himself, Mr Hollinshead, clerk to the magistrates, or from the 'Preston Guardian.' -C.-Blackburn, August 9th, 1852.

VOTING FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr Editor,-The din of the elective battle is over, and the candi-dates, successful and unsuccessful, have time to let their excitement cool down before they awaken another more healthy one on the twelfth. Being a contest, I call it a battle; although those who recollect, as I can, Westminster with Sheridan and Paul, and Middlesex with BurMr Jerdan says of his book :

disposed to embark, in the pursuits of literature as as a provision for the wants of life. Of all the multitude I have known who leant upon this crutch as a sole support. I could not specify ten who ever attained anything like a desirable status either in fortune or society. On the contrary, the entire class may be assured that although felony may be more hazardous, literature is, of the two, by far the most unprofitable profession

What I have done and undergone may teach a lesson of pointed instruction; and if I rescue even a few from the too certain fate, I shall not regret where I have confessed my transgressions and opened my heart for their guidance.

Again, he says of his book :

In everything it is amenable to the same laws, physical and moral as the lives of other mortals; but it is in its literary peculiarities that I am anxious to demonstrate the differences, by showing the evils to can, Westminster with Sheridan and Paul, and Middlesex with Bur-det and Mainwaring, fighting day after day, and frighting all London from its propriety, can scarcely allow this election the name of a skirmish. A general election, however, in the only European coun-try that can boast of a representative government and free institu-tions, must be a subject of deep interest to all who do not consider the world and its progress as a game of chance, and the spirits that guide and govern it as the mere puppets of circumstance. After satisfying the watchful glance naturally turned towards the modus operandi of a

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inyson? Withon, I fear, would nall way. ral and sweetest to aid his head, might starve. of Tennyson f Mr Jerdan's was, we really ng that we do ott and Moore heir pens, and y the Laureate nce, multiply him. " The Dickens, in o who occur to ire as if their suits." Here ers Chambers ightened commen of great sition they at simply. Mr

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men, who are d into a pro er by natural bring ourselves y rejoice at it. ey have to use would prosper. mon rule; and other walks of kable talent is e out his case. verly sketched to have been) truly unsuc-

bat, never on the bag; he was the ultimately ex-without in wet debates in the

1852.7 Fers from memory, without a note, for the 'Morning Chronicle,' and of a paper-reading and debating club formed among friends make a dinner out of nothing is fairly given up by them ; Peers from includes, depicting the social manuers of the times ! wrote two or three inclusion, and ruined himself in eating pastry at the He was a strange feeder, and ruined himself in eating pastry at the confectioners' shops (for one of whose scores Taylor and I bailed him, confectioners' snops (for one of whose scores Taylor and I bailed him, as related); he was always in a perspiration, whence George Colman christened him "King Porus;" and he was always so punctual to a minute, that when he arrived in sight of the office window, the hurry minute, that "There's Proby-mit is half past two." and not start the hurry minute, that when he many out is half past two," and yet he never set used to De, I fever it came to right time I cannot tell; but if you sked him what o'clock it was, he would look at it, and calculate seed him what o cost --- "I am twenty-six minutes past seven -- four, wenty-one from twelve, forty-it is just three minutes past three !" wenty-one from twelve, forty-it is just three minutes past three !" Poor, strange, and simple, yet curiously-informed Proby, his last domicile was the Lambeth parish workhouse, out of which he would domicile was the Lambeth parish workhouse, out of which he would domicile was the Lambeth parish workhouse, out of which he would domicile was the Lambeth parish workhouse, out of which he would domicile was the Lambeth parish workhouse, out of which he would unceremoniously as before, te the surprise of servants, who entertain "an 'orrid" jealousy of paupers, and who could not comprehend why a person so clad was shown in. The last letter I had from him spoke exultingly of his having been chosen to teach the young children in the house their A B C. which conferred some extra accommodations the house their A B C, which conferred some extra accommodations upon him, and thanking me for my share in the subscription of a few ands a year, which those who knew him in happier days put together to purchase such comforts as his humble situation could admit.

Mr Proby decayed forty years ago ; and there may be a kindred race, though none we think in equally responsible positions, decaying now, and very much disposed to beat the public with their empty money-bags. There are men. also, in a higher class, who have laboured, as Mr Jerdan has laboured, in a worthy field ; and who end with a complaint of hire that has been kept back. But such complaints, we believe. are just only in exceptional cases, in our own day ; and we think that Mr Jerdan cannot properly be counted an exception. He made friends, he became early in life editor of the Sun, with a salary of ten guineas a week and a share. It is true that intestine quarrels, and the falling circulation of the paper, caused him to retire after four years with 8001. as the sum of his salary, and 300*l*. as the price of his share; but this was not his only source of income. He had earned a few spare hundreds to lose by the failure of a bank. Then as the sum of his salary, and 3001. as the price of his share ; came his connection with the Literary Gazette, which cercauses were responsible for its subsequent decline we need tainly do not find ourselves wondering, as we read his remipecuniary recompense of literary men.

The claim of literature on the public is not for more money, but for a distinct and proper status as a definite profession, second to no other in importance. That is what we have always maintained, whe ther in discussing the matter with writers opposed to our view, or arguing it independently. Partly, perhaps, because of ills that have in former days attended authorship, and the belief propagated by unsuc-Yet, by the growth of intelligence and the increase of readers, the profession has become large, prosperous, and well defined. Internal jealousies, which cause a want of cordial co-operation among literary men, cannot be put away too soon. If they through the body and killed on the spot ! among literary men, cannot be put away too soon. If they could stand before the world as a united body, their claim to a defined position in society, as well as to greater respect and more frequent consideration in public life, could not be long resisted. At the same time we are bound to add that equal jealousies disturb both divinity and physic. Doctors in each department disagree among each other. The medical profession has for years had promise of a bill by which it shall gree to some expression of their wants. Yet they cannot agree to some expression of their wants. Yet they cannot agree to some expression of their wants. Yet they cannot has departed. The book, as we have said already, agree to some expression of their wants. Yet they cannot agree to some expression of their wants. Yet they cannot agree to some expression of their wants. Yet they cannot agree to some expression of their wants. Yet they cannot agree to some expression of their wants. Yet they cannot agree to some expression of their wants. Yet they cannot agree to some expression of their wants. Yet they cannot agree to some expression of their wants. Yet they cannot be expression of their wants. Yet they cannot agree to some expression of their wants. Yet they cannot be expression of their wants. Yet they cannot agree to some expression of their wants. Yet they cannot be expression of their wants. Yet they cannot agree to some expression of their wants. Yet they cannot be expression of the last ten years. Nevertheless, under the general term Medical Men (including thousands who the general term Medical Men (including thousands who can earn only a most precarious subsistence), these men are known and honoured in the world as following one calling, much as its cessation is to be desired, need form no obstaining only the full recognition of the claims of their profession by the public who are nuch to blame. They might have no shilling and expense nothing. It is an essation is over that should be made oneap and accessible? Why, it is written to the following words: "Gender is existences-leaved for the state, and the instructors long ago. It is not wholesome, and not it is an essating of the following words: "Gender is existences-leaved for the state existences-leaved for the state existences-leaved for the state existences of the state existences of the state existences of the state existences." "Boog are excellent in fricances or fried with a view to the table, or they may turn in the bread and its instructors long ago. It is not wholesome, the state excellence of the state existences of the state existences of the state existence of the state existences of the state existence of the state existence existence of the state existence of the state existence existence of the state existence and a worthy one. Dissension among authors, therefore, We must return, however, to the Autobiography. Speaking poor English families in the culinary art, that the attempt to to rescue the fair fame of Brillat-Savarin from the reproach of indiffer-

at the outset of his career, Mr Jerdan says,

On the talents displayed at our club assemblages, in Mr D. Pol. lock's chambers, it does not become me to deliver an opinion, for I was not a sluggard in the race. I recently entertained the hope of re-covering some of the MSS to afford a selection for my appendix, but am afraid they are irretrievably gone, and I condole with the public on the loss. David and Frederick Pollock, and Thomas Wilde were the most active and distinguished contributors, and when I reflect on the circumstance, and that the first died Sir David and Chief Instice of Bombay, the second is Sir Frederick and Lord Chief Baron of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and the third, Lord Truro, the other day Lord High Chancellor of England, the foremost civil subject of the realm, I cannot but marvel at the fate of their fourth and their not very unequal competitor. My prospects were apparently as bright as theirs, my cleverness (not to use a vainer phrase) was only too much acknowledged, and my career has not been altogether fruitless in the service of my country and fellow-creatures.

We need not add a comment to Mr Jerdan's melancholy retrospect, but prefer rather to commend his present book by some one of the many pleasant extracts that could be selected from its fund of anecdote and gossip, Mr Jerdan, travelling from the Sun ! was one of the first English civilians who entered Paris after the conclusion of the war, and the occupation of that capital by the Allies, in 1814. The following clever sketch of Paris at that critical period will perhaps help to illustrate some French matters that have caused our wonder in the present day.

The delusions of the vanquished had been kept up to the last hour ; and it was only on the 31st of the month, when the dreaded Cossacks were seen trotting about everywhere, and looking out for the "har-vest" they had anticipated from the distant view of the "City of habitants were made completely sensible of the fact, that their armies had been beaten and dispersed, their ruler compelled to quit the country, and themselves and their property under other rule.

creased and increasing relish. One emperor appeared as good as ano ther to them. The Russian autocrat was a general favourite ; but I tainly was not prevented by the public from becoming in his witnessed the horses taken from the Emperor Francis of Austria's carhands as flourishing a property as the Athenaum has since riago by the populace, and his Majesty drawn by Parisians to the become under other and different management. What Odéon theatre ! Between the Prussians and the French the fiercest animosity prevailed; and it was often difficult to keep parties of them not now enter into; but they would not affect our argument. Terms of contempt and hatred were bandied about, and the Pruss Mr Jerdan besides translated French books, concocted a would spit disdainfully, so as almost to alight upon the passing novel from materials provided for the purpose, and scems Frenchman. Quarrels by day and assassinations by night were freto have had no lack of employment at any time. We cer- quent; and one remarkable affair, of which I was an eye-witness, deserves to be recorded as an anecdote of this extraordinary era, and of the wonderful congregation of human beings from every quarter of stream of anecdote and reminiscence, fails entirely in the sion of their countenances, that there must have been some preceding case he would make out against the world for the inadequate feud, and that they had come to the place with no complimentary or civil intentions. In short, they had hardly called for a bottle of wine, when one of them, addressing his companions, and holding up several decorations on his breast, observed, in the most sneering tone and value, and should be appreciated at their worth. Itz; and this for Borodino ! Aha !" No notice was taken of this bravado aside, and the chagrined hero of so many distinctions, not caring to offend the military police under which Paris was governed, by a more direct insult, called for his bill and rose with his friends to be a more direct insult, called for his bill and rose with his friends to be a more direct insult, called for his bill and rose with his friends to be a more direct insult, called for his bill and rose with his friends to be a more direct insult, called for his bill and rose with his friends to be a more direct insult, called for his bill and rose with his friends to be a more direct insult, called for his bill and rose with his friends to be a more direct insult, called for his bill and rose with his friends to be a more direct insult. epart. To my astonishment I observed one of the foreigners, who gnashed his teeth and flashed fury from his eyes, start up and rush to sistence as he can, —a loaf to-day, a crumb to-morrow, —there other party, and as soon as the speaker came within arm's length, is no signification of respect attached in social life to such a struck him a violent blow on the cheek with his open hand, exclaimcalling as that of Author or of Journalist. It would look dubious, after a man's name, in a legal document. On a marriage certificate it would be grinned at by the parish clerk. Great confusion ensued, and the café was nearly cleared in a wild and

although it is a feat that the coarse French peasant can achieve any day. When we regard the use to which the commonest French peasant women can turn common vegetables, bad fish, and doubtful meat, and reflect that for want of some such corresponding skill in his helpmate, poor John Bull sits down daily to poison himself with his wretched fare, we are struck with indignation and impatience. What is French cookery? It is the art of rendering bad meat, bad fish, and bad vegetables eatable. We English have always had the articles good, and so we despise the cookery. Is it wise or prudent to continue to do so? The measures of Sir Robert Peel taking off the duty on foreign cattle and provisions are now daily providing us with abundant supplies of inferior meat, bad butter, worse cheese,-all welcome indeed, because very cheap; but all most imperatively in need of cooking, like certain railway accounts. Free trade, in our opinion, renders culinary improvement a thing of vital necessity.

A volume that would attempt this good service, and teach the people something, instead of reflecting the mere gossippings and fine airs of grand seigneurs, would be justly valuable. It is, however, with books as with cooks, we cannot always have exactly what we want. We must, therefore, enjoy what we have. And this little book will have its uses. Our "upper" classes require being told what they ought to eat, and what they ought to avoid, quite as much as the poor. Whoever desires a bad dinner may be gratified at any of our clubs; not that they want expensive cooks, Gold," i.e., the gilded dome of the Hotel des Invalides, that the in- and in some instances even good ones; but that the public at all the clubs is ignorant, nonchalant, and utterly reck-

less in what way it is served, gorged, or poisoned. It has moreover become highly desirable, since we are enabled to run from London to Paris between breakfast and dinner, to be informed where a good dinner can be best procured. And so far the author of the Art of Dining is certain to prove highly useful. Our own limited knowledge bears frequent witness to his justice and fidelity. The dethronement of Very and installation of the Trois Freres in its place is but just. But the ovation paid by a correspondent to Champeaux and to the Chateanbriant is a decided mistake, let who will try them. And how strange all omission of that excellent restaurant, Vachette's, on the Boulevard Montmartre. We must add also, that in a book drawn up for the rail, and therefore intended to be useful to the niscences, at his bad fortune. Upon this topic, however, the globe, with whom Paris was crowded during its busy carnival. At traveller, there is an item of Paris life unwarrantably over-we do not wish to dwell. It is enough to state that Mr one of the tables at Verrey's three foreign officers had dined, and were looked. These are the tables d'hôte. Paris at present con-Jerdan, while he charms and entertains us with a pleasant sipping their wine, when three French gentlemen arrived, and seated tains a dozen most excellent ones, where one can often dine themselves at the adjoining table. It was evident, from the expresbetter than at any restaurant, for half the price. The Hotel des Princes for example, the Hotel de Bade, &c. Tables d'hôte may be un-English, however admirably they succeed with our Teutonic brethren. But they have their value, and should be appreciated at their worth.

indispensable; and so far the Art of Dining supplies a portion of the cuisine which in general is least abundant, cessful men that a writer is a kind of vagrant, picking up sub- the bar, where having placed himself, he waited the egress of the excellent, or successful. As these have for the most part appeared in the widely-read Quarterly, we shall refrain from quoting largely; but we must take one or two.

THE DUKE AND HIS COOK.

The Duke of Wellington once requested the connoisseur whom the the author of 'Tancred' terms "the finest judge in Europe" to pro-Great confusion ensued, and the café was nearly cleared in a wild and hasty way, which I and my companions could not comprehend; but the mystery was soon explained. In less than half an hour the foreigners returned to finish their wine; a duel had been fought be-hind the Palais Royal, and the unfortunate Frenchman had been run

Murray's Railway Reading .- The Art of Dining ; or,

from time to time we have had occasion frequently to dwell. what lies within their means. So rude and skill-less are

Gastronomy and Gastronomers. Two Essays from the Quarterly Review, revised, with additions, by the Author. Murray.

way to Lyons, and was determined to dine at Sens. On his arrival he sent, according to his invariable custom, for the cook, and asked what he could have for dinner? The report was dispiriting. "Little enough," was the reply. "But let us see," retorted M. Savarin, "let us go to the kitchen and talk the matter over." In the kitchen he found four turkeys roasting. "Why !" exclaimed he, "you told me you had nothing in the house. Let me have one of these tur-keys." "Impossible !" said the cook, " they are all bespoken by a gentleman upstairs." "He must have a large party to dine with him then ?" "No, he dines by himself." "I should like much to be acquainted with the man who orders four turkeys for his own eating." The cook was sure that the gentleman would be glad of his acquain-tance; and M. Brillat-Savarin immediately paid his respects to the stranger, who turned out to be his own son. "What, you rogue, four turkeys all for yourself?" "Yes, sir; you know that, whenever I he sent, according to his invariable custom, for the cook, and asked tance; and M. Brillat-Savarin immediately paid his respects to the stranger, who turned out to be his own son. "What, you rogue, four turkeys all for yourself?" "Yes, sir; you know that, whenever I dine with you, you eat up the whole of *les-sols-les-laissent*"—the titbit which we call the *oyster* of the turkey or fowl—"I was resolved to enjoy myself for once in my life, and here I am, ready to begin, al-though I did not expect the honour of your company." It may not be deemed an unpardonable digression to state here that the late Lord Alvanley had his *suprême de volaille* made of the custors or *les-sols-les-laisent* of fowle, instead of the fillet from the

oysters, or les-sots-les-laissent, of fowls, instead of the fillet from the breast; so that it took a score of fowls to complete a moderate dish. The same distinguished epicure, who was also one of the three or four pleasantest companions and wittiest men of the century, held that partridges were only worth eating in July, and he used to be regu-larly furnished with them from his own estate during that month.

ENTHUSIASM.

The present Duke of Beaufort had a Neapolitan confectioner, who was thoroughly impressed with the digaity, and imbued with the spirit, of his art. His Grace was one night in bed, and fast asleep, when he was aroused by a knock at his door, which was impatiently repeated. He asked who was there. "It is only me, Signor Duc," said the artist ; " I was at the Opera, and I have been dreaming of the music. It was Donizetti's, and I have got an idea. I have this instant invented a sorbet; I have named it after that divine composer, and I hastened to inform your Grace." This is almost as good as Herbault's reply to Lady D., when she remonstrated with him about the price of a turban :---" Madame, parole d'honneur, il m'a coûté trois nuits d'insomnie seulement pour l'imaginer."

Shall we nevertheless confess that we feel it to be a comfort, after some hundred and fifty pages of this sort of talk (the anecdotes being of various quality, occasionally a little flat we must say, and not always so well served as to do credit to a man of first-rate skill in cookery), to turn to Dr Johnson's boiled pork and Sydney Smith's winter salad?

DR JOHNSON'S IDEA OF COOKERY.

"Women," once observed the sage, "can spin very well, but they cannot write a good book of cookery. I could write a better book of cookery than has ever yet been written; it should be a book on philosophical principles." His mode of eating, however, was exceed-ingly coarse; and according to Mrs Piozzi, "his favourite dainties were a leg of pork boiled till it dropped from the bone, a veal pie with plums and succer and the outside cut of a self butted be fabre." with plums and sugar, and the outside cut of a salt huttock of beef." He has been known to call for the butterboat containing the lobster sauce during the second course, and pour the whole of its contents over his plum-pudding.

SYDNEY SMITH'S RECIPE FOR A WINTER SALAD. Two large potatoes passed through kitchen sieve, Unwonted softness to the salad give. Of mordent mustard add a single spoon ; Distrust the condiment which bites so soon ; But deem it not, thou man of herbs, a fault To add a double quantity of salt. Three times the spoon with oil of Lucca crown, And once with vinegar procured from town. True flavour needs it, and your poet begs The pounded yellow of two well-boiled eggs Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl, And, scarce suspected, animate the whole; And lastly, on the flavoured compound toss A magic teaspoon of anchovy sauce. Then, though green turtle fail, though venison's tough, And ham and turkey are not boiled enough, Serenely full the Epicure may say-Fate cannot harm me-I have dined to-day !

Before parting with our author, we must remind him that he is needlessly jocose and irreverent to the old Romans, when he quizzes their posture at feasts, and represents them as slobbering their togas and beards. In the first place, the Romans in the palmy days of their gastronomy wore no beards. In the next place, had our gastronomical friend ever chanced to fling himself on a triclinium (there is one at Pompeii), he would have found his mouth brought immediately over his plate, rendering forks and spoons unnecessary, and slobbering impossible. Generally as to was going on. At a ball at St James's, to which the Tzar was in-the the company with the company with the company with the company of the construction of an with instead of mixing with the company of the company the matter of reclining, it is necessary to have lived for a very short time in a hot climate to know that it is a luxury, nameven a common comfort, most entirely indispensable, that the heels should be brought on a level with the head; and that to sit in a chair at meals is a veritable punishment. No Oriental could bear it. Let us conclude this brief notice of an amusing little work on Aristocratic Cookery by repeating our demand for a similar work on Popular Cookery, as a something far more useful in its kind, as well as infinitely more fitted to the Rail.

ence, and illustrate the hereditary quality of taste. He was on his not very gracefully or connectedly put together, will interest readers who have not other and less accessible authorities at hand. The author, however, should manage to be more careful in his way of writing. Style may be thought comparatively of little importance, but there should be no doubt as to what a writer means. We take an extract at random, The italics are our own.

Peter attempted even domestic civilization amongst his subjects, by ordering "ré-unioas," or "soirées," amongst them of the two sexes, not only of the nobles, but even of the merchants and mechanics, who were obliged to give assemblies in turn, of which a public notice was given. They [who?] were ordered to furnish wines, brandy, tobacco, and all sorts of games. These unions were established by certain laws, every transgression of which subjected the transgressor to drink a whole bottle of brandy; consequently *they* [who? the laws? the unions? or the transgressors?] fell into excessive habits of drinking. in which the Emperor himself participated : he would press the guests [whose guests? his own? or the unions? or whose?] to drink, more particularly those who were noticed for their sobriety.

The wine-eup was sometimes presented by the Empress in person, when such an invitation was irresistible. The Emperor was sometimes furious in his cups; his anger was terrible, and his passions fatal to his friends occasionally. One day, in his boat, he had been contradicted by one of his nobles; in a moment he took him up in his contradicted by one of his nobles; it a moment ne took min up ta his arms, and was going to throw him into the sea. "Thou mayest drown me," said the senator, "but history will record it." Overwhelmed with a disclosure of their common secret if her who menaces him with shame, Peter replaced him in the boat, so sensitive was he to fame, and how he should be judged by posterity. His entertainments mostly terminated in drunkenness, and there can be no doubt that the days of this great sovereign were abridged by his excesses.

We could multiply such extracts indefinitely; but there is occasional matter in the volume that will be more likely der. The dying man in his agony had contrived to daub upon the to entertain the reader, and we prefer to turn to that. Here wall, with his own blood, in large characters, the name of his assassing is an account of how the Czar employed himself when he visited England.

The Tzar, during one month's residence in London, saw almost every thing that was worth notice; he visited the manufactories and workshops of various artisans, and made large purchases of things the most curious and useful; amongst others, he bought "the famous geographical clock, made by Mr John Carte, watchmaker, at the sign of the Dial and Crown, near Essex street, in the Strand, which clock tells what hour it is in any part of the world, whether it is day or night, the sun's rising and setting throughout the year, its entrance into the signs of the zodiac. the arch which they and the sun in them make above or below the horizon, with several other curious motions." He was very particular in examining the mechanism of a watch, and, it is said, he could take one of these ingenious machines to pieces, and put it together again before he left London.

Peter was much amused at visiting the Courts of Westminster. constantly inquiring about the busy people in black gowns and wigs, and what they were doing, and on being answered that they were lawyers—" Lawyers !" said he, with much astonishment, " why I have but two in my whole dominions, and I believe I shall hang one of them the moment I get home." He was introduced to the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth Palace, to whom he expressed a desire to see the different churches of the metropolis, and to observe the mode of worship. The Primate appointed Bishop Burnet to ac-company his Majesty, from whom we have a long report of the Tzar's character and conduct in London, amongst which is the following— "He is a man of very hot temper, soon influenced, and very brutal in his passions; he raises his natural heat by driaking much brandy, which he rectifies himself with great application; he is subject to convulsive motions all over his body, and his head seems to be affected with these ; he wants not capacity, and has a larger measure of knowledge than might have been expected from his education, which was very indifferent. A want of judgment, with an instability of temper, appear in him too often and too evidently ; he is mechanically turned. and seems designed by nature rather to be a ship earpenter than a great prince. This was his chief study and exercise while he stayed here ; he wrought much with his own haads, and made all about him work at his models of ships. He was desirous to understand our doctrine, but he did not seem disposed to mend matters in Muscovy; there is a mixture both of passion and severity in his temper; he is resolute, but understands little of war, and seemed not at all inquisitive in that way. After I had seen him often, and conversed much with him, I could not but adore the depth of the providence of God, that had raised up such a furious man to so absolute an authority over o great a part of the world."

The Tzar dined with the King at Kensington, when he was prevailed upon to see the ceremony of his Majesty going to the House of Lords, to pass some bills of Parliament ; he had a great objection to being seen, but he must gratify his curiosity : they therefore put him on the top of the house, where, from a window, he could see all that was passing, when his grotesque figure occasioned so much merriment to the King and all below, that his Tzarian Majesty was obliged to descend quicker than he intended.

was going on. At a name at St Jamess, to which the Tzar was in-vited, instead of mixing with the company he was put into a small room, where he could see all without being seen. His aversion to the public gaze was so great, that he could not be prevailed upon to resisted the back of the here of the Here of the the could not be prevailed upon to maintenance of the the set of the the transmission of the transmission of the set of the transmission of the transmiss go into the body of the House of Commons to hear the debates, but looked down upon it from a hole in the celling. Never was any monarch so shy as the great Tzar of Muscovy. His delight was, when at Deptford, to get into a small boat belonging to the dockyard, with Menzikoff and two or three others, when he would be the helmsman, and teach them how to command ships when they got home. Having finished their day's work, they used to resort to a public house to Inished their days work, they used to resort to a public house to drink beer and brandy peppered; brandy was the Tzar's favourite beverage. His Majesty was a hard drinker : on one occasion, when coming from Deptford, he was lodged at the house of Mr Morley, where, for his morning entertainment, he drank a pint of brandy and a bottle of sherry, and at dinner he drank eight more bottles of sack, and after that went to the playhouse.

THE THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

August 14

The Times critic thus describes a new " ADELPHI DRAMA," The The Times ertic thus describes a new ADELPHI DRAMA," The Writing on the Wall, produced on Monday at the HAYMARKET THEA. THE, which the Adelphi Company now temporarily occupy. The scene of the story is a village in Corawall. The incident upon which scene of the story is a vinage in contrast. The incident upon which the plot hinges is supposed to occur tweaty-five years before the play begins. The father of Sir Philip Elton (Mr Worrell), a magistrate, begins. The father of Sh Thinp Inton (at Hotrell), a magistrate, owner of a large estate in the vicinity of the village, has been the means of transporting the father of one Richard Oliver (Mr 8, Territorial couplity by a desire for revenue and estimated of the states means of transporting the latter of one titerard Oliver (Mr S. Emery). Inspired equally by a desire for revenge and a thirst for gain, Richard Oliver obtains entrance, at night, into the house of the gain, Rienard Onter thim, and robs him of money and jewels, to a magistrate, murders him, and robs him of money and jewels, to a large amount. Oliver has an accomplice, Bob Smithers (Mr Paul large amount. Onver has an accomplete, bob Smithers (Mr Paul Bedford), who, though he only goes with the intent of plunder, and has no idea of murder, becomes necessarily implicated in the affair. Oliver and his partner, however, get safe off; and suspicion attaches Oliver and his partner, however, get sale off; and suspicion attaches to the person of the magistrate's own brother, who is compelled to make his escape. When the play begins we find Sir Philip Elton, son of the murdered man, just returned from the metropolia, where he has led a dissolute life, become a prey to sharpers, and incurred obligations beyond his means of settling. His principal creditor, or the the one who holds his securities to the largest amount (50 000). obligations beyond holds his securities to the largest amount (59,000.), and threatens to put up the Elton estate for sale unless his claims are immediately liquidated, is Richard Oliver -- now Squire Oliver, a man with a disclosure of their common secret, if he will act consent to with a disclosure of their common secret, it he will not consent to make over to him (Bob) the clear half of his nefariously acquired possessions. Exasperated by the obstinate persecution of this man, Oliver sets him at defiance, when, to his terror and dismay, Bob Smithers informs him that a proof of his (Oliver's) guilt exists in a room in Elton house, which has been closed up ever since the mur-

In the hurry and confusion caused by the event this had not been observed by those who came to the relief of the victim, and Bob Smithers, with magical quickness and dexterity, had managed to conceal it by means of an enormous screen, which, according to his own con-fession, required the united strength of six men to move. Feeling himself thus entirely at the merey of Smithers, Oliver meditates on the means of getting rid of him effectively, and, for the time, abandons the idea of putting up Elton hall for sale. He, nevertheless, prefers his claims against Sir Philip with increased urgency, and frightens his wretched dupe into the shameful alternative of co ing to the marriage of Margarette, his sister (Miss Ellen Chaplin). with him (Oliver), rather than submit to the disgrace and ruin that stare him in the face. There is, however, an obstacle to this, in the person of Mr Harlow, a medical gentleman, the professional attendant on the family of the Eltons, who has won the affections of Margarette. Insulted by Sir Philip, who in his despair forgets everything, even the courtesy due from man to man, Harlow resolves to give up his suit, and previous to departing obtains a secret interview with Margarette. In this interview he relates to her the incidents of his life, and coafesses that he is an orphan supplied with the means of ensi-ence from an unknown hand. Oliver overhears the conversation, and immediately recognises in Harlow the son of the man who has been suspected of the murder of Sir Philip's father. He uses this discovery as an argument with Margarette, who, in spite of her aversion, prefers him to the son of her father's murderer, and sacrifices herself to save her brother. The mysterious agent through whose aid the villain is deluded of his prey, and his villainy exposed, is a blind beggar, Tobias (Mr O. Smith), who (by means not easy to unravel), on the day appointed for the marriage, conducts Margarette to the room in which her father has been murdered. The dénoument draws largely upon the imaginative powers, not to say the cre-dulity, of the audience. Oliver, awaiting the moment when his happiness shall be completed, contemplates with fear and horror the doors that lead to the room in which his crime has been consum-mated, and, in an excess of frenzy, breaks them open with a bludgeon, when, lo | and behold, Margarette is discovered, in a melodramatic posture, pointing to the (unseen) letters of blood that publish the name of the murderer. Sir Philip and the rest enter, apropos, at the exact moment; Bob Smithers, whom Oliver has vainly attempted to entrap to his destruction, appears, with the box containing the identical jewels which had been abstracted on the night of the murder, and the blind beggar, miraculously restored to sight, stands avowed the man who has been unjustly suspected. Need the sequel be told? Need the rage, despair, and furious exit of Oliver, the satisfaction of Sir Philip, the happiness of Margarette and Harlow be described ? In the above sketch we have altogether omitted to mention an underplot, if plot it may be termed, in which oae Augustus Trotter, Esq., of Piccadilly (Mr Wright), comes down to Conwall, sets up a "model farm," and falls in love with Lotty Smithers, nice of Bob Smithers, who has returaed to her native village, after a somewhat equivocal career as an equestrian jumper through hoops, under the foreign appellation of of Carlotta Smotherini. This has literally

proved fashion. It is not adverse criticism to say that not one of th characters is natural and not one of the incidents possible; but in a melodrama of the *genre* these things must not be too closely scrutinised. Mr Emery acted the part of the villain with great ability and his frank and the second s ability, and his final scene was remarkably effective. Miss Ellen Chaplin was interesting and natural as Margarette; Mr Paul Bed-ford had great scope for his broad and peculiar fun in Bob Smithers, tord had great scope for his broad and peculiar fun in Bob Smithers, and Mrs Leigh Murray (her first appearance at the Haymarket) played the character of Lady Elton with great sensibility and feeling. The part of the blind beggar was quite unworthy of Mr O. Smith. The piece, which was extremely well put upon the stage, was suc-cessful. The performers were summoned at the end, and, in obedi-ence to a general demand, Mr Emery announced the Messrs Morton as the joint authors. With considerable curtailment (of the comic as the joint authors. With considerable curtailment (of the comic episode especially) the Writing on the Wall may possibly have a "run." At the OLYMPIC there has been a production with the ominous tide of The Field of Terror at the transformed to be of The Field of Terror; or, the Devil's Diggings! This proved to be an odd and absurd compound of gnomes and fairies, people of good report and people of evil report, jack-o'-lanterns, nuggets of gold, and blue fire; it defied comprehension, but it could not be said to escape damnation. The audience waxed wroth at the perpetual conflicts of an elastic imp in group tickto order worth at the perpetual conflicts of an elastic imp in green tights and vermilion hair, the guardian of the an elastic imp in green tights and vermillon hair, the guardian of the "devil's diggings," with the mundane inheritor of the soil; and did not ultimately conceal their dislike. Mr Flexmore, the representa-tive of the aforesald imp, laboured, however, very zealously to win favour for the piece, and shot through slits in the wall, dived down holes in the stage, and whirled madly about, as if his life depended on the issue. But, notwithstandiag these gymnastic industries, all these fantastic audacities, all these grimaces of arm and leg, he achieved nothing but weariness; and when he whipped a baby out of a cradle, all he got was a discouraging shower of hisses 1. The piece, slop cradle, all he got was a discouraging shower of hisses i The piece, alto gether, was a mistake. It contains, however, a large allowance si tinselled scenery, suitable to the domains of gold; and there are nar

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Lives of the Sovereigns of Russia, from Rurik to Nicholas; including a History of that Empire from its Foundation to the present time. By George Fowler, Esq. In four vols. Vol. I. Shoberl.

Mr Fowler says that in no English book are lives of the sovereigns of Russia to be found; and this he thinks a strange and vast omission, considering that it is an empire which has lasted for ten centuries, &c. &c. But the truth is that the existing English books on Russia tell us all of

Mr Fowler's book is to consist of four volumes, the second containing the lives of the two Catherines, and the third and fourth those of Paul, Alexander, and Nicholas. For it is to be "brought down to the present time."

THE VON BECK CASE .- "Civis" is informed that we have in no respect changed any opinion we had ever expressed concerning Madame von Beck. We doubted the authenticity of the statements is that the existing English books on Russia tell us all of the subject that it much imports us to know, and the value set by Mr Fowler himself on more than eight of the ten centuries to which he refers we may estimate by his managing to dispose of them completely in the first hundred-and-eighty pages of his volume. Peter the Great created the empire, and with him its history properly begins. His life is related in the last half of the volume before us, and, though

ast 14,

1852.7

VER. DRAMA," The ARKET THEA. occupy. The nt upon which before the play a magistrate, has been the Oliver (Mr 8. d a thirst for he house of the jewels, to a iers (Mr Psul plunder, and in the sflair, picion sttaches compelled to Philip Elton, ropolis, where and incurred al creditor, or unt (59,0001.). his claims are Oliver, s man red and traced, o menaces him lot consent to ously acquired of this man, dismay, Bob ilt exists in s ince the mur-nub upon the of his assassin, d not been obnd Bob Smithi to concesl it his own conove. Feeling meditates on time, abandon ertheless, preurgency, and ve of consentllen Chaplin), and ruin that to this, in the ional sttendant of Margarette, erything, even o give up his iew with Marnts of his life neans of exist. conversation, man who has He uses this te of her averand sacrifices ough whose sided, is a blind sy to unravel), Margarette to The dénôueo say the creent when his nd horror the been consumwith a bludin a melodra-I that publish er, apropos, at inly attempted ontaining the t of the mursight, stands ed the sequel of Oliver, the nd Harlow be nitted to menone Augustus to Cornwall,

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merous dances by a troop of white muslin coryphées, headed by Malle Auriol, an artist of uncommon physique one who runs glibly Mille Auriol, an artist of uncommon physique—one who runs glibly on the points of her toes, and is of vast gyratory endurance. As a mere ballet pantomime, *The Field of Terror* might have been success-ful; but the moral involved in the squabble between wealthy pride ful; but the moral involved in the squabble between wealthy pride ful; but the poverty was mixed up with too much silliness, both of

and virtuous poverty was mixed up with too much silliness, both of dislogue and detail, to be tolerable. A NEW PANORAMA more to the purpose of these said "devil's A NEW PANORAMA more to the purpose of these said "devil's a sevent of the voyage to Australia, and of the gold fields panorama of the voyage to Australia, and of the gold fields istrict, which has been opened at 309 Regent street, and is district, which has been opened at 309 Regent street, and is a very genuine affair altogether; which, with some little amendments lu management, must prove directly useful and instructive to a large class. The Australian portion of the panorama is painted in an effective, though not even in the most is ibad nanoramic style, from sketches taken by Mr J. S. Prout-not panorama is painted in an effective, though not even in the most inished panoramic style, from sketches taken by Mr J. S. Prout-not the Prout, but an accomplished son. The marine and introductory series of views are by Mr T. S. Robins, and are admirable. The "Natural History "-an extensive department in the filling in of the rest-is by Mr C. Weigall, and is very good also. The views in the colony include the principal towns and harbours and settlements, the routes to the different "diggings," and the "diggings" themselves. Public there is not exact correctness in the scenery and colonying routes to the different " diggings," and the " diggings " themselves. Perhaps there is not exact correctness in the scenery and colouring, —but the authenticity of the general scope and outline of the pano-rama is guaranteed by the statement that Mr Prout has sketched from what he has really visited. What is mainly wanted in such a work is a rough idea of the country; and as that is given, a real work is a rough idea of the country; and as that is given, a real utility is provided. The lecture, explanatory of the views, is not good. There is no reason why at an exhibition of this kind the same valuable and full geographical, geological, and political information should not be conveyed as was given in his "Gold Lecture" at the Museum of Practical Geology, by Mr Jukes; and the managers, for their own sakes, ought to take the hint.

THE THIRD AND THE FOURTH ESTATES.

of the people." The constituencies form but a fraction (if a large of the people. The community; and a variety of influences, apart from principle and conviction, guide their decisions. Newspapers, despite the jealous restraints imposed upon them by fiscal laws, are read by the unenfranchised as well as by the enfranchised; and the market tendencies of the popular mind. We shall be fully justified, there-fore, when we appeal to the table which we give below, as a proof—a clear, infallible proof—that the Parliament of England is not representative of the people. The number of stamped sheets issued to the Liberal and Conservative newspaper offices of each county, in the year 1850, is stated on the authority of the most recent list of a respectable London news-agent. In giving the results of the late elections in the several counties, the table follows the 'Morning Chronicle,' in the main, in distributing the members under the three now-fashionable heads of "Liberal," "Ministerial," and "Liberal Conservative."

Coun	ties.			LIBERAL.	TORY.	M.	1.	L. (
Bedfordshire				42,000	none	1	2	1
Berkshire .				242,700	40,500	4	4	1 0
Bucks .				66,000	38,500	6	5	0
Cambridge .				139,150	115,100	6	0	1 i
Cheshire				80,980	152,500	3	5	1 2
Cornwall .	1		1	182,500	65,000	8	6	1 õ
Cumberland				195,000	104,000	4	5	0
Derby	1		1	110,000	95,100	2	3	1 i
Devon .				496,255	305,500	8	1 n	3
Durset		1.0	•	101,000	94,900	Ĝ	7	1
Durham		•	•	295,500		3		
*Essex	•		•	255,500 none	41,000	10	7	0
Gloucester		•	•	501,150	70,000	10	0	0
Hants			•		400,700	4	9	0
Hereford				271,000	140,500	6	9	4
Herts				203,500	60,000	4	3	0
lluntingdon			•	\$5,500	36,000	3	2	0
Keni				none	none	4	0	0
Lancashire				783,950	158,100	13	4	1
Leicester				3,476,035	801,500	6	19	1
Lincoln .				92.175	51,500	4	2	0
Middlese x				627,000	112,375	11		1
HIUGHEBCX .				35,515,875	6,062,287	1	13	0
Monmouth				82,500	27,500	3	0	0
Norfolk .				255,600	176,750	7	3	2
vorthampton				89,000	90,000	4	- 4	0
Northumberlan	d	•		377,200	144,815	4	6	0
lotis .				188,500	17,000	5	3	2
ratord .				64,400	134,060	5	3	ī
Rutland				none	none	2	0	i o
Shropshire .				107,000	129,000	11	0	1
omerset				119,450	190,000	6	6	i .
tafford				none	89,500	4	12	1
affolk .				227,000	109,350	7	1	1
arrey .				72,000	none	ó	8	3
ussex .				170,000	254,000	8	5	5
arwick .			•	639,000		6	3	0
estmoreland				44,000	92,000	2	1	0
lits			•		39,350			0
orcester			•	33,000	74,000	8 5	6	*
orkshire .				87,480 1,097,155	85,000 632,500	8	23	7
Total				56,463,455	11,219,887	212	208	45

The circulation of Liberal as compared with Tory newspapers, is as fre to one. The representation of the people is about equally divided between Toryism and Liberalism. This is the general result pre-while by Frederick General Roguet, first aide-de-camp, General Vaudrey, General Can-ented by Frederick General de Montchelle sented by England.

THE EXAMINER.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.—POLITICAL ANNESTIES.—The 'Moniteur' contains a decree anthorising to return immediately to France the ex-representatives Creton. Duvergier, Thiers, Chambolle, Remusat, Lasteyrie, Laidet, and Thouret. Another decree removes the interdiction of January 10, to reside in France, against Renaud, Signard, Joly, Theodore Bac, Belin, Besse, Milloste, ex-representatives of the Moun-tain. The 'Presse,' alluding to the above decrees, says :--

"By a special authorisation of the 17th March, M. de Girardin was already authorised to return to France, where his presence was necessary in consequence of the death of his mother-in-law. There still remain, therefore, under the operation of the decree of the 9th of January, couna nonsequence of the death of his mother-in-law. There still remain, therefore. under the operation of the decree of the 9th of January, countersigned by M. de Morny, and which removes certain persons temporarily from the French territory, and from that of Algeria pour cause de sûreté générale, nine ex-representatives of the Legislative Assembly, viz., General de Lamoricière, General Changarnier, M. Baze, General Leßo, General Bedeau, M. Pascal Duprat, M. Edgar Quinet, M. Victor Chauf-four, M. Versigny. Another decree of the same date, and also counter-signed by M. de Morny, exiled "from the French territory and that of Algeria and the colonics, also pour cause de sûreté générale, sixty-six re-presentatives of the Assembly, viz., MM. Valentin, Racouchet, Perdiguier, Chelat, Latrade, Renaud, Benoit, Burgardt, Colfavru, Faure, Gambon, Lagrange, Nadand, Terrier, Hugo, Cassal, Signard, Viguier, Charassin, Bansept, Savoye, Joly, Combier, Boysset, Duché, Ennery Guilgot, Hochstnhl, Michot Boutet, Banne, Bertholon, Shoelcher, de Flotte, Joigneaux, Laboulayo, Bruys, Esquiros, Madier-Montjau, Noel Parfait, Péau, Pelletier, Raspail, Bac, Bancel, Belin, Besse, Bourzat, Brives, Chavoix, Dulac, Dupont (de Bussac), Dussoubs, Guiter, Lafon, Lamarque, Pierre Lefranc, Jules Leroux, Maigne, Mallardier, Mathieu (de la Drôme), Mil-totte, Roselli-Molle, Charras, Saint Féréol, Sommier, and Testelin. Of these sixty-six, there are now seven who, by the decree in the ' Moniteur,' have the interdiction against residing in France removed. To them we must add M. Mathieu (de la Drôme), who was allowed to return to France must add M. Mathieu (de la Drôme), who was allowed to return to Frauce a month since."

The relative extent of the demand for the Liberal and the Tory The value of these "amnesties" becomes, however, considerably newspapers of the country, is a better clue to the true complexion of lessened when we find that in conferring this act of "grace," an opthe national mind than the political character of "the representation portunity is taken by the President, through the medium of his subservient public organs, to insult those whom he has "amnestied." M. M. Thiers, de Remusat, Duvergier de Hauranne, Jules de Las-teyrie, and Anthony Thouret, are singled out as follows : -- "M. Thiers finds in the interest which proscription excites. somewhat of his in-fluence and prestige. He is listened to, admired, and believed. But demand for a Liberal or a Tory journal is a spontaneous act. The supply of the one description of newspaper or the other, is an exact measure of the public mind—an infallible indicator of the tastes and will lose nothing." M. de Remusat is told by Louis Napoleon "that be reduced to writing history. Everybody will gain thereby, and he will lose nothing." M. de Remusat is told by Louis Napoleon "that he is a *bel csprit* of the 17th century, who has lost his way in the Parliamentary conflicts of the 19th. He was born to think, to write, and to speak. He will find at Paris the academic chair, which he occupies with so much grace and distinction. He will not find the occupies with so much grace and distinction. He will not find the tribune-that will be a petty misfortune for him." M. Duvergier de Hauranne is admitted to be an able pamphleter, "who, when he bites, leaves a deep wound, and henceforward he is to live peaceable, calm, charitable, and honoured "upon his estate. M. Jules de Lasteyrie, who believed that liberty in France could be founded on "Parliamentary oligarchies," is told : " Perhaps he still believes this. But It is a faith which has no altar, and of which the followers become every day fewer. M. Jules de Lasteyrie may still weep over ruins, but there will be no echo for his sighs or his regrets." "As to M. Anthony Thouret, he, as an honest Republican, will, no doubt, understand he was mistaken the day on which he proposed as an amendment to the Constitution to exclude the Bonapartes for ever from the Presidency of the Republic."

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSEHOLD .- MM. Guizot and Scribe, the getters-up of the 'Almanach National' for 1852, have had the honour of presenting that important work to the President of the Republic. The portion of the work relating to the household of the President, and which, from the fact of these two gentlemen having been permitted to hand a copy to the head of the State, must be looked on as official, is divided into two parts-one relating to the civil household of the President, and the other to his military household. Under the first head, it is stated that the civil household of the Prince is subdivided into eleven sections, which, as a matter of curiosity, we subjoin. They run thus :---

subjoin. They run thus:—
"Government of the Palace: General Vandrey, governor; Count Napoleon Lepic, sub-governor. Prefect of the Palace: Baron Yvelin de Beville, colonel of engineers; Captain Mcrle. sub-prefect. Cabinet: M. Mocquart, private secretary of the Prince; M. Albert de Dalmas, sub-chef du cabinet. Library: M. Lefevre-Deumier, librarian of the Elysée and Tuileries. Equerries: Lieut.-Col. Emile Flenry, first equerry; Baron de Pierres, second equerry. Vénerie: Colonel Edgar Ney, capitaine des chasses, head huntsman. Ceremonies : Count Felix Baciocchi, master of the ceremonies, introducer of ambasadors; M. Feuillet de Conches, deputy master of the ceremonies. Intendance of the Usehold: M. Charles Bure, intendant-general; M. Madian, sub-director. Privy Purse : M. Charles Thelin, treasurer. Medical Aid : Dr Conneau, head physician; Dr Andral, consulting physician; Dr Jobert de Lamballe and Dr Barou Hippolyte Larrey, consulting surgeous; Dr Tenain and Dr Barou Hippolyte larrey.

Such is the civil household of the President; the military establish-

tained the greater number of votes are legally members of the Council-In the greater number of places, so far as the result is as yet known, the Ministerial candidates have been elected almost without op-position. Among the exceptions is St Etienne and the Loire, where M. Sain the Socialist candidate, who represented the department in the Legislative Assembly, has been elected; and M. Julez Favre, who has been named in one of the cantons of the Lyons agglomeration. The former choice is attributed to the division of the Conservative votes between two candidates. The Ministerial papers do not appear to announce the success of the favoured candidates in the same triumphant manner as before. The Government candidates in the same elected at Lille for the Council General, and the Opposition candidate for the Council of Arrondissement of the same city. Not one-half of the electors attended in either case. Accounts from Marseilles of the 9th inst. state that at the adjourned elections for members of the Council General and the Council d'Arrondissement only about 500 Council-General and the Council d'Arrondissement, only about 500 electors attended out of 5,976 registered ! The 'Times' of yesterday has the following remarks on the course adopted by the President on these mock elections :---

these mock elections :--"At length a small cloud has risen out of the sea, and a symptom that all is not well has made itself unmistakeably manifest. There have been no complaints, no tumults; the President has nothing to do but to show himself, to be met with the same jeyous acclamations as have never failed to salute his strangely varied predecessor, from Robespeirre to Lamar-tine, and from Marrast to Cavaignac. Had Louis Napoleon been content with such servility as is within the ordinary resources of human nature, he would probably have had nothing to complain of; but he has demanded of the French nation a degree of complaisance which transcends even their powers of endurance, and their patience has given way under the trial. Not content with absolute dominion, built on the firm basis of military support, Louis Napoleon could not be contented without calling on the French people periodically to contribute their own sanction to their own degradation. Armed with all powers-executive, judicial, and legisla-tive-the President cannot be content without the assistance of elective bodies to throw an air of popularity over his barefaced usurpation. To these bodies he allows no sort of power when elected, and over their elec-tion he exercises the most jealens and vexatious interference. The Chamber or Council may deliberate, but their deliberations must end in the manner prescribed by the Government. The electors may exercise their franchise, but their choice must fall on the Government candidate. It was not enough to enslave the nation, unless that nation could be per-unded to become his accomplice and to yeal its moleculous due per-ture of the period is accomplice and to yeal its moleculous due per-ture of the period on the government and to be per-unded to become his accomplice and to yeal its moleculous due period on the provision of the period period on the period period on the provention on the prescribed by the Government. The electors may exercise their franchise, but their their franchise, but their choice must fall on the Government candidate. It was not enough to enslave the nation, unless that nation could be per-suaded to become his accomplice, and to veil its subserviency under the hollow and unreal semblance of liberty. On this point the system of the President seems likely to break down. The people do not resist, but they will not vote; election after election is annulled for want of the legal number of suffrages. The results of an election are not worth, to the voter, the trouble of giving his vote. The representative whom he returns can do him neither good nor harm, and the right even of testi-fying his opinian by a free choice is refused to him. The electors are in-vited to vote, in order that the Government may nominate, and the repre-sentatives to meet in order that the Government may decide. The nation is naturally weary of taking part in this solemn farce, and feels that the form of free institutions has entirely survived the substance."

FUNERAL OF COUNT D'ORSAY .- The funeral ceremony of the late Count d'Orsay took place yesterday week at Chambourcy, near St Germain. Amongst the persons assembled to perform the last rights for the deceased were Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, Count Bouffet de Montauban, Count de Latour du Pin, the Marquis du Prat, M. Emile de Girardin, M. Clesinger the sculptor, M. Charles Lafitte, M. Bixlo, M. A. Dumas, jun., Mr Hughes Ball, and several other English gentlemen. The Duke do Grammont, brother-in-law of the Count d'Orsay, being confined to his bed by illness, Count Alfred de Grammont and the Duke de Lesparre, nephews of the deceased, were the chief mourners. On leaving the church the body was conveyed to a tomb in the form of a pyramid, built under the direction of the Count himself, and in which he had signified his desire that his remains should be placed, near those of a person to whom he was ten-derly attached. No funeral oration was pronounced over the body, but the emotion of the persons present was great, and the sadness of the scene was increased by the appearance of the Duchess de Gram-mont, sister of the deceased, kneeling at his tomb, every effort to induce her to abstain from being present having been made in vaia. The President of the Republic has addressed a letter to the Duchess de Grammont, in which he says that, informed too late of the time at which the funeral of Count d'Orsay, her brother, was to take place, he much regretted that he could not send his household to attend, "as a feeble mark of the grief he felt at the loss of one of his best friends." The Baroness Duderant, who is more generally known by the name of George Sand, which she has assumed as an authoress, has addressed a letter to the editor of the 'Presse,' in reply to one from him announcing the death of Count d'Orsay. She says in it:

"⁴ My acquaintance with Count D'Orsay was of recent date. His sphere was the world, mine was retirement. It was necessary for exceptional circumstances to occur for us to become acquainted—and they did occur. Ho was kind and devoted like a father, like a brother, to those who in-terested me deeply. Hence arose our friendship, which, having commenced late, seemed to be desirous of making up for lost time. I was attached to him by gratitude, which is the most serious and the sweetest of all ties. He pitied the victims of political tempests, and even on his death-bed, thought of and endeavoured to serve them. He was the friend of the unfortunate." unfortunate."

The 'Bulletin de Paris' says that the large model of the statue of Napoleon, which Count d'Orsay was making from the small one exe-cuted by Mortimer, and which was seen at the London Exhibition, was nearly terminated at the time of his death, and that M. Clesinger was formally charged by him to terminate the marble statue of the ex-King Jerome

But take Middlesex. There, the newspaper issues are nearly six to one. Is there any disparity in the election returns ? If there be, it is not in favour of Toryism -- the constituencies of the metropolitan ounty returning thirteen Liberal representatives, and but one Tory. The explanation is obvious. The great body of the people of this country are Liberal, and from the higher value of house-property in London, the household-franchiso is more generally enjoyed, there, than in the province than in the provinces.

We are not enamoured of a system of representation based on mere numbers. We would not have the country mapped out into electoral aumers. We would not have the country mapped out into electoral squares, each returning representatives in proportion to its number of inhabitants. Much to be preferred is the ancient plan of town and county representation—the towns sending their bargesses to Parlia-ment, and the shires their knights. But all our paltry nomination beroughs should be absorbed in the counties, and some general rule should be laid down, giving every town of a certain population, so long as it possesses that amount of population, one or more repre-sentatives. Our towns would then come into, and pass out of, Parliamentary existence, by a natural process of increase and decay. From the Gateshead Observer.

The county of "the Conservative ten" has no Liberal newspaper. Probably the Liberal inhabitants derive their supplies from the neighbonring metropolis is taken on the other side of Middlesex, the Tories of Surrey are dependent on Loaden for their weekly and daily journals.
 Thaningdon-where, it is said, an annual sermon is still preached 'against lierature, and equally destitute of Liberal representatives. What a paradise of to take the Huntingdon hint?
 The supplies of the 'Newsstle Courant' are not included. The news-agent cases our contemporary among the "Neutrals."
 The are is a six to five, the other as eleven to one. There was a time when Shropport and the Tories of the case of the other as eleven to one. There was the me when Shropport would be that of their "Twelve Apostles." We need not easy what name they apply to the acitary Liberal.

"General Roguet, first aldo-de-camp. General Vaudrey, General Can-robert, General de Cotte, General de Goyon, General de Montebello, General de Lourmel, General Espinasse, Colonel Yvelin de Beville, Colonel Edgar Ney, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fleury."

The orderly officers comprise the following gentlemen :-

"Captain Excelmans (of the Navy), Commandant Lepic, Commandant de Toulongeon, Commandant Favé, Captain Méneval, Captain Merle, Captain de Berkeim, Captain Petit, Captain Cambriels, Captain Tascher de la Pagerle, and Lieutenant de la Tour-d'Auvergne."

What is singular in the 'Almanach National' is, that being to all appearance apprehensive that its readers may not comprehend what some of these titles signify. it takes the trouble to explain them. Thus, the Prefect of the Palace, it states, is to superintend the lighting, firing, provisions, plate, linen, liveries, &c. He is to exercise an incessant control over the expenses, and all the menial persons employed in the household are under his orders. The Capitaine des Chasses is to order everything relating to the hunting or shooting parties of the President. He is to keep the various forests appropriated to the President's amusement well stocked with game, lest at any time the head of the State might be disappointed in finding sufficient sport.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- The question of the municipal THE MUNITIPAL ELECTIONS.—The question of the municipal elections has acquired no new interest, as the result of those that had to be again held, in consequence of the legal incompleteness of the first, has been all along anticipated. Yet the same charac-teristic marks the second, and, if there be any difference, the atten-dance of the electors has been still less on this last than on the previous occasion. Of 8,387 electors that Have counts, not more than 1,500 could be got to take part in the ballot. The five cantons of Romen houst of 22,918, persons in presention of the elective fram.

than 1,500 could be got to take part in the ballot. The five cantons of Rouen boast of 22,913 persons in possession of the elective fran-chise, but the voters have only reached 4,226. In fact, were the one-fourth of the whole amount of registered electors indispensable in the second, as well as the first ballot, the election would, in all probability, be indefinitely spun out. The second ballot is, however, decisive, whatever be the number of voters; and the relative majority, however minute, suffices. The candidates, therefore, who have ob-

ABD-EL-KADER CORRESPONDENCE.—The Marquis of Londenderry has published a letter from himself to the President of the Republic respecting the liberation of Abd-el-Kader. His Lordship reminds Louis Napoleon of his princely words—"Je veux tôt ou tard mettre l'Emir en liberté, parceque je crois l'honneur de la France y est engagé," and urges him to make them good, but he can obtain no reply from "Mon Prince," who seems determined to maintain an Imperial taciturnity on the matter. Lord Londonderry's letter is dated from Wynnard nark. August 9th, and in it he says : dated from Wynyard park, August 9th, and in it he says :---

dated from Wynyard park, August 9th, and in it he says :--"Mon Prince,--I could not have conceived it possible, after our former Intimate relations, and my letter of 3rd May last (sent through your Am-bassador in London), that you should have shown me so little courtesy as again not to vouchsafe any reply. Such a course cannot naw be from ac-cident or occupation, but must be from design; and I have only to leave the world and Europe to judge, by the immediate publicity of our cor-respondence, between my humble and repeated solicitations and your word of honour, pledged to me, that, sconer or later, you would liberate Abd-el-Kader. Mon Prince, if any event could hasten your mind to adopt the Emir's liberation more than another, it would be the sudden and lamented death of your former intimate friend and boon companion. Alfred d'Orsay. You cannot but know, mon Prince, he anxiously aided me in our common and uncessing efforts to bring your conscience to a clear sense of what was promised under your own hand. Remember, men Prince, there is but one step between us and death. If the Emir lan-gishes and dies in prison, who would be in your Imperial robes ? Whe would envy blighted faith and broken promises ?-- I remain, mon Prince, an Irish soldier, devoted to military honour and well-deserved glory, *"VANE LONDONNEERY." En attendant* the liberation of the captive Emir, we learn by a letter

En attendant the liberation of the captive Emir, we learn by a letter from Tours of the 11th inst. that on the previous day-

"Pive Arab families, taken prisoners and brought to France with the ex-Emir Abd-sl-Kader, left the castle of Amboise, where they were con-fined, to return to Algeria. Those five families, consisting of about twenty-five persons, were given in charge to M. de Brunier, captain of the 41st Regiment of the Line, and M. Churles Gabaud, an intrepreter, who are to accompany them to Marseilles, where they will embark for their country. Among the prisoners who have thus recovered their liberty are

he four brothers of Abd-el-Kader, Sidi Mohamed Said, Sid-el-Mnstapha, Sid-Heussein, and Sid-Hamed. None of the Kalifats of the Emir have have been set at liberty. The number of prisoners in the castle of Am-boise is now reduced to about forty."

How TO FEATHER A MINISTERIAL NEST .- It appears from a para graph in the 'Bulletin de Paris,' that M. de Persigny has contrived to feather his nest pretty well since his installation in the Ministry of the Interior, six months ago. We are told that this successor to M. de Morny has just expended half a million of francs upon a pro-perty at Roanne on the Loire. This sum is just ten times the amount of M. de Parsimur's also during the term of his ministral ensure of M. de Persigny's salary during the term of his ministerial career. Before the faithful follower of the fortunes of Louis Napoleon was installed in the Hotel of the Rue de Grenelle, I am not aware that he was in the possession of a better income than Goldsmith's parson. People naturally inquire where the mine of gold was turned up which has made of the minister so considerable a landed proprietor. Certainly the remark of M. Proudhon falls with particular force at such a moment, when he points to the poverty in which poor Marrast died, and to the penury in which Lamartine lives, and indignantly exclaims, " Yet the Provisional Government was branded with the calumnious stigma of peculation. No! there was never a body of more disinterested or better meaning men."-Paris Correspondent of Daily News.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS .- M. Proudhon is making quite a little for tune by his new book, the first edition of which was entirely exhausted on the two first days of sale.— A paper, which has appeared in the last number of the ' Revue des Deux Mondes,' under the title of "The Squadron Mediterranean," which traces the naval history of France since 1814, is much talked about, and attributed to the Prince de Joinville. — Michel Ney, the grandson of Marshal Ney, and son of the Duke of Elchingen, has entered the 7th Dragoons as a volunteer. The young dragoon is only in his eighteenth year. — It has been announced that regular trains from Paris to Strasburg would commence running on August 12 .--- The 'Moniteur' pub lishes the appointment of M. Isnard to the post of Colonel-in-Chief of the Staff of the National Guard, vacant by the resignation of Colonel Vieyra.—___M. Schuetz, a member of the Institute, has been appointed director of the French School of Painting at Rome, in the Colonel Vieyra. M. Schuetz, a member of the Institute, has been appointed director of the French School of Painting at Rome, in the room of M. Alaux, whose term of office will expire on the 31st of December next. The postal service between Paris and Strasburg will seen be definitively organised. The mail train will leave Paris will seon be definitively organised. The mail train will leave Paris every evening at half-past seven, and arrive at Strasburg at twentyfive minutes past eight next morning.— The Government has re-ceived news from Cayenne to the date of July 13. The transported persons were still at the Salutation Islands, their total number amounting to 1,900. The sanitary state of the colony is reported to be excellent.

UNITED STATES .- The Asia has brought accounts from New York to the 28th ult. The British ship Reciprocity, bound from Mobile to London, was lost by fire on the 28th of June. The officers and crew, after being in the boats sixteen hours, were picked up, a portion taken to St Peter's, Martin que, and the remainder arrived on the 23rd at Boston. In the United States Senate, on the 27th ult., a resolution was adopted calling on the President for information as to what portion of the navy is now available and capable of being called into immediate service. The Washington correspondent of the 'New York Herald' states that it is still currently reported that Mr Webster will accept the mission to England, and that Mr Crittenden will go to France. The disputed question of the fisheries was exciting the attention of politicians of all parties, and many of the New York papers have adopted very warlike sentiments on the sub-ject. The case of the extradition of Thomas Kaine, claimed by the British authorities as a fugitive from justice, on the charge of an attempted murder in Ireland, had caused a serious riot, attended with loss of life, in New York. The final decision was not come to at the sailing of the steamer, but the prisoner was in safe custody at the A very important statement is published in the 'New York Tombs Herald' to the effect that General Scott, the Whig candidate for the Presidency, some time ago wrote a letter advocating the annexation of Canada to the United States; and it is stated that the prospective elevation of Scott to the supreme power of the Union has called into active force all the latent energies of the Canadian party, who formerly acted with Papineau and his companions. The Hon. J. P. Kennedy entered upon the dutics of Secretary of the United States Navy on the 25th ult. Mr Webster had a good reception at Marshfield on the 23rd. He made a belligerent speech, taking high and strong ground on the fishery question. The papers make no further mention of seizures. The Humboldt has arrived from New York with dates to the 31st. An accident had occurred on the Hudson river. The steamboat Henry Clay, after racing a considerable distance with another steamer (the Armenia) belonging to a rival line, caught fire amidships, and was run on shore; and there being 300 or 400 passengers on board, a frightful scene of terror ensued. From fifty to sixty persons were either drowned or burnt, and the remainder saved their lives with the greatest difficulty. This calamity had excited the greatest sensation in New York, and the details of the occurrence exhibit a fearful disregard of human life on the part of American steamboat proprietors. Some "indignation" meetings of the sur-vivors and their friends had been held at New York.-The following, extracted from the 'New York Herald,' gives the latest intelligence regarding the fisheries dispute :--Mississippi, which was designated as the flag-ship of Commodore Perry in the Japan expedition, and is now lying at anchor in the East River, oppo-site this city, has been ordered to repair forthwith to the fishing grounds, to protect our rights under the treaty of 1818. She has all her coal on board, and Commodore Perry will no doubt be prompt in obeying the order. All other vessels, it is said, which can be got ready in time, will be despatched to the banks, under command of the Commodore. By recent arrivals from the Bay of St Lawrence, we learn that an anchorage duty of 6d. per ton had been demanded upon all United States vessels in the provinces. On the 23rd inst. two of our fishing vessels were seen in tow of a British steamer, off Gaspe Head. At last accounts there were fourteen English men-of-war on the ground, and four more were fitting out fourteen English men-of-war on the ground, and four more were fitting out at St John's. All this looks as though our provincial neighbours, backed by their mother-country, were really determined to give us considerable trouble. Our Washington correspondent states that nothing serious is apprehended by those who are hest informed in that city." Indeed, it is intimated that President Fillmore is not exactly pleased with Secretary Webster's recent course on the subject. It is an icipated that the matter will soon be amicably arranged by negotiation, but in the meantime Com-modore Perry will proceed to the eastward in the steamer Mississippi, with the view of protecting, if necessary, the rights of our own citizens. The operations now going on at the Brooklyn and other Nassassippi, Throughout the country, denote that the Brooklyn and other Navy yards throughout the country, denote that the Government is actively preparing for any emergency that may arise."

yesterday. She makes the following report :- 'Left the Gut of Canso on | of complaint against the native races in whose quarrels we have so vesterday. She makes the following report :---' Left the Gut of Canso on Saturday, the 24th inst., and spoke on that day schooner Freeman, of Wellfleet, who reported that on the day previous they saw a British steam frigate with two American fishing vessels in tow, taken off Gaspe Head-how far from land not stated. There were fourteen British vessels of war on the fishing grounds, and four others fitting out at St John's.' By the steamer Admiral we have St John's, New Brunswick, papers of the 28th. The 'Times' says :--' In this eity, on Saturday last, a Court of tho Vice-Admiralty was held for the hearing of the eases of the American fishing schooners, Coral, of Machias. and Hyades, of Lubec, seized by the cutter Nettler for violating the fishing treaty between England and the United

Nettler for violating the fishing treaty between England and the United States. No defence was made by the owners. Judgment on the cases was not given, and the Court adjourned until to-day, when, of course, the rescale will be audemned?" vessels will be condemned.'

COUP D'ETAT AT BUENOS AYRES .- The Severn has brought accounts from the river Plate of the 2nd ult. Buenos Ayres was again placed under a dictatorial government, the duration of which it was impossible to foretel. General Urquiza had effected a coup d'état, a la Louis Napoleon, and the community of Buenos Ayres was much alarmed and exasperated. The public press was effectually gagged, the Chamber of Representatives dissolved, and four of the most popular and influential members ordered to quit the country as demagogues. Such was the sorry prelude to the anticipated national organization. A private letter, dated Buenos Ayres, July 2, says :-

"General Urquiza has played a desperate game, and is irretrievably lost, unless he can achieve some dazzling triumph by constituting the nalost, unless he can achieve some dazzling triumph by constituting the na-tion; and in this great enterprise the chances are problematical. The governors of the provinces appear all in its favour, but other communities, where the influence of General Urquiza is less felt, may take the same stand as Buenos Ayres. Should that be the case he has not power to en-force obedience, and the example he has set here may be quoted to his disadvantage. An ominous cloud hangs over the south of this province, and over several of our interior provinces to the north. A single spark may ignite the train, involving us in the horror of a new civil war."

The 'British Packet' remarks as follows :-

"The coup d'état has left the eity in profound tranquillity and perfect order; but no doubt there is a rankling feeling of discontent, not the less dangerous, perhaps, from the constrained silence to which it is subjected.

An official notification of the coup d'état had been conveyed to the British Chargé d'Affaires.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .-... The Propontis has brought accounts from the Cape to July 2. The news is very unsatisfactory. There is no evidence of our position being in any degree better than on any former occasion ; indeed, it would appear to be worse, from the manner in which the natives, both Kaffirs and Hottentots, contrive to keep the military at bay, and in some cases to act on the offensive. The 'South African Commercial Advertiser,' of July 3, after stating that it gives a summary of events and operations during the month, adds : "But the details of assaults, robberies, murders, pursuits, skirmishes, and personal exploits, in which colonists have been distinguished actors or sufferere, would fill many more columns. Disorder and danger, as well as actual war, have become familiar for fifty miles or more on both sides of a border line some hundred or hundred and fifty miles in length." This is the kind of field that General Cathcart has to operate against, with an enemy " adroit, active, des-perate, and well armed." There has been much activity, but without much result, against the enemy. On the other hand, the enemy have not been idle. On the 22nd of May they attacked a missionary station at Mount Coke, carried off a lot of cattle, killed seven Fin-goes, and wounded ten. They also killed an Englishman. They twice intercepted the posts, once carrying off all letters and newspapers and on the other occasion taking the newspapers only. On the 12th or 13th there was a much more serious affair, for they then surprised five Government waggons proceeding from Graham's Town to Fort Beaufort, under the charge of Captain Moodie, with a detachment of thirty-one Sappers and Miners. Of these seven were killed and nine wounded. Two of the drivers were also killed. The Hottentots have carried off fifty-three Minié rifles, and 30,000 rounds of cartridge. Fortunately, the nipples of the rifles were sent by another conveyance, so that the weapons will be of no scrvice to them, but the ammunition is of much value. There have since been some reprisals, and on the 1st of July General Cathcart issued a proclamation, stating that he should carry the war into Kreli's country, and calling upon the burghers of certain districts to assist him in his endeavours o put down the enemy. We regret to announce the death of Major Hogge, assistant-commissioner for settling affairs on the frontier. He died on the 9th of June, of internal abscess, in the Orange River sovereignty. A voluntary confession made by one of the Hottentot bandits who attempted to murder Mr Whiting, at Adda, and who plundered the waggons in his charge, serves to strengthen the suspicion that the Kaffirs obtain their supplies of ammunition from Eng-lishmen. The name of this Hottentot is Paul Dry; he was a corporal in the Cape Mounted Rifles, and deserted from the regiment at King William's Town subsequently to the outbreak, and prior to the general desertion from the corps; he was brought to King William's Town prisoner by two farmers, who had apprehended him at Blue Krantz, about twenty miles distant from Uitenhage, on the 5th instant. He was seen with another Hottentot, named Golliad, in the neighbourhood of Cornelis Muller's farm, to which they came in the afternoon, wishing it to be understood that they were loyal men. A farmer, named Hendrik De Blanke, came up to Muller's house, at the door of which he observed these two rebels. He noticed that Paul Dry had a quantity of blue and drab duffle tied on his back, and instantly seizing him by the neck forced him into the house, where, with the assistance of Muller, he was secured. Golliad effected his escape. A very singular occurrence took place in Kafirland about the end of last May. The Kafir chief Toise, who has from the commencement of hostilities remained apparently neutral, residing in the neighbourhood of King William's Town, was suddenly seized by a party of about forty rebel Hottentots, who bound him and carried him off to the enemy's camp, as they stated, by Sandilli's orders. What passed afterwards has been variously reported. Toise himself states that before meeting with Sandilli he was set at liberty by the Hottentots, on their learning that he was to be put to death without trial. He consequently returned to his former station, and was made, by the way, the bearer of a curious communication to General Cathcart from the chief of the rebel Hottentots, Uithaalder. It consisted of the following letter. written upon fine cream-laid note paper, by a Hottentot named Laverlot, who, it appears, acts as Uithaalder's secretary and chaplain :

August 14,

of complaint against the native faces in whose quarrels we have so unhappily contrived to mix up ourselves. Loud complaints are made of the difficulty of inducing Hottentots or Fingoes to venture their persons under fire in the open field, and darker insinuations are not wanting which attribute the heavy casualties which have recently fallen upon our best officers to the hands of their own followers. It fallen upon our best oncers to the hands of their own followers. It becomes more and more evident that the whole weight of the content has to be borne by the European troops, and that the native allies who swell our numbers, devour our rations, and fearfully augment our expenses, exhibit a most repulsive mixture of the spy, the coward, and the assassin. Nothing in this whole contest is more deplorable than the idea that our brave officers and men are exposed not only to

the volleys of an active and insidious enemy, but to dangers of scarcely less magnitude at the hands of their nominal allies. There scarcely less magnitude at the names of their nominal allies. There is also only too good reason to believe that the missionaries have in many cases, either through fear or sympathy, withheld information and frustrated the exertions of our troops. Another proof of the isolation of the European troops is to be found in a proclamation of General Cathcart (dated July 1, 1852), in which, with a particularity somewhat unusual in times of war, he announces a foray against the contumacious chief Krelli, and endeavours to bribe the burghers of the frontier districts by a promise of all the plunder which may result from this expedition. This is an official recognition of the fact that the people whose battles we are fighting require to be bribed in order whose battles we are fighting require to be bribed in order to give us even the most trivial assistance. What we are fighting for we do not exactly know, but we sincerely hope it is some great advantage to the United Kingdom, as upon it is destined to devolve not only the whole expense, but the whole labour of the war."

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

The 'Basle Gazette' announces that the petition of the populace of Friburg against the government imposed on them was rejected by cted by the Federal Assembly, on the 5th instant, by a majority of seventy. nine to eighteen voters.

The Charlemagne anchored in the Dardanelles on the 25th ult when the customary salutes were exchanged.

The 'Lithographirte Correspondenz' says :--" Immediately upon the marriage of Louis Napoleon with the Princess Caroline of Wasa, a notification will be transmitted to the different courts."

The 'Epoca' states that the Spanish Government has entered into negotiations with that of Portugal for the construction of a railroad in Estremadura to connect the two countries.

A letter from Danzig of the 29th ult., says :-- " The cholera has made its re-appearance here, and as usual has come from Poland. Up to this time it has been very fatal. Of every five persons attacked four have died."

The Seville papers announce that a most splendid collection of pictures, belonging to Don Aniceto Bruno, is to be sold there. It is stated to contain seventeen pictures by Velasquez, forty-four by Murillo, nineteen by Alonso Cano, twenty-four by Zurbaran, and many others of the different Spanish schools, and also many works of the Flemish and other foreign schools, and amongst them some by Rubens and Van Dyck.

Madlle Wagner, who has returned to Germany, is making a tour of the provincial theatres. She made her début at Breslau last week, and was received with great enthusiasm by the public, and afterwards serenaded at her hotel.

The Belgian Ministry will retain office, with the single exception of M. Frere Orban, who quits the Finance Department.

The commercial relations between Belgium and France are placed under the régime of the common law, the treaty of 1845 not having been prolonged or renewed.

Steam navigation has lately increased in an incredible manner st Constantinople. More than twenty steamers now ply daily in the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora. It is said that a Russian com-pany is about to be formed, which will have twenty vessels, to run in opposition to those now established.

The telegraphic lines of Switzerland are shortly to be opened to the public, and the union of these lines with the Turin and Chambery line has been agreed upon at Geneva.

The 'Courrier du Bas-Rhin' announce that the German Governments have ratified the convention with France for the junction of

the French and German railways. A proposal is about to be submitted to the proprietors of the Great Luxembourg Railway to provide the capital required for the completion of the line from Namur to Arlon.

The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier arrived at Lisbon on the 30th ult.

Accounts from Jamaica of the 24th of July state that the smallpox continued to rage in Kingston, and, in consequence, the soldiers had been ordered to confine themselves to barracks.

Barbadoes letters of the 15th ult. mention the death of the American consul. A drought had prevailed for a fortnight, but the island was healthy.

STATE AND CHURCH.

HER MAJESTY'S CRUISE .- The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their four eldest children, embarked on board the Victoria and Albert on Monday evening, and on the Tuesday morning early and Albert on Monday evening, and on the Tuesday morning early got under weigh. The Vivid, steam-packet, leading; Victoria and Albert; Fairy, royal tender; Odin, 16; Barracouta, 6; Sampson, 6; Magicienne, 16; Retribution, 28; and the Black Eagle, Admiralty steamer. The royal squadron passed through Spithead at half-past seven, when the flag-ship Victory, in Portsmouth harbour, fired a royal salute, which the garrison battery of Ports-mouth took up. About balf-past five o'clock on Tuesday even mouth took up. About half-past five o'clock on Tuesday evening the cannon from the battery of Walner Castle signalled the arrival in the Downs of the royal squadron. Upon the whole of the fleet coming up they slipped anchor in front of the castle, where the Duke of Wellington is at present sojourning, and shortly after the Dank work but where the present sojourning and shortly after the Royal yacht had cast anchor, Prince Albert, accompanied by several members of the royal suite, came ashore in an open boat, and proceeded to Walmer Castle to visit the Duke. After a stay of some length the Prince Consort quitted the castle, and returned on board. The royal fleet then made preparations for passing the night (which proved pretty favourable) in the Downs. Wednesday morning broke with tempestuous symptoms, notwithstanding which, however, her Majesty gave orders to proceed, and the royal squadron weighed anchor about five o'clock. Shortly before six the whole fleet steamed off briskly for the shore of Belgium, under a royal salute from the guns of Walmer Castle. The Queen arrived in the Scheldt at a quarter past seven o'clock in the evening. Shortly after her Majesty's arrival at Antwerp, the King of the Belgians proceeded in his barge on board the Victoria and Albert, attended by his suite. His Majesty remained on board to dine with the Queen. Her Majesty landed on Thursday morning at nine o'clock, aud reached Luccken at eleven.

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A telegraphic despatch, dated Boston, July 29th, appears in the New York papers to the following effect: \rightarrow

"Captain Whalen, of the fishing schooner Flying Cloud, arrived at "Captain whalen, of the haning scuoter riving Cloud, arrived at Gloucester, frem the Bay of St Lawrenco, reports about 300 American vessels in the bay, and mackerel rather searce. Captain Laybold, of the brigantine Halifax, was in the bay, and informed Captain Whalen that his orders were to seize all vessels found fishing within the line laid down by the British Government. This line cuts off our vessels from fishing on the bright of the search of the search of the search of the british Government. by the British Government. This line cuts off our vessels from fishing on all the grounds except in the neighbourhood of Gaspe and Magdalen Island. The district from this line to the shore, in some places, is fifty or sixty miles. Another restriction has been placed on our vessels, in the shape of an anchorage duty of 6d. per ton in all the provinces. The fish-ing vessels have been obliged heretofore to pay a like duty at Chaso, and now they are obliged to pay this anchorage duty at the other provinces in addition, which is something never required before. The schooner Ge-neral Cushing, from the Bay of St Lawrence, arrived at Newbury port

" May 25, 1852.

"May 25, 1852. "My esteemed Sir—General—I embrace this opportunity to write you this letter. We inform you that we are exceedingly grieved in consequence of what we see with our eyes—that your Excellency fights with women and children, that is to say, wars with them; for where all were fighting it was against men. Women are always excepted, that is, according to the proclamation. We hope not that your Excellency will do the same [as Sir H. Smith and Colonel Somerset. We were in the neighbourhood of Bathwate. There we fought men that had count there we shot down. Bathurst. There we fought men that had guns; those we shot down-and these who had no guns we excepted. This is zecording to proclama-tion. And, furthermore, if your Excellency wishes to speak to us, it is practicable for you to speak with us, because our hostilities are distinct from those of the Kafirs. I, your servant, W. UITHAALDER."

CONVOCATION.—The Convocation of the Clergy of the province of Canterbury will not assemble until the day following the meeting of Parliament for the dispatch of business. The writs are returnable on the 21st inst., but the meeting will be prorogued on that day by the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in pursuance of the Royal writ.

1852.7

in the autumn.

of new fortifications.

and the arming of the recent augmentation of the infantry thereby and the arming of the recent augmentation of the infantry thereby provided for, may be distributed in equal numbers among the compa-nies of each regiment and depôt, and placed in the hands of the best

nies of each regiment and depot, and placed in the hands of the best and most experienced marksmen. An arrangement has been entered into with the Ordnance Department, by which the troops armed with

into with the Ordnance Department, by which the troops armed with these muskets will be placed in respect to practice ammunition on the same footing as Rifle corps, and allowed ninety rounds annually, two-thirds of which are to be issued in the spring and the remainder

Captain B. A. de to the troops in the western district of England, in

Major of Brigade to the troops in the western district of England, in succession to Captain Nelson, of the 40th. Captain C. W. Grey, of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary to Sir Charles Grey, Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica.

the capabilities of the Gambier and Captain Gordon, R.E., has been made survey by Captain Gambier and Captain Gordon, R.E., has been made from Littlehampton (Sussex) to Hurst Castle (Dorset), with the same

object. On Wednesday week a board of military and scientific (civil) officers, presided over by Colonel Sir F. Smith, Commandant of the

Royal Engineers in Portsmouth garrison, made a tour of inspection along the Gosport shore, with the object of selecting sites for a chain

though the bad sewers and water and air, and impurity in London

middle age do not escape. Diarrhœa was the cause of 213, cholera

of 21 deaths; 16 children and 5 persons above the age of 15 died of

of 21 deaths; 10 children and 2 persons above the age of the data of cholera; 192 children and 21 adults of diarrhœa; 16 of the cases of cholera occurred on the north, 5 on the south side of the Thames. In its leading symptoms the cholera which prevails at present differs little from Asiatic cholera, but it is in London less rapid in its course than Asiatic cholera : it is less influenced by elevation of soil, it al-

ways prevails more or less in summer, and comparatively few persons

are attacked ; hence it is a variety which, for the sake of distinction,

may be called summer cholera. Dr Macloughlin, an inspector during epidemic of 1849, requests the Registrar-General to call the at

the epidemic of 1649, requests the Registral-General to call the at-tention of medical informants to the importance of stating in all cases how long premonitory symptoms of the approach of cholera preceded the attack in its fatal form. No cases of diarrheea should be neglected in the present season. They should be immediately treated. Last week the births of 751 boys and 713 girls, in all 1,464 children, were registered in London. The average number in seven

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THE AMERICAN FISHERY QUESTION.

The increasing importance of the dispute between this country and the United States, and the uncertainty in which the question is at present enveloped, render it necessary that we should give as ample details on the subject as are attainable; we therefore subjoin not only the official documents which here here publiched in London, but only the official documents which have been published in London, but those features of the question which derive their interest from the view taken of it by the American press. Mr Webster's recent speech at Marshfield on the 25th ult. claims our first attention. The Hon. Mr Sprague, in his address to the United States Secretary, alluded to the responsible duties now devolving upon him with regard to the fisheries question; and Mr Webster, in reply, said :

in the antumn. MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Mundy, half-psy unattached, has been appointed Assistant Quarter Master General at Kilkenny, vice Colonel Johnson, who resigns that appointment. Captain E. R. Wetherall, of the Royal Regiment, has been appointed vice of Brigade to the troops in the western district of France det fisheries question ; and Mr Webster, in reply, said : "Mr Sprague has made allusion to recent occurrences, threatening dis-turbances on account of the fisheries. It would not become me to say much on that subject until I speak officially, and under direction of the head of the Gevernment. And then I shall speak. In the mean time be assured that that interest will not be neglected by this Administration under any circumstances. The fishermen shall be pretected in all their rights of property and in all their rights of occupation. To use a Marble-head phrase, they shall be protected, 'hook and line, and bob and sinker.' And why should they not? They employ a vast number. Many of our own people are engaged in that vocation. There are, perhaps, among you some who have been on the Grand Banks for forty successive years, and there hung on to the ropes in a storm and wreck. The most potent consequences are involved in this matter. Our fisheries have been the very nurseries of our navy. If our flagships have conquered the enemy on the sea, the fisheries have been at the bottom of it—the fisheries are where the seeds form from which these glorious triumphs were born and sprung. Now, gentlemen, I may venture to say one or two things more on this highly important subject. In the first place, this sudden interrup-tion of the pursuits of our citizens, which has been carried on more than thirty years without interruption or molestation, can hardly be justified by Secretary to Sir Charles Grey, Gorenner-Interner on Famarca. THE COAST DEFENCES. — A survey, under the Board of Ordnance, by Captain Fanshawe, R.E., and Captain Gambier, R.A., is now being made along the Sussex coast as far as Fairlight, to ascertain the capabilities of the several forts for the national defence. A similar of new fortifications. THE NEW NAVAL RETIREMENTS.—In accordance with the order in Council of the 25tb of June, 1851, Commander James Creagh (1827), 8. Ramsey (1828), E. W. Pilkington (1830), J. T. Warren (1833), R. Long (1837), and W. N. Fowell (1839), have been placed as Captains, and Lieutenants E. Robinson (1813), C. H. Kempthorn (1813), H. Cox (1815), W. Vicary (1815), and H. S. Burniston (1825), as Com-manders on the reserved half-pay lists of their respective ranks. Council of the 20th of units placed as Captains, As Ramsey (1828), E. W. Pilkington (1830), J. T. Warren (1833), R. Long (1837), and W. N. Fowell (1839), have been placed as Captains, and Lieutenants E. Robinson (1813), C. H. Kempthorn (1813), H. Cox (1815), W. Vicary (1815), and H. S. Burniston (1825), as Com-manders on the reserved half-pay lists of their respective ranks. HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—London is suffering from the same diseases as were noticed last week, and 1,124 deaths have been registered in the first seven days of August. The mortality is near the average of the first week of the month, on which 801 per-sons died in 1843, and 1.909 in 1849, when the epidemic of Asiatic cholera was so fatal. 656 children under 15 years of age, 299 men and women, and 165 persons of the age of 60 and upwards, died in the week; 597 were males and 527 females. It thus appears that though the bad sewers and water and air, and impurity in London

The entire has been to have the binder of the reason to have been and the binder of the reason to have been ano endom than to relax, in any way, their policy of restriction. The use which they have made, and will make, of the feeling produced by this 'untoward event,' is to get up a clamour against the proposed system of reciprocity of commerce, to some extent, between the United States and the British American provinces. * * The new Administration must have been perfectly aware of the construction which had been put upon the treaty by the previous Administration, and of the practical concessions in favour of our fishermen which had been in operation since 1845. Com-mon courtesy, it seems to us, required that the new Administration, before revoking these concessions, should have at least notified our Government fits invariant.

ture to inaugurate. 'Three marine miles of any of the coasts 'is a phrase that can bear but one sensible meaning, and that has the further advan-tage of having been sanctioned by the uninterrupted practice of thirty-four years. The construction propounded by the British Colonial Minister would exclude American fishermen from the enly fishing grounds that can repay them for their labour. From bays and indents not over six miles in width our people are of course excluded ; but where the waters exceed that width, whether they be called bays, gulfs, or indents, they have as much right to fish as in any other part of the sea. The opposite supposition is founded upon a perversion of words that may suit the exigencies of a minister or the wishes of drowsy colonists, but it can never receive the sanction of the English nation. Certainly it can never be tolerated by the Government or people of the United States. It is an infraction of our rights and interests to which neither the Government nor the people will submit. It does not follow, however, that the advancement of the claim on one side, or the rejection of it on the other, will necessarily embroil the two countries in the formidable difficulties for which some journalists would have us prepare. We have had more intricate difficulties with he same power without incurring the calamity of war, and there is not the slightest reason for apprehending a less fortunate result in the present case."

The 'New York Courier and Inquirer' thus expresses its opinion

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ANECDOTE RELATED BY GENERAL SIR ROBERT ARBUTHNOT .-In June 1804, when captain in a dragoon regiment and aide-de-camp to General Wilford, who was stationed at Falmouth, I attended him on an inspection of a yeomanry corps at Penzance. The day after the inspection, the general with a party proceeded to the Land's End on an excursion of pleasure; and, after taking refreshment at a house known by the name of "The First and Last House in England," three of the party, consisting of much Lightmann Cubit of the Royal of the party, consisting of myself, Lieutenant Cubit of the Royal Artillery, and a clergyman who resided at Mazarion, preceded the ethers; and, on arriving at the top of the slope reaching down to the extremity of the Land's End—on each side of which was a steep precipice-I perceived that the grass was short and slippery; and, dihough a dragoon officer, I did not think it prudent to ride down ; but my two companions being of a different opinion, did so, while I followed them leading my horse. After remaining a short time at the bottom, we mounted to rejoin the general; who had, with his party, reached the spot whence we had started, and were astonished— especially the general at the bottom of the hill and especially the general—at seeing me at the bottom of the hill and terrified at what afterwards occurred. Although I did not think it prudent to ride down, I fancied there could be no danger in riding up, and accordingly I mounted; but we had not proceeded far when my mare—a very spirited animal—became unruly, in consequence of the girths of the saddle going back, and she began to kick and plunge, inclining to the precipice on the right. Although in imminent danger, I did not happile. heining to the precipice on the right. Although in imminent danger. I did not happily lose my presence of mind, and I threw myself off when not more than four feet from the edge of the cliff. Mine was a hussar saddle, and the bridle having a whip at the end of it. I threw it over the mare's head, and was able to keep hold of it and to check her so as to prevent her kicking me. When she turned with her back to the cliff I let her go, and she fell down and was dashed to pieces, leaving me on the ground alone to the adge of the cliff. A person leaving me on the ground close to the edge of the cliff. A person went down in a basket and brought up the shattered saddle and bridle, which a saddler at Penzance begged me to give him that he might hang it at the door of his shop. Many accounts of the event were circulated, but this is the true one.—Dickens's 'Household Words,'

Cabinet the difficulties will be met in a proper spirit, and will find a peaceful solution, worthy of the two nations which hold in their hands the hopes and the destinies of the world."

The 'New York Herald' has published several belligerent articles from which we quote the following extracts :

The treaty by the previous Administration, and of the practical concession in havour of our fishermen which had been in operation since 1845. Com-mou courtes, it seems to us, required that the new Administration, befor-rof is intention. We do not mean by this that her claim in regard to bry hundreds of miles wide, if it is proper to call them hays, should or coul-the fair and obvious meaning of the treaty i and that the practical enforce is usurpation, to be met by such contervaling measures as we may judg our own interest demand. It is too late in the day for John to expect carry his points wild Jonathan by bullying. * * We can tell MP Bull that there is a large party in this countervaling measures as we may judg our own interest demand. It is too late in the day for John to expect carry his points wild Jonathan by bullying. * * We can tell MP Bull that there is a large party in this countervaling measures as we may judg of a safe as he will in the line of mutual restriction, even though it extends to absolute non-intercourse. And nothing is better fitted to promote the success of this party than the selfsh, graping, exclusive policy of the frotectionist Ministry of England, as evinced in the recent seizures of American fishermen, &c. We shall deem it fortunate if these movement do not prove fatal, for the present at least, to the project, which was sape parently on the eve of adoption, of reciprocal firse trade with the British provinces." " A common sense interpretation of the treaty of 1818, says : " A common sense interpretation of the treaty of 1818, says : " A common sense interpretation of the treaty of 1818 repuditate the compel the English Cabinet to abandon the exterme policy they now verse. " A common sense interpretation of the treaty of 1818 repuditate the compel the English Cabinet to abandon the exterme policy they now verse. " A common sense interpretation of the treaty of 1818 repuditate the compel the English Cabinet to abandon the exterme policy they now verse. " A common sense inte

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and immeasurable advantages which would follow, to us, to liberal prin-ciples, and to mankind at large, all suggest the justice and the sound policy of a war with England. Sconer or later such a war is inevitable; and better have it sconer than later. Now is our time. The fishery ques-tion affords the direct provocation—the cases belli. * * The Derby Ministry, as an expedient for home popularity, or, as we would term it in this country, as a movement for Buncombe, have been suddenly seized with the conviction that our Yankee fishermen are poaching upon the cod and mackerel of her Majesty's colonies; and that these intruders, to the num-ber of thirty thousand, representing a capital of from fifteen to twenty mackerel of her Majesty's colonies; and that these intruders, to the num-ber of thirty thousand, representing a capital of from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars, must leave, or be expelled, or submit to have their property seized and confiscated. This proceeding of the British Govern-ment is popular in the colonies, and will be popular in England, because it wears a bullying aspect towards the United States. • • • It may be the policy of the Derby Ministry, in league with the principle of legiti-macy on the continent, to curb the dangerous progressive spirit of 'Young America.' and to chasten it, in a lesson which will teach us that England is still the arbitrar among the nations of the earth, and the hreak water America, and to ensure it, in a loss of the earth, and the break water against the reckless innovations of 'the model republic.' So be it, then. The British nation, with twenty-two millions sterling, gold and silver, in The British nation, with twenty-two millions sterling, gold and silver, in the vaults of the Bank of Eugland, and Inflated with the recent gold dis-coveries and products of gold in Australia, equipped with the most power-ful steam navy in the world, and with but little employment for her army, except a war of territorial spoliation in India, and a similar war in South Africa, may even be disposed to push this fishery quarrel to an open rup-ture with the United States. Let it come. We are ready. Let us have all our difficulties settled in the lump, the affairs of the north-east coast, the north-west coast. Mexico, Central America, Cuba, and Hayti, all together. " * The struggle may shake this old beldamo carth like an earthquake; but, when we emergo from the smoke and dust of the conflict, the British North American provinces will be ours, their fisheries will be ours, Cuba will be ours, and he absorption of Mexico and Central America will be left wholly to our discretion. Such are the splendid fore-America will be left wholly to our discretion. Such are the splendid fore-shadowings of manifest desiny, and of a war with England. Let such a war be declared, and in six months we could muster a force of two hundred war be declared, and in six months we could muster a force of two hundred ocean war-steamers, and the most powerful and the swiftest on the ocean. In one month we could muster a well appointed and well-disciplined army of 300,000 men for the conquest of Canada; and, more terrible than this, with the first tap of the drum Ireland would rise from the dast, like a giant refreshed by sleep, and burning to average the accumulated wrongs of five hundred years, principal and interest. A hundred thousand fight-ing Irishmen from the United States would hasten across the sca to aid their countrymen in wiping out the disasters of the Boyne, Vinegar hill, and Slievegammon. The result of such a contest as this would not only give ne acclusive accumulation of North America, but would dismember and and Slievegammon. The result of such a contest as this would not only give us exclusive occupation of North America, but would dismember and fiberate at least a portion of the United Kingdom itself. Let, then, Mr Webster stand firm. Let Congress sustain him; the people will back them up. Let it be understood that the rights of our fishermen, as they have enjoyed them from the treaty of 1818 down to this day, are to be conceded, and unconditionally conceded, at the risk of war. Possibly England may risk it. If so, let us have a war with England."

NAVAL FORCES OF AMERICA .- In the 'New York Herald,' received by the last arrival, we find, in an article on the probabilities of war, a statement of the means of defence possessed by the Americans against the aggressive and threatening attitude of the British fleet : "For immediate service in the fisheries, the following vessels, if so ordered, can arrive off Halifax, as here given. The steam-ship Mississippi, 10 guns, Captain W. J. M'Cluney (detached from Japan expedition for the present service), is lying in the port of New York, fully ready for sea, with officers, men, provisions, coal, and ammunition on board, waiting final orders to sail. Her battery is eight medium 32-pounders, and two long 120-pounder pivot guns, throwing shot or paixhan shells of two feet and a half circumference. The Mississippi can arrive at Halifax direct by the 2nd of August. — The steamer Saranac, Commander G. J. Pendergrast, 6 guns (probably long 24-pounder paixhans), flag-ship of Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, commanding the home squadron, she is lying at Philadelphia, officered, manned. provisioned, coal. &c., on board, fully ready for sea (said to be ordered to Boston and Bay of St Lawrence immediately). If ordered, can be off Halifax by the 2nd of August .- The sloop-of war Albany, Commander Charles T. Platt, stated 20 guns, carries 24 (size not mentioned), just arrived from sea, at Boston, belongs to the home squadron, is fully prepared for any service, and said to be ordered to sail in company with the Saranac, under command of Captain J. C. Long. She can, if ordered, arrive off Halifax on the 2nd of August .- The sloop Decatur, Commander William Green, stated 16 guns, carries 20, sailed on the 24th of July, from New Orleans, ordered to New York, may arrive here by the 6th of August ; she may be provisioned and despatched the next day, and arrive off Halifax by the 12th of August. She belongs to the home squadron. - The steamer Fulton, Commander T. G. Benham, 5 guns, very powerful engine, and fast vessel, well adapted for towing, is in commission as a cruiser in the home squadron; last heard from at Pensacola, where she probably is now—if ordered, can be at the fisheries by the 10th of August.—The steamer Vixen, Lieutenant Commanding William Smith, 3 guns, belongs to the home squadron, lying at Norfolk, undergoing slight repairs; can, if ordered, sail on the 30th of July, and reach Halifax on the 8th of August on the 8th of August. Steams slowly, but excellent for coasting service; did good service in the gulf of Mexico during the war.-The sloop-of-war St Louis, 22 guns, was ready for sea at Norfolk on the 26th inst. ; had taken in powder, &c. ; understood to be waiting orders to sail for the fisherles ; can arrive there by the 5th of August .- The specting that arm of the sea (guarded as it was by his lordship by brig Porpoise, 10 guns, Lientenant Commanding E. R. Thompson, just an insertion of our rights over the whole bay). remains where it was. The disputed interpretation of the technical terms of the treaty of ast of Africa, at New York, is rea arrived from the for as and can be provisioned and despatched to-day ; and arrive at Halifax by the 5th of August, -Brig Dolphin (10 guns), under repairs at New York Navy yard; can be sent to sea by the 9th of August, and arrive at Halifax on the 15th.-Sloop-of.war Marion (16 guns [stated] carries 20), New York Navy yard, under repairs ; can be ready in eight days, and arrive in Halifax by the 15th of August. - Sloop-ofwar Oyane (22 guns), ready for sea, at Norfolk ; going into dry dock first; could sail on the 6th of August and arrive at Halifax on the 15th.-Steamer Powhatan, Captain W. Merrin (9 guns), preparing for sea at Norfolk; can be ready by the 5th of August, and reach Halifax by the 9th. She is second to no steam-frigate afloat for strength, efficiency, or beauty .-- It thus appears that we have available for immediate service, and can concentrate at Halifax. if so ordered, the following force : By Aug. 2, two stcamers and one sloop-of-war-total, forty guns ; by Aug. 8 (including the above), three steamers, two sloops-of-war, and one brig-total, 121 guns ; by Aug. 15 (including the above), five steamers, five sloops-of-war, and two brigs-total (12 vessels), 161 guns. There might be added to this force certain small resonance see from worther and ended to this force certain small revenue vessels from northern and eastern ports, which would swell up the force (though not proportionably to en it) to as many as 200 guns. The two steamships Fredonia and Relief are both in New York Navy yard; they carry 10 guns, are good sailors, and would be useful to supply coal to the steamers as well as for cruising. The above are all the vessels we have avail-able to place on the fishing coasts by the 15th of August; but they are enough, if despatched without unnecessary delay and as soon as each one is ready, to prevent the seizure of many hundreds of valuable fishing craft, to recapture some already taken, and, perhaps, by their energetic action, to deter the British cruisers from too great a precipitancy, which, once indulged in, war would become inevitable. We might thus gain time for diplomatic action or for future prepara

of maintaining the long-admitted rights of our fishermen to the colonial part taken, when Colonial Minister, by Lord Derby (then Lord waters from which they are now to be expelled. * * * * Let us have a war with England. The time is propitious. We have provocs-tions enough to impel us, inducements enough to tempt us; and the sure and immeasurable advantages which would follow, to us, to liberal prin-tiones and to menkind at here all emerges the interest the interest manner. In 1841, the American Minister at our court interest. The contest will be brought (Lord Palmerston), complaining of the authorities of Nova Scotia for After the death of Mr Granger was known in Durit be a close on the secret secret and to menkind at here all emerges where the secret secret is a secret secret and to menkind at here all emerges and the sure and to menkind at here all emerges and to menkind at (Lord Palmerston), complaining of the authorities of Nova Scotia for having seized a number of American vessels, which were fishing within headlands, but yet at a greater distance than three miles from land. This complaint was referred to the law officers of the Crown, who gave their opinion in favour of the colonial (and perfectly plain) construction of the treaty of 1818, that the prescribed distance of three miles from land was to be measured from headlands, and not from indents of the coasts in the bays. The American Minister continued to reiterate his remonstrances till 1845-the epoch at which Lord Aberdeen communicated to Mr Everett "the important information that this Government had come to the determination to concede to American fishermen the right [the word is the American Minister's] of pursuing their occupation in the Bay of Fundy." With national alertness Mr Everett pressed for the extension of the same concession to all the other bays on the coast, as the same principle would apply to all equally. The Government was disposed for further concession, but, Lord Stanley having first referred to the colonies whose interests were affected by them, the following correspondence took place :

"Extract of a despatch from Lord Stanley to Viscount Falkland, dated

May 19, 1845. "Her Majesty's Government having frequently had before them the complaints of the Minister of the United States in this country, on account of the capture of vessels belonging to Fishermen of the United States by the provincial eruizers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for alleged infractions of the convention of the 20th of October 1818, between Great Britain and the United States L have to account lordship that after Britain and the United States, I have to acquaint your lordship that after mature deliberation her Majesty's Government deem it advisable for the interests of both countries to relax the strict rule of exclusion exercised by Great Britain over the fishing vessels of the United States entering the bays of the sea on the British North American coasts. I have to request that your lordship would inform me whether you have any objection to offer, on provincial or other grounds, to the proposed relaxation of the construction of the treaty of 1818 between this country and the United States.

Lord Falkland's reply to this despatch requested time for the consideration of a question of so much importance, but he shortly after. wards transmitted a report from the Attorney General of Nova Scotia on the matter, strongly objecting to the proposed relaxation, with the additional expression of his lordship's conviction that "such a relaxation of the trenty of 1818 as is apparently contemplated by Lord Aberdeen would, if carried into effect, produce very deep-rooted dissatisfaction both here and in New Brunswick, and cause much injury to a very large and valuable class of her Majes y's subjects." Deputations from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were afterwards received by Lord Stanley at the Colonial office, and the result was that the Peel Government determined not to make the concessions demanded,

and despatches were accordingly sent to that effect to Lord Falkland and Sir W. Colebrooke. In the despatch of Lord Stanley to Lord Falkland, dated Downing street, Sept. 17, 1845. the former says : "We have abandoned the intention we had entertained upon the subject, and shall adhere to the strict letter of the treaties which exist between Great Britain and the United States relative to the fisheries in North America, except in so far as they may relate to the Bay of Fundy, which has been thrown open to the Americans under restrictions. In announcing this decision to you, I must at the same time direct your attention to the necessity of a scrupulous observance of those treaties on the part of the colonial authorities, and to the danger which cannot fail to arise from any strained assumption of the power of excluding the fishermen of the United States from the waters in which they have a right to follow their pursuit.

VIEW OF THE AMERICAN DISPUTE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT PAPERS .- It is not worth a war of arms; all its advantages may be much better secured by a war of bounties; and of such imposts and pro hibitions as can be enforced without violence. . . The most effectual retaliation will be, however, the revival, by bounties, of the British fisheries not only in the American waters but upon our own coasts. As the letter of the Earl of Dundonald proves, it is not by the intrusion of foreigners that our North American fisheries have been destroyed, but by the bounties with which foreigners have promoted their rival trade, while we, acting under the advice of Political Economists, have, by withdrawing bounties, destroyed our fishing trade ; as, by withdrawing protection, we are in a rapid progress to the destruction of our farmers. . . . Trust to bounties and protection, and in the long run you must win. But what will the Political Economists say? We care not what they say ; we are prepared to answer them with the refrain of the Spanish patriot's song, "Tragalo perro," "Gulp it, cur," and you have much more to swallow.--Standard.-The 'Morning Herald' has the following statement, which we suppose is intended to be received by iet readers as "from authority." "In reference to a question which naturally at this moment absorbs the public attention oth in England and in the United States the facts are as follows : Her Majesty's Government have made no new claims on the United States, and have withdrawn no concessions made to that Govern-ment. No renewal of the long-vexed question respecting the Bay of Fundy has been mooted. Lord Aberdeen's concession of 1845, re-

After the death of Mr Granger was known in Durham, some influen. After the death of all changes in communication with Sir George Grey, tial electors put themselves in communication with Sir George Grey, but in consequence of previous arrangements the right hon, baronet declined having his name put in nomination, otherwise the seat would

IRISH CONSTITUENCIES, - A correspondent of the 'Times' commends to the attention of the Minister-whoever he may be-that shall con. fer on us the blessing of a new reform bill the following election

- Athlone-Keogh, 87; Lawes, 10.* Cashel-O'Brien (Sir T.), 60; M'Garel, 19. Ennis-Fitzgerald, 59; Mahon, O'Gorman, 46.
- Mallow-Norreys, Sir D., 59 ; Eustace, 44.
- New Ross-Duffy, 81; Lambert, 36.

I know not whether in all or any of these cases the poll was brought to an untimely close by the resignation of one of the candidates, but if the above figures give us a fair specimen of the electoral force of these constituencies, I would ask on which of the two grand principles, intelligence or numbers, do they claim the right of sending mem bers to the Imperial Parliament ? Proud, indeed, must be the 81 of New Ross of their privilege of sending over to us such a veritable spoke in the legislative wheel as Mr Duffy, to neutralise, it may be, the vote of the noble Lord for London, and through him the wishes of the 5,537 who elected him; but, as they cannot expect this feeling to be shared in by the rest of the nation, they need not be surprised if the question be mooted-how many London electors are equal to one New Rossian?

No DERBYITE .- Plymouth, August 9, 1852.-Sir,-You designate me as "a Derbyite who has renounced Protection." I beg to inform you that I am an anti-Derbyite, and have always been a thorough Free-trader. May I request you to correct the mistake. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. P. COLLIER. --- [We are happy to insert Mr Collier's letter. We have reason to believe that the list, which, as we stated, was copied from the 'Daily News,' contained other similar inaccuracies.

NEWARK ELECTION. - Sir, - Scarce any of the London papers seem to have a right understanding as to the political bearing of our two representatives, John Henry Manners Sutton and G. B. H. Vernon, Esqrs. Almost all seem to agree on one point-that Mr Sutton is Derbyite, and last week you placed his name under the head of "Derbyites who have not renounced Protection." In one sense this is most true-Mr Sutton never was a Protectionist, it therefore would be a most difficult thing for him to renounce it. In the South Notts election of 1846, if you refer to the papers of that period, you will find that he seconded and was one of the firmert supporters of the Earl of Lincoln (the present Duko of Newcastle) a Free-trader, against Mr Hildyard, a Protectionist ; and even on the hustings he promised to give his support to any well-devised motion which might be brought forward in favour of Vote by Ballot, unless the present corruptions and evil practices at elections could be otherwise remedied; whereas Mr Vernon, although a staunch Free-trader, is entirely opposed to the ballot. I sincerely hope to find this mistake rectified in the next week's 'Examiner.'-I am, sir, your most humble and obedient ser-vant, AN ELECTOR.-Newark, August 9, 1852.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PATENT RIGHT .- The following correspondence has taken place between the Presidents of the Royal Society and the Royal Academy and Mr Talbot, the patentee of the art of photography upon paper, with the view of definitively settling a question of con siderable interest to artists and amateurs of photography in general

London, July, 1852.

Dear Sir,-In addressing to you this letter, we believe that we speak the sentiments of many persons eminent for their love of science and art. The art of photography upon paper, of which you are the inventor, has arrived at such a degree of perfection that it must soon become of national importance; and we are anxious that, as the art itself originated in England, it should also receive its further perfection and development in his country. At present, howover, although England continues to take the lead in some branches of the art, yet in others the French are unquestion-ably making more rapid progress than wo are. It is very desirable that we should not be left behind by the nations of the continent in the im-provement and development of a purely British invention; and, as you are the possessor of a patent right in this invention, which will continue for some years, and which may, perhaps, be renewed, we beg to call your attention to the subject, and to inquire whether it may not be possible for you, by making some alteration in the exercise of your patent rights, to obviate most of the difficulties which now appear to hinder the progress of art in England. Many of the finest applications of the invention will, land, it should also receive its further perfection and development in this obviate most of the difficulties which now appear to hinder the progress at art in England. Many of the finest applications of the invention will, probably, require the co-operation of men of science and skilful artist. But it is evident that the more freely they can use the resources of the art, the more probable it is that their efforts will be attended with eminent success. As we feel no doubt that some such judicious alteration would give great satisfaction, and be the means of rapidly improving this beauti-ful art. we hege to make this friendly communication to you in the full conyou, in the full conful art, we beg to make this friendly communication to fidence that you will receive it in the same spirit-the improvement of Rosse.

art and science being our common object. To H. F. Talbot, E.q. F.R.S., &c., Lacock Abbey, Wilts.

C. L. EASTLAKE.

[August 14.

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1818 remains where it was. All that has been done by the Government is to strengthen our squadron on the coast of Newfoundland. Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to defend a right which the United States do not, and never did, dispute-namely, that of retaining exclusively in our possession the water within three miles of our own shores from the encroschments of both French and the American fishermen ; and the American vessel, the Coral, alluded to, was seized within a quarter of a mile of our own coast. Our squadron is now no larger than the French one on the same coasts."

ELECTION PROCEEDINGS.

THE BERESVORD BRIBERY CASE .- The legal gentlemen engaged in preliminarily investigating the charge of bribery at the late election in the borough of Derby, have, it is said, obtained a great deal of important evidence—among other things a number of letters from the Secretary at-War, in addition to the one already before the public, intimately connecting him with the recent corruptions, and evidencing a very close intimacy between himself and Frail of Shrewsbury. The evidence to be adduced before a commission of inquiry will unfold many interesting facts, not the least interesting of which will be the manner in which the doings of the corruptionists were brought to To show that no efforts calculated to frustrate the " knavish tricks" of their opponents were spared by the Liberals, we may observe that detectives from London, obtained at their instigation, were in the town, both during the election and for a week previous, disguised as commercial travellers, and were located at the hotels selected as head-quarters by the Tory party. Most of the men employed in bribing the electors were strangers from Nottingham and Liverpool, but chiefly from the town last named, where it is believed they had We might thus gain time for diplomatic action or for future prepara-tion. By the 20th of August the above force can be increased by the addition of five frigates, carrying 332 guns, besides smaller vessels, as will be shown in the next article on this subject." OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—The 'Globe' has published a part of the official correspondence which had not previously been made known in this country. "These documents," says the 'Globe, '" show the direct been practising their nefarious arts for some days previously in favour of Messrs Turner and Mackenzie. Mr Foreshaw, Mr Horsfall's soli-citor, has been endeavouring to get up a counter case, but without

Lacock Abbey, July 30.

Lacock Abbey, July 30. My dear Lord Rosse,—I have had the honour of receiving a letter from yourself and Sir C. Eastlake respecting my photographic inveation, to which I have now the pleasure of replying. Ever since the Great Exhi-bition, I have felt that a now era has commenced for photography, sait has for so many other useful arts and inventions. Thousands of persons have now become acquainted with the art, and, from having seen such beautiful specimens of it produced both in England and France, have naturally felt a wish to practise it themselves. A variety of new applica-tions of it have been imagined, and doubtless many more remain to be discovered. I am unable myself to pursue all these numerous branches of the invention in a manner that can even attempt to do justice to them, the invention in a manner that can even attempt to do justice to them, and, moreover, I believe it to be ne longer necessary, for the art has new taken a firm root both in England and France, and may safely be left to take its nearest the lower of the lowers In taken a firm root both in England and France, and may safely be left to take its natural development. I am as desirous as any one of the lovers of science and art, whose wishes you have kindly undertaken to represent, that our country should continue to take the lead in this newly-discovered best thing I can do, and the most likely to stimulate to further improv-ments in photography, will be to invite the emulation and competition of onr artists and amateurs by relaxing the patent right which I pessess in this invention. I therefore beg to reply to your kind letter by offering the patent (with the exception of the single point hereafter mentioned) as free present to the public, together with my other patents for improv-and has still thirdeen years unexpired. The exception to which I refer, and which I am desirous of still keeping in the hands of my own licenses, is the application of the invention to taking photographic portraits for sale to the public. This is a branch of the art which mut necessarily be a com-paratively few hands, because it requires a house to be built or sitered as paratively few hands, because it requires a house to be built or altered on purpose, having an apartment lighted by a skylight, &c., otherwise the portraits cannot be taken indoors, generally speaking, without great diff-culty. With this exception, then, I present my invention to the coustry, and trust that it may realise our hopes of its fature utility. Believe me, &c., H. F. TALBOT.

The Earl of Rosse, Connaught place, London.

* Mr Lawes has written since to the 'Times' to state that the poll was stopped on his part at an early hour in the morning up n his op-ponent refusing to state his qualification, which accounts for hesmall number polled.

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How the di in the 'Times of the Ministr to be got from it in measures The Standa writers is as

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Latest Intelligence.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1852.

learn that the Burmese made a second attempt to retake August of the Bombay missing steamer.

A telegraphic despatch from Brussels, dated yesterday, announces that her Majesty Queen Victoria had received the corps diplomatique at the Palace of that capital, and would leave to-day for Antwerp at three in the afternoon.

The Paris ' Moniteur' of Thursday announces that the President's journey to the south will not take place before September 15.

The reports of the Great Western and North-Western Railway meetings disclose the important fact that a proposition has been manimously made by the North-Western to the Great Western Board for an amalgamation of the two companies ; with the further suggestion that " the Midland Company be invited to concur in the arrangement generally in manner and in terms to be settled in the arrangement generally in the Great Western has, it seems, with them." To this proposition the Great Western has, it seems, given a very cautious reply. First of all it says that the propo-sition comes rather late to be really useful now that the Compa-nies have in their rivalries spent millions that an union some years ses have in their rivaries spent minious that an union some years so would have saved; next it is of opinion that amalgamation is not the best manner of settling present disputes and contests; thirdly, it doubts whether Parliament would sanction such a junction ; fourthly, it argues that the money terms of amalgamation cannot be fairly fixed until the traffic of its new lines be tested ; and, lastly, it has its fears whether negotiation on the subject may not damage its Parliamentary case for legislative sanction to those

Shrewsbury arrangements, wherehy it still hopes to reach the Mersey and compete for the Liverpool traffic. The 'Seotsman' says : "We regret to learn, and to announce, that Mr Macanlay's health is not yet in such a state as to permit the hope of his being able to address his constituents on an early day.

A letter from St Petersburg, 31st ult., states that the projected line of communication by steamers with Hull and Grimsby had been under consideration, and was likely to be soon carried into effect. A company was to be formed for the purpose under the authority of the Government.

Ten more prisoners implicated in the Stockport riots were tried yesterday at Chester, but the proceedings were not brought to a close when the reports left that city. There were fifty witnesses to be heard for the defence.

A most extraordinary case of libel was brought before the sitting magistrate at Bow street yesterday, the person charged with "composing, printing, and publishing" it being Lord Frankfort, who already enjoys no very enviable notoriety, and the person libelled, Lord Henry Lennox ; several other gentlemen were also, it appears, included in a variety of libellous publications selleged to have been issued from the same source. Owing to the length of the proceedings we are unable to give the details at present, but as the case is adjourned till Tuesday next we shall return to it. In the meantime Lord Frankfort has been ordered to enter into his own recognisances in 5001 to appear on Tuesday.

How TO QUOTE FAIRLY .- The Standard, in a discourse on honesty in public men, supports its argument by quoting one of the leading articles in our last publication. Here is the quotation as given by the Standard :

"A minister must be what they call in America a smart man, that is, one who "A minister must be what they call in America a smart man, that is, one who is a no wise nice about his means to amend, and whose mode of success is by hook or by creak. One of the greatest recommendations that a minister can have now, is the oplaion that he is willing and ready to throw his friends and party over-bard. This is a treason acceptable to an indescribable degree How the dichonest sympathies and cravings have been regaled by the articles in fits Times." This train of reasoning, and vein of morality, have, it must be observed, had he sanction and encouragement of the gentlemen commonly described as the Machester School; and people have been in that academy taught to rejoice at the opportunity of having dealings with the receivers of stolen goods. Would not any one that had not seen last work's Kraminer, take for

SHIRE AND YORKSHIRE, &c.

The following statement is made by a correspondent of the 'Times':-By the Bombay overland mail of the 5th of July we manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, are learn that the Burmese made a second attempt to retake Martaban on the 26th of May, but were driven back. On the 3rd of June, Pegu was taken, and its fortifications de-stroyed by a detachment of the force under General God-stroyed by a detachment of the force under General God-win. Our loss was very insignificant. By the steamer which arrived from Rangoon on the 21st of June, with dates of the 20th, all was quiet, and the troops enjoying dates of the 20th, all was quiet, and the troops enjoying dates of the 20th, all was quiet, and the troops enjoying dates of the 20th, Exchange, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1%d. No news dates of the softh, an ince 2s. 1d. to 2s. 13d. No news and other kindred institutions, not only in second or third class towns whatever had heen received at Alexandria on the 7th of but even in remote villages and hamlets ; and the good wrought by such means has been pleasingly shown in the recent elections throughwhatever had bombay missing steamer. August of the Bombay missing steamer. Accounts from Madrid state that M. Bertram de Lys has been named Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of the Marquis of Miraflores. M. Bertram de Lys is succeeded in the Home Department by M. Ordonez, Civil Governor of Madrid. A telegraphic despatch from Brussels, dated yesterday, A telegraphic despatch from Brussels, dated yesterday, peace. Look back upon the electioneering excitements of the past few weeks, and not even an assault has occurred. Parties have been ranged against parties: warmth and enthusiasm have been displayed by the opposing electors in favour of their respective candidates; but the elections have closed, as all English elections should terminate, in good humour and perfect cordiality. For these gratifying facts we are indebted in no slight degree to the healthy state of the trade and manufactures since 1848 ; and the cause of that commercial and

and manufactures since 1848; and the cause of that commercial and manufacturing prosperity may be readily traced to the liberal trade policy of the lamented Sir Robert Peel, and especially to his abolition of the corn laws. The Earl of Derby, as a native of Lanca-shire, cannot be ignorant of these facts; nor can he be uninformed of the greatly improved condition of all classes of the working people in the manufacturing districts. That improvement refers to their social as well as mental condition, to their dwellings their furniture, their clothing, and their recreative enjoyments. But a few years have passed away since the food of the operative classes few years have passed away since the food of the operative classes was coarse, if not unwholesome, and scanty ; their cottages were cold and cheerless; their furniture comprised scarcely any article of comfort or convenience; and their clothing so bare and wretched that the condition of the pauper was superior to theirs. Now, let any impartial man inspect the dwellings of the working population, and contrast their comforts with their modes of life so recently as in 1847 and backwards for a quarter of a century. Oatmeal porridge and heavy wooden clogs were the signs of their condition; while bare-footed children, clothed in rags, with famine stamped on their tiny faces, flitted about the cottage door or miserable damp cellar. But now, good wheaten bread has taken the place of porridge ; beef. mutton, and well-fed bacon, with abundance of potatoes and vegetahles, gladden the social board; wooden clogs will soon become an hies, gladden the social board; wooden clogs will soon become an historical curlosity; and flithy heaps of ordour with foctid ditches, sending forth their poisonous exhalations among the dwellings of the poor, are succeeded by cleanliness and good drainage. All these are "facts worth knowing," and Lord Derby's Government would do well to investigate them thoroughly. The condition of the operative classes in the north of England has not, however, reached perfection. Their is much evil yet to be corrected, especially in reference to education ; but it is satisfactory to observe the growing interest among all sects and parties in the actual work of conveying sound and useful In his report for the year 1850, remarks, "I am happy to add, that in all parts of my district I have found the higher classes at least beginning to understand better the education question, and to take a warmer interest in it. Men's friend seem more prepared than I ever remember before, nay, or even anxious, for some great developement of the present meagre and tantalising state of popular educational. The Factory Act of 1844, compelling children under thirteen, who labour in factories, to attend school for half the day, has whorked well, according to Mr Kennedy's report; and the increasing feeling among the operatives themselves in favour of mental instruction. will still more energetically push forward the ark of knowledge till its treasures are communicated to the remotest parts of the manufacturing districts. I refer to these important points, that Lord Derby may know that the men of the north " are up and are doing ;" and, if he will condescend to view them as Sir Robert Peel, fortunately for his political reputation, once did, when he cheapened the poor man's loaf and extended the range of his social comforts, he may possibly live to share in that eminent statesman's well-earned renown. The above remarks will receive further illustration from the annual statesment made on Wednesday last, at Bolton, in Lancashire. by Mr Farnall, the Poor Law inspector of the district. In addressing the board of guardians he said.—"The commercial district which he had the honour to inspect (including Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Stockport) was one of the most important, the most wealthy-he would not say the most intelligent, because that might seem illiberal-in the kingdom. It was a perfect hive of industry, and it was, indeed, most gratifying to find that year after year the people were improving in their moral and social position. Since 1848 there had been a decrease of pauperism in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire to the amount of 80,000 persons, which, West Riding of Yorkshire to the amount of 00,000 persons, which, calculated at 31. 7s. 6d. per head, represented a saving of no less than 268,0001. per annum. This was a large amount to be saved ; but, in-dependently of this, it raised these 80,000 poor persons from the degradation of pauperism to the position of independent labourers. Whether, therefore, they looked at this result in a moral point of view, or as one affecting the ratepayers, it could not fail of giving the highest satisfaction." . . . " and here he would take upon him-self to say that the poor were as well taken care of in Lancashire and self to say that the poor were as wentaken care of in Dahoasine and the West Riding of Yorkshire as in any part of England. In his opinion, three hours' cultivation daily was sufficient for the poor children in the workhouse. Their muscular strength should be at-tended to and developed, and they should be sent into the world fitted to maintain themselves as independent labourers. There were 30,000 of these children in one workhouse, of which number 10,000 The decision of the second developed, and they should be sent into the work of the work of the second to the second to

STATE OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF LANCA. | far, that the improvement in the condition of the people was owing to an abundance of employment, good wages, and the low price of provisions."

SIR JAMES BROOKE.

A correspondence between the Governor of Labuan and the Governor and Presiding Judge of the Court of Singapore, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 20th of June last, has just been delivered, and was yesterday published in the 'Daily News.' "We must say," observes the 'Daily News, 't it is as extraordinary a correspondence as ever took place between two such functionaries. The interference of the governor of one colony with the judicial appointments of another is unprecedented ; the dictatorial tone adopted by Sir James Brooke towards a governor every way his equal, and quite independent of hlm, is insolent and presumptuous in the ex-treme; and Sir James's expectation that a judicial officer was to be disgraced and displaced upon his ex parts statement, without any in-quiry being instituted, or any opportunity of defence afforded to the accused, evinces utter ignorance or utter disregard of the first princi-ples of equity and fair-play." The correspondence opens with a letter from Sir James Brooke to Lieut. Col. Butterworth, the Governor and Presiding Judge of the Court of Singapore, calling his attention to the recent appointment of Mr Woods, the editor of the 'Straits' Times' newspaper, to be Deputy Sheriff of Singapore. Sir James commences by stating that he is aware the appointment was not made by Col. Butterworth, but that he permitted the nomination of Woods by the sheriff, and that it would have been invidious had he refused to sanction the nomination without some specific proof that Mr Woods was an unfit person to hold any public situation whatever. Sir James then stated that Mr Woods comes under this denomination ; a statement grounded upon charges relating to the expedition up the Kaluka river, for the suppression of piracy in Sa-rebas, advanced by Mr Woods in the 'Straits Times' newspaper, as editor of that journal.

editor of that journal. "The charges," says Sir James, "bronght forward so distinctly by Mr Woods are of such a nature, so deeply affecting the character of the officers of her Majesty's service, of the officers of the Hon. Company's steam-vessel Nemesis, and of the other gentlemen present, that the only alterna-tive is to pronounce the persons engaged in the expedition to be murderers and felons, or the deputy sheriff of Singapore to be a gross slandercr. Al-though these statements have been repeatedly pronounced false, although publicly challenged to give up his infamous informant, the deputy sheriff has declined doing so, and has thus made himself responsible for the false-hood and infamy of being the promulgator, if not the inventor of these mostrous calumnics."

He then proceeds to say :

He then proceeds to say : "Your Honour, and the judges associated with you on the bench, are aware that the criminal law affords no redress for this heinous moral of-fence; and I would be clearly understood that my objection against this appointment is not urged on the ground of personal injury, but on the broad principle that a man notoriously and absolutely violating the obliga-tions imposed by society and the precepts inculcated by religion, cannot be permitted, under any circumstances, to fill a respectable public office, with-out danger and disgrace to the government under which he serves, and the community in which he lives. The charges of murder and felony publicly advanced by the deputy sheriff against his fellow-cltizens, must, by the first principles of equity be held to be false until they be proved, and it is left for society, and for government as the organ of society, to mark its sense of a heinous deviation from the path of rectitude, and a glaring out-rage on public morals." rage on public morals."

Sir James Brooke declares that Mr Woods did not receive the in formation contained in his editorial article from any source on which an honest man ought to have relied; he infers that Mr Woods inan honest man ought to have relied; he inters that Mr Woods in-vented the falsehood which he promulgated as truth; and he con-siders "the moral delinquency " of Mr Woods "so serious and so apparent" that, after offering a few remarks (which we spare the reader), he leaves the principle for Col. Butterworth's consideration, and for that of the other judges of the Court. Having expressed the "principles" which he holds, Sir James publicly denounces Mr Woods with

"Wilful, malicious, and unretracted falsehood, in having charged her Majesty's officers and the officers of the East India Company with know-ingly invading the peaceful marts of commerce, and slaughtering the innocent inhabitants; with being principals or accessories in the death of four prisoners, 'at first treated in a friendly manner,' and afterwards 'treacherously set upon and brutally murdered;' and with a felony in al-lowing an elderly woman and her two children to be retained by their na-tive captor, or, in other words, with having reduced these persons to the condition of slaves."

He "publicly brands " Mr Woods with these and other " malignant falsehoods," and appeals to the judges

"In the name of religion, of virtue, and of public morality, solemnly to weigh the consequences of retaining in a court of justice a vicious and de-graded servant, publicly branded, as I have branded the deputy sheriff, with falsehood and with infamy. I appeal to the caurt over which your honour presides to mark its sense of such unheard-of, such unprecedented social crimes, and to rescue the community of Singapore from the conta-mination of such an example."

A variety of rainor reasons for the sub-sheriff's dismissal are added to these brandings and denunciations, chiefly turning upon the fact that Mr Woods is both the editor of a newspaper and a govern-ment official, and that his actions in the exercise of those two func-tions are "insepsrably combined."

"I can imagine," he says, "no danger more imminent to the adminiz-

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Would not any one, that had not seen last week's Examiner, take for granted that the "train of reasoning and vein of morality " condemned us had reference to dishonest reasonings in the Times? Would any one believe it possible that the passage thus garbled by the Standard's full stops and asterlsks should in the original stand thus ?

How the dishonest sympathies and cravings have been regaled by the articles in the 'Times' exhibiting in such licety colours the duplicity and faithlessness of the Ministry! The reflection in many quarters has been "Something must be to be got from such men. As office is their only object, they will pay for keeping it in measures of popularity." This train of reasoning and vein of morality, &c. The Standard ought really to remember that honesty in public

writers is as much to be desired as honosty in statesmen.

A BRADLE ON BALLOONING.—A singular case was heard by the Juge de Paix, of Villejuif, near Paris, last week. A bailoon from the Hippodrome had come down near Villejuif, and considerable distance in damage had been done to the crops for a considerable distance, in consequence of their having been trampled upon by a great crowd of curious persons who rushed to the spot. The aëronaut offered to pay any damage caused by the descent of the balloon, but the occupiers of the lance of the balloon but the spot. of the land demanded an Indemnity for what had been done by the crowd. The answer to this was that the ascent had been authorised by the policy of the polic by the police, and that the aëronaut was responsible only for what The police, and that the aëronaut was responsible only for when damage his balloon had caused, and not for that caused by the tres-pass of persons over whom he had no control. They had violated the law, and should be made to pay the consequences. The juge de Paix said that the question was one which demanded reflection, and he would take a month to consider his judgment. The justice-room was much growned and any state of the was much crowded, and amongst the audience was the beadle of the was much crowded, and amongst the audience was the beadle of the church, who seemed to excite the complainants to persist in the de-mand, and gravely asserted that ballooning ought to be stopped, for wherever a balloon fell it brought with it a poisonous air, which affected the land, and rendered it for ever unproductive. He de-clared that the land of Labruyère, near the spot where the balloon of H. Poitevin fell two years ago, had produced nothing since. Most of the peasants listened to him as a oracle, and seemed to place implicit belief in his assertion.— 'Galignani,' tration of justice, than combining the base calumniator, the violent politi-cal partisan, and the newspaper editor in the person of a judicial servant, who is expected to discharge the calm and dispassionate functions of an office under the Court."

Sir James concludes this letter by observing that "the principle at issue is of vital importance," and in his regard should be maintained as "a sacred duty."

as "a sacred duty." "The inclosures in this letter consist merely of an extract from the 'Straits' Times' of May 23, 1849, and letters and affidavits from different persons declaring that they did not supply the information to the editor of that journal. The only thing remarkable in these documents is the decla-ration of Mrs Catherine Wright that—' though I have not myself read the 'Straits' Times' newspaper, I do most firmly believe every statement set forth therein relating to the proceedings in the Kalpka and Serebas rivers which is in any degree derogatory to the character of Sir James Brooke, to be false and calamnious." This, says the 'Daily News,' is a thorough-going witness indeed.

scever. Your Honour, in stating that without other proof of the voluntary affidavits and the charges contained in my letter, it would be impossible for the Court consistently to comply with a request to remove a public officer, must surely have totally mistaken the question at issue. I have made no request to the Court, but I have stated that an outrage on public morals has been committed by the appointment of Mr Woods to be deputy sheriff. The voluntary affidavits are not intended to be proofs offered, but statements to show the extent of infamy, already sufficiently knewn and sufficiently public. If we discard these extra-judicial affidavits, the fact remains that Mr Woods is the editor of the 'Straits' Times' newspaper, and is the author, or the original promulgator, of alanders as infamous as ever disgraced a man."

He then gives his own view of "the real question under discus sion ;" it is thus stated :

"A systematic course of shameless defamation has been pursued in the 'Straits' Times' for three years, and is rewarded with public office, where public office was never conferred before. I must repeat, therefore, that it is separating government from morality, and bestowing the emoluments of office as the wages of sin. Mr Woods is bound to prove what he has advanced; if he does not prove it, he is infamous and degraded in the eyes of every upright man." " A systematic course of shameless defamation has been pursued in the

In the same strain as that which characterises the previous citations from his letters, Sir James Brooke inveighs against the "moral turpi-tude, not to be excused," which incapacitates a man-and Mr Woods in particular-for public employment; says that it is on the score of "religion, virtue, and morality" he interferes against this "news-paper editor;" and returns to the charge, already made, that

"If the deputy sheriff be the editor of the 'Straits' Times, that the conclusion is unavoidable, and the Court should hold him guilty. If he be not the editor of that newspaper, or if he can prove his charges, then the Court is bound to affirm his innocence, but a middle courso cannot be consistent with justice, as on one hand or the other a wrong is per-

After stating what his own course would be while discharging his duties of Governor of Labuan and President of the Court established in that island, Sir James concludes as follows, by reserving to himself-

"Such future measures as he may deem necessary to establish the vital principle of the moral responsibility which the Government of Singapore owes to society, and to absolve the public service from the imputation cast upon it by the appointment of a notorious slandsrer to be deputy-sheriff and messenger of the Insolvent Court."

Col. Butterworth, in closing the correspondence, states that the judges adhere to their original opinion, " that there is not sufficient before the Court to warrant its interference," and to the threat con-tained in the last paragraph in Sir James's letter he replies:

"I refrain from making any comments on the tone of your Excellen-cy's communication, or on the threat you hold out to the Court, as the whole correspondence will be forwarded to the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control, for the information of her Majesty's Government, and to the Government of India, by the Hon. the Recorder and myself respectively." respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

WOOD ENGRAVING .- The wood engraving class of the female students of the Metropolitan School of Practical Art is about to be reorganised and removed from Gower street to Marlborough house and to be placed under the direction of Mr Thompson, who certainly and to be placed under the direction of Mr Thompson, who certainly ranks among the very first of the European engravers on wood. Instead of meeting only twice in the week for two hours, the class is to meet dally (except Saturday) for three hours, and an effort will be made to render the instruction as efficient as possible. The great defect among our wood engravers is their inability to draw. It will be a principal object to cure this, and we understand that no pupil will be admitted into the class who cannot give proof of an ability to draw well from solid forms. The fees hitherto have been merely nominal, but will hereafter be raised to a point some-what more nearly approaching the value of the instruction afforded

The class will commence its operations the first of next month. A PARTY OF PLEASURE FOR AUSTRALIA.—Among the passengers who went out to Australia in the mail steamer Formosa, which left South-ampton on Saturday were two gentlemen of that town, who went out her on pleasure, and intend returning to England immediately e of the gentlemen took his wife with him; the other only made One of the up his mind to go in her a day or two before she sailed, and as soon as he did so he went and pald his ninety guineas for a first-class berth. Fancy men going on a pleasure trip to the antipodes, and getting to the end of their voyage in ten weeks 1 The fact just mentioned is of considerable significance, as it shows that people are beginning to think that a voyage to Australia is no very great effort after all. Next year, when the Australasian and Pacific Company's steamers begin to run between Panama and Sydney, a man with a six months' holiday and 300% in his pocket may go round the world and live splendidly the whole of the way. BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—The parish baths in St James's were

only opened in June; but their success was more prompt than that of any of the previous establishments of the same kind in other London 1st and 2nd class; and conveniences for the washing and drying of linen. In some weeks the weekly receipts have approached 80%; and the number of baths has exceeded 6,400 ! This rapid success shows how much such an establishment was wanted in that populous district, and ought to stimulate all the backward parishes in London to under-take similar good works, the moral and material benefits of which en-inestimable; while the cost in the moral and material benefits of which en-inestimable; while the cost in the moral and material benefits of which en-inestimable; while the cost in the moral and material benefits of which en-take similar good works, the moral and material benefits of which en-inestimable; while the cost in the moral and material benefits of which en-inestimable is the moral and material benefits of which en-inestimable is while the cost in the moral and material benefits of which en-inestimable is while the cost in the moral and material benefits of which en-inestimable is while the cost in the moral and material benefits of which en-inestimable is while the cost in the moral and material benefits of which en-inestimable is while the cost in the moral and material benefits of which en-ing the moral and material benef

TOWN AND COUNTRY TALK.

A veteran, named Smith, died at Bushey, Hertfordshire, on his birth-day, August 4th, aged ninety-seven. He was formerly a soldier in the British army, and was present at the battle of Bunker's hill, June 17th, 1775.

During a heavy thunder storm at Manchester on Tuesday, four workmen, who were employed on some cottages in the suburb of Clayton, were killed by lightning.

On Saturday the extreme sentence of the law was carried into effect at Armagh gaol on Francis Berry, convicted at last assizes for being accessory in an attempt to murder Mr Meredith Chambre, of Hawthorn hill, in this county.

The Government have commenced inquiries, through the Poor-law Commissioners, respecting the progress and extent of the blight which has already produced such havoc in the potato crop in Ireland. The Postmaster-General has issued a notice to the effect that he is

resolved to remove from the service any officer who, after this notice, shall be proved to have solicited from the public any Christmas gift or other gratulty whatever. The cattle market in the Lower road, Islington, was offered for sale

at Garraway's on Monday, at 45.0001., but it was bought in at 52,0001., the sum offered not being sufficient to satisfy the demands of the

At the Edinburgh Jury Court, on Wednesday week, Mrs Janet Donald obtained a verdict of 100% for herself, and of 200% for her children, as compensation for the death of her husband, who had been killed in the pit of the Barton's-hill Coal Company, at Dykehead, owing to the unsafe condition of the pit, in which the deceased was engaged as a collier.

It has been stated in the daily papers that the Lady Montagu con-vict ship had gone to Portland to ship convicts for the penal settle-ments of New Zealand. This was a mistake, inasmuch as there are no penal settlements in New Zealand ; and, consequently, no convicts are transported there. The Lady Montagu is destined for the colony of Van Diemen's Land.

Fletcher, the eighth man suspected of being concerned in the late highway robberies at Leeds, is now in custody. His statement im-plicates all the seven men who have been committed for trial at the assizes at York.

Mary Robins, sentenced to death for the murder of her child by throwing it into a coalpit, has been reprieved, and her sentence com-muted to transportation for life. The grounds of the commutation are that the convict was of feeble mind.

The electric telegraph is now complete to Plymouth. By the agency of electricity a "National Time," Greenwich time has been adopted in the towns near all the trunk lines in the United Kingdom, with the exception of those near the Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, and South Devon railways. If Bath, Bristol, Exeter, and Plymouth were now to adopt Greenwich time, the uniform time system would be complete.

Lady Ernestine Edgeumbe, the only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgeumbe, had the misfortune last week to fall on the slope of the terrace at Cotele, and broke her arm just above the wrist.

The magnificent statue of the late Sir Robert Peel at Leeds, by Behnes, will be publicly inaugurated on the 20th inst. The com-mittee have determined to invite the presence of several eminent men. including the present Sir Robert Peel, Mr Frederick Peel, and the literary executors of the distinguished statesman whose fame the statue is intended to perpetuate.

A project has been started for the erection of a Crystal Palace in The site proposed is the Sydney Gardens : the eastern side of the open space has been chosen with the especial view of preserving the central avenue. Messrs Fox and Henderson have agreed to erect the building, and render it fit for use, in twelve weeks from the day of its commencement.

The notorious Johnny Broome, who it appears bolted from Lewes after the late trial, has been captured in Brussels by two police officers who were sent there from Tunbridge Wells.

On Sunday morning one of the most extensive fires that has occurred near London for a considerable time past broke out at the Tottenham Mills, the result of which was their total destruction. It is thought that not less than 2,000 quarters of wheat were consumed, besides 200 quarters of rapeseed, nine cisterns full of oil, and several tons weight of cil-cake, and an immense stock of seeds.

The Earl of Selkirk has been appointed keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, in the room of the Earl of Stair, resigned.

The extensive works of the Great Western Railway Company, intended to form their permanent station at Paddington, are just ap proaching completion. The terminus, hotel, and approaches to it will, in commodiousness and extent, exceed that of any other railway. The style of the terminus itself is a counterpart of the late Crystal Palace, and the hotel in its dormitory department is to make up 150 beds.

The emigration movement is beginning to tell. At a fair held recently in Wiltshire where labourers are hired, there was a great

Griffiths was supposed to be actually ill, she was at once placed under Griffiths was supposed to be actually in, she was at once placed under the doctor's care, and he had no reason to suppose that his recom-mendations were not attended to. Now, the complaint was, that although it might be perfectly true that the girl was placed at once although it might be perfectly true that the girl was placed at once under the physician's care, yet that his directions, with regard to treatment, were not obeyed. Dr Chapman, however, thought they were obeyed, and he had access to the child as often as he might judge necessary. The complaint under which the child was then labouring was scrofulous ophthralmia. One of the great points made against the defendants was, that after seeing Dr Chapman she constantly confined in dark rooms. It turned out that it made against the defendants was, that after seeing Dr Chapman she was constantly confined in dark rooms. It turned out that the doctor, very properly, had ordered her to be kept in darkened rooms for the sake of easing the strain upon the eye. The child mistock a remedy for a punishment. She was also allowed to go up to town, first, with the curre although not without difficulty and, second at remedy for a punishment. She was also allowed to go up to town, first, with her aunt-although not without difficulty-and, secondly, in company with a priest belonging to the convent, to consult Mr Alex-ander, the famous oculist. Dr Street, too, was called in by the superiors to advise upon the case. Altogether, it is too monstrous, in the face of such positive evidence, in one direction, to expect us to credit a parcel of trumpery charges to the effect that water had been mixed with the beer which was ordered for the child by the doctors; that the nuns only now and then administered the physic which had been prescribed for her, and other matters of the same sort. The that the nuns only now and other matters of the paysic which had been prescribed for her, and other matters of the same sort. That the girl Henrietta Griffiths was not a favourite is clear enough, but there is nothing in the evidence to show that the superiors had conducted themselves with intentional cruelty or neglect. They were most certainly entitled to the verdict in their favour which the most certainly entitled to the verdict in their favour which they ob-tained from the justice of the jury." On the motives which led to this trial, the 'Daily News' makes the following remarks :---" In the first place, the case was brought into court under false pretences. No reasonable person, who has dispassionately read the proceedings, can for a moment believe that the girl Henrietta Griffiths, or her nonappearing uncle, or absconding aunt, were the spontaneous movers in the matter ; or that to recover damages for the girl's lost eye was the the matter; or that to recover damages for the girls lost eye was the real end aimed at. They have been encouraged and supported by parties whose object was to expose abuses which they believe to exist in the nunnery system. This raising of a feigned issue—for it was no better—in order to obtain a verdict of a jury that might be turned to other account would, in the most favourable circumstances, have been unwarrantable trifling with the time of the court. But when the evidence is examined, it really requires a large stretch of charity to suppose that any third party could conceive it sufficient to substar tiate the case. And in connexion with this must be kept in view two rather remarkable facts. In the first place, the aunt of the girl Griffiths, upon whose evidence a good deal depended, was not subpoenaed. It is alleged, indeed, on the part of the prosecution, that as it was understood she would attend, the formality was though unnecessary. Such a plea on the part of professional men is utte inadmissible. The omission to subpona this witness does look like Connivance at her evasion. Again, the endorsing of the names of Cardinal Wiseman and Dr Achilli on the same subpona, does look very like a gratuitous insult-corroborating the suspicions that the whole turn of the proceedings excites as to underhand 'maintenance. Mr Montagu Chambers tried to explain this away by stating that six witnesses having to be summoned for the prosecution, four were put in one subpœna and two in the other. This only makes matters worse. Since there were two subpœnas, common civility required that Cardinal Wiseman and Dr Achilli should not be put in the same one. The conjunction of their names was simply a piece of vulgar bravado. It does not appear that Dr Achilli could give any evidence about the matter, or that there ever was any serious intention to subpone or examine him." Respecting the evasion of the citation by Cardinal Wiseman, we quote what was said on the subject by Chief Justice Jervis: "It was his painful duty (said he), in the last county where the assizes were held, to observe with some degree of severity upon the conduct of a clergyman of the established church, who had forbidden a person to appear as witness. He had expressed disapprobation-strong dis approbation-of that conduct, and the same measure of censure he thought Cardinal Wiseman was deserving of; because it was the bounden duty of every man not to set himself up as a judge of whether or no he could assist in the administration of justice, but to be obedient to the process of the law, even although it might be inconvenient to him, and though he might think he knew nothing of importance

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connected with the case."

THE MODERN CINDERELLA. - At the Marylebone Office, on Thurs day, Captain Shepherd, R.N., residing at Woodbine cottage, Ealing, attended in support of a summons which he had taken out sgsinst David Hart, 4 Edward street, Hampstead road, for unlawfully detsining a portmanteau, two hats, a cap, and other articles belonging to him (complainant). Mr Broughton (to defendant).—What are you? Defendant.—I am a "gent." (laughter.) Mr B.—Why do you detain these things? D.—I know of nothing more than the portmanteau, which I detain for money which I have lent to the capt at different times to pay for cigars, brandy, &c. I once had him before a magistrate at Brentford for stabbing me with a fork at Ealing, and for that offence he was confined; this proceeding, on his part, has arisen entirely through spite. He owes me lor., and he left the portmanteau with me as security for the debt. The fact is, your worship, he is mad, there can be no mistake about it. Complainant.—Mad, do you say? I am not mad. "When the wind is southerly I know a hawk from a hand-saw." Hem! Shakapeare! Mr B.—Have you any witness, Captain Shepherd? C.—Oh, yes; Mr B.—Have you any witness, Captain Shepherd? C.—On, yes, I'll call a lady, Mrs Hartley. Mrs Hartley, a stylishly-dreased woman, about thirty-five years of age, was then sworn. Mr B.—Ars you a married woman, ma'am, or a widow? W.—I am a widow, Sir. (She here drew aside her lace vell, and a face by no means unhand-some was fully exposed to view.) Mr B.—What do you know of this business, and where do you live? W.—I am living at the same house as Mr Hart. He is not the landlord. I know that the port-ILAW. THE INMATES OF THE NORWOOD CONVENT.—After three days' trial, at the case of Griffiths v. De l'Espinasse and another, to which we ad-d verted in last week's 'Examinet,' before it had been brought to a d close, was terminated on Saturday evening by a verdict for the de-fendants. We give a *resumé* of the case from an article on the sub-ject in the 'Times.' "The brother of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar—as it would appear from the summing-up of Chief Justice Jervis—has an illegitimate daughter, Henrietta Griffiths, who has now attained the age of fifteen years. Cardinal Wiseman, as a friend of the parties, undertook to look after the child, and, finally, caused her to be placed at a nunnery in which children are educated, which is known as the 'Convent of our Lady of Norwood.' In this esta-bliahment the young lady boarders are required to pay 302. per annum, the orphan inmates 122. The girl Henrietta Griffiths, on her first appearance of a strongly-marked scrofulous habit. She merery appearance of a strongly-marked scrofulous habit. She merery blishment the young lady boarders are required to pay 301. per annum, the orphan immates 121. The girl Henrietta Griffiths, on her first appearance at the convent in the latter end of 1849, hore every appearance of a strongly-marked scrofulous habit. She was, of course, placed in the orphanage class, and submitted to the same appear to us stern and harsh enough, but for the purpose of this inquiry we are bound to restrict ourselves to the one point—were they or were they not so harsh and so strict as to be absolutely prefu-dicial to health? On this point we have the positive evidence of Dr Chapman, the medical attendant to the establishment, that in his opinion all the children at the Norwood Convent were remarkably healthy—and that not one death had occurred since his connexion with the establishment. This is the general statement. With refer-ence to the particular case, we find that as soon as Henrietta

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while the cost is nothing; for Government lends the inestimable; money required for building, &c., and principal and interest are gradually replaced out of the surplus of receipts over current expenses. No populous parish in the kingdom, town or country, ought to be satisfied until it possesses an establishment of baths and washinghouses

FRENCH THEATRES.-The cause of the ruin of nearly all the persons who are rash enough to undertake theatres in France, is plain enough who are rash enough to undertake theatres in France, is plain enough to the meanest capacity. A per-centage of the gross receipts is officially impounded in each town where a theatre exists, for the benefit of the poor, or, more correctly speaking, of the local funds out of which relief to the poor is afforded. When theatres were limited in number; when subsidies and monopoly insured large profits; and before the licensing of the numberless café concerts, and other places of public amusement, —the directors could pay the tax and still thrive. The case is so much altered now, that in the years from 1839 to 1849, in Paris alone, thirty-six theatrical enterprises became bankrupt, owing to their creditors about 13,000,000 f., or above half a million sterling, which—curiously enough—was just the amount levied on owing to their creditors about 13,000,000f., or above half a million sterling, which—curiously enough—was just the amount levied on the Paris theatres during the same period under the name of the poor-tax. This state of things has of course caused many Parisian and still more provincial theatres to be shut up; and yet the Ge-vernment persists in refusing to abolish or reduce the tax. Da Nuwman's BEGING-LETTER.—A correspondent of the 'Daily News' says that a circular letter from Cardinal Wiseman was read on Sunday at all the Roman Catholic chapels in London, requesting the congregations to contribute towards the expenses of the late trial. The letter states that Dr Newman's expenses amount to 7,500L, and that of this 2,500L has been already collected.

MODESTY |

We quote an advertisement from yesterday's Times : THE GREEK SLAVE.—THE ENGRAVING of the BACK VINW of this beautiful STATUE is now ready for delivery at the publishers', &c. &c. &c.

found there concealed an Irishwoman. He drew her from her hiding place, and she was taken on the following morning before Colonel Colvin, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment under the Vagrant Act.

At Chester, on Thursday, seven of the prisoners indicted for participating in the late riots at Stockport, were brought to trial and found Guilty on the first and second counts. They were all Irishmen. No evidence was offered for the defence. Sentence was deferred.

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y do you the port-he cspisin e had him a fork at ing, on his s., and he Phe fact is,

it. Comhe wind is

akspeare !

-Oh, yes; ed woman, Ars you s ridow, Sir. ns unhand-u know of t the same t the same

t the portknow that

ou know of lir, for two

, hut I ran t ms often

He is a th him he

th him to wers from usintance. take a ride u at Hari's nce went to Of course

was never was so ex-enty dress? did you ge? i the course *Mr B.*— t been paid ndant Hart ething, but r of boots? gistrate. miss to Mr res guines? east Exhibi-fit the lady

elegant foot of any woman in England-Have you not, Mrs Hartley? elegant foot of any woman in England—Have you not. Mrs Hartley? The lady curtaseyed, and begged politely that she might be excused from giving a reply to any such question. Mr B.—You were not sublitted as well as the shoes, were you? (Laughter). W. (smiling). -No, Sir, indeed I was not. C.—The model of her foot, your ble is come to China, to let them see there what we Enclide -No, Sir, indeed I was not. C.—The model of her foot, your workhip, is gone to China, to let them see there what we English can do without the aid of bandaging and cruelly strapping up from infancy. Her foot is the most lovely thing you ever saw in your life. (Renewed laughter.) Mr B. was requested by the gailant captain (Renewed laughter.) Mr B. was requested by the gailant captain is satisfy himself thereof by ocular demonstration, but his worship had no inclination to do anything of the sort, inasmuch as the question at issue had nothing to do with the feet of which the lady was the proprietress. The magistrate toid the captain that according use the proprietress. The magistrate told the captain that according to his own witness's showing money had been lent to him by deto his own witness's showing money had been lent to him by de-fendant, in whose hands the portmanteau now was, and the "funny" case was decided by the summons being dismissed. The fair widow Hariley, whose fast are certainly of remarkably small dimensions, and who seemed to enjoy the thing amazingly, was "the observed of all observers" upon her making her egress from the court.

OFFENCES AND ACCIDENTS.

WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP .- Letters have arrived announcing WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—Letters have arrived announcing the melancholy loss of an English emigrant ship, the Trusty, of Scar-bolough, having on board nearly two hundred emigrants, off the hores of Cape Gaspe, while on a passage to Quebec. When the vessel struck, against the command of the master, one of the boats was lowered and cut away from the vessel. It contained in all, about twenty persons. An attempt was made to gain the shore, but, the boat was capsized by it before it had reached many yards from the week, and the whole of the helpless creatures perished. For eight hours the position of those on the wreck was one of great peril; the hours the position of these on the and it was expected every moment she would go to pieces. Soon after day had broken a schooner bore down to the spot, and, with the aid of the crews of two other vessels that came up, the whole that were clinging to the wreck were taken of in safety. Their luggage, however, was lost, for in a few days the resel broke up, and was a total wreck. The emigrants have since been forwarded to Quebec.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT STEAMER .- The inquest on the body of Mr Sard, who was drowned by the collission between the Ravensbourne and the Duchess of Kent steamers, on the 1st ult. was brought to a and the Duchess of Kent steamers, on the 1st uit. was brought to a close on Wednesday. when, after a great deal of technical evidence had been received, Mr Hine, solicitor, who attended on the part of the friends of the deceased, said it had been reported that the de-ceased had a considerable sum of money about him when he met his death. He was happy to be able to state that that was not the case, me this computer the lugare of Mr. Seed, considerable case, from this circumstance, the luggage of Mr Sard, consisting of a port-mantesu, &c., were picked up and conveyed to the Commercial Steam Packet Company's office. After iying there for some days the iugsage was opened, and several papers were taken out and dried, and then all put back again. Among these papers was an order for 50/. and two 10/. circular notes. He made no remark upon this, he believed it was quite right : but as both Mr Sard's and his address were among these papers, he thought it was somewhat supine in the ompany keeping all the iuggage by them for nineteen days without are communicating with the friends of the deceased. They were stified, however, that the deceased had no more money about him that these documents indicated. Mr Parkinson excused the company a the ground that they had no reason to believe anybody was drowned. They believed the luggage thus left in their office belonged wa living man, and under these circumstances they did not look at the papers. The jury then retired, and after being absent for an hour and a half, returned the following verdict :---" That the deceased, Join Sard, came to his death through an accidental collision between the Eavensbourne and the Duchess of Kent steam-vessels, off North-feet Point, on the 1st July, 1852." To this verdict the jury ap-pended the following note:---" The jury cannot separate without exressing their feelings in terms of strong condemnation, in conse-quence of the neglect of the owners of the Duchess of Kent not adverusing the property of the deceased, John Sard, in their custody, they having the the means of ascertaining the same by papers found in his luggage, which was saved from the wreck."

THE SIX-MILE BRIDGE AFFRAX.—The inquiry into the cause of the alleged riot which resulted in six men being shot by the military istill protracted. The evidence for the prosecution has all along tended to show that there was no disposition to riot on the part the people, and that the military fired without necessary provocation NAROW ESCAPE OF THREE ENGINEERS - On Monday three engineerin Woolwich Dockyard went on board the Widgeon steam-vesse to de some work about the boilers, and descended into the interio without having taken the precaution of ascertaining that the main have they entered was free of foul air. It was soon evident that or after the other of the three engineers had been overpowered by the the other of the three engineers had been overpowered by the full air, and fallen helplessly on the bottom of the boiler, and that into immediately taken out it would be impossible to save their ime. Highly to the credit of Benjamin Thompson, one of the con-rids at work at the time on board the vessel, he voluntarily offere to go down into the boiler and take up the engineers, which he did misted by his brother convicts, who all lent a willing hand, an ther repeated efforts, having to come up himself several times to ge fush air, he succeeded in bringing up the three bodies. One of the mineers was so far gone that there did not appear the slighter

THE EXAMINER.

1

esplanade, which at low water presented the appearance of a rough beach, and a large quantity of the piles at the Breakwater has been washed away. On the same day the Caroline of Ipswich, from Plymouth to Southampton, went on shore under Mount Edgecombe, and in a short time became a total wreck; the crew were fortunately and it a short time became a total wreck; the crew were fortunately saved. At Lymington the destruction of property has been serious; several elm trees have been torn up by the roots, and many houses have been nearly stripped of the tiles and a number of chimneypots biown down. A yacht and two merchant vessels (smacks) have driven on shore off the "Jack," and the sea breaks heavily over them (names unknown). A bile was charged in the effine (from Shoreham it unknown). A brig was observed in the offing, from Shoreham, it blowing heavily from the southward and westward at the time, but not having made her appearance afterwards great anxiety has prevalled as to her fate. In the Downs most of the vessels has prevailed as to her fate. In the Downs most of the vessels were riding with two anchors down, and yet drove considerably; some had to let go a third, and a few bore up for sheiter to Margate Roads. Three schooners were observed endeavouring to turn down Channel on the ebb from Bonchurch station, Isle of Wight; two split their head sails, and the other had them blown out of the bolt rope, and were obliged to bear up. The accounts from other places on the coast are equally disastrous, and the gale continues.

11.6 RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The 9 p.m. train from Southport, being behind time on Wednesday night, was proceeding at the rate of about sixty miles an hour, when the engine, on arriving near Crosby, bounded off the line, breaking the linking chain and running until it came in contact with a stone wall. The driver and stoker were thrown off, the former sustaining fractures of the ribs and other serious injuries, and the latter having one of his legs broken. None of the passengers were hurt.---On the evening of yesterday week an alarming accident occurred between Draycott and Borrowash to the alarming accident occurred between Draycott and Borrowash to the train which is due from London at Derby at 8.35. As the train was proceeding at its usual rate of speed the tire of the driving-wheel of the engine broke, and a portion of the disengaged tire striking against the body of the engine, knocked off what is technically denom-lnated the "clack-box" and the escape-tap, thereby causing two considerable openings into the boiler, through which the pent-up steam rushed with the wildest impetuosity, filling the passenger carriages with steam and occasioning the greatest consternation among the passengers. In this dilemma Kirk, the engine driver, being apprehensive of the engine running off the rails, and being at the same time unable instantiv to bring the train to a halt, got upon being apprehensive of the engine running off the rails, and being at the same time unable instantly to bring the train to a halt, got upon the step opposite to the broken wheel, intending to leap off in case of necessity. While so standing a sudden jerk, caused by the revolution of the imperfect tire against the engine, threw him from the step down upon the rails, and the train passed over him, fearfully crushing both his feet and ankles and breaking both the bones of each of his legs. The stoker also leaped or was thrown off, but fortunately escaped without further hurt than some severe contusions about the beed end force. escaped without further hurt than some severe contusions about the head and face. On being taken up poor Kirk was found to be in a sad condition. and bleeding profusely. It would appear that the Company have (in preparation for anything which may render them necessary) provided the trains with tourniquets; and two of these were applied to the limbs of the sufferer, by which means the hœmor-rhsge was stopped, and he was brought to the Derby Infirmary. A consultation of medical gentlemen was immediately cailed, and they agreed that the only chance afforded of saving his life was by ampu-tating both his legs, which was accordingly done, and with the most favourable results. favourable results. verag 100

THE ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN LINE, NEAR COVENTRY.—The adjourned inquest on the body of W. Floyd, killed on this line of railway on Tuesday week, has been brought to a close. The Coroner having stated that it was clear the train was upset by reason of the ash-pan separating itself from the engine, and becoming entangied with the wheels by which the carriages were thrown across the rails of the line .- After some further evidence had been taken, the fails of the intermetation of the further evidence that been taken, the jury returned the following verdict :--- "We are of opinion that the immediate cause of the accident was from the defective state of the straps of the ash-box, thereby causing the death of William Floyd; and we cannot separate without expressing our decided opinion that the inspection of those constructed engines should be made more minutely and more frequently, so as to ensure the safety of the public."

prices of Blocks, 4	Lailway Shares, &c.
An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th ending on Ssturday, t	ENGLAND. and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week he 7th day of August, 1852.
Notes issued 35,156,170	Government Debt - 11,015,100 Other Securities - 2,984,900 Goid Coin and Builion - 21,122,793 Silver Builion - 33,370
£35,156,170	£35,156,170
Aug 12, 1852.	M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.
BANEING DI	EPARTMENT.
Proprietors' Capital - 14,553,0'0 Rest - 2,255,396 Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt. and Dividend Ac-	Government Securities (in- cluding Dead Weight An- nuity)

SATURDAY MORNING, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols Do. Account 3 per Cent. Reduced 34 New Long Annuities Bank Stock . India Stock . Exchequer Bills . India Bonds	 991 - 99 993 - 998 995 - 100 103 - 103 67 - 68 223 - 226 74s77s. 87s903.	Belgian Brazil Danish Dutch 24 per Cent. French 3 per Cent. Mexican 3 per Cent. New Portuguese Converted Russian Peruvian Spanish 3 per Cent. Spanish 5 per Cent.	$\begin{array}{c} 95 & - 97\\ 101 & -103\\ 32 & - 34\\ 624 & - 64\\ 75 & - 75\\ 25 & - 25\\ 36 & - 37\\ 119 & -121\\ 100 & -102\\ 484 & - 49\\ 214 & - 22\\ \end{array}$

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES From the list of Messrs Holderness, Fowler, and Holderness (late Wolfe, Brothers), Stock and Share Brokers, 'Change allsy, Cornhill.

HARES.	BAILWATS.	12.00	The second	1.00	I PAID.	CLOSING PRICES.
£	ragesta Harry and Same and the		2 3 3	1911	8. 6	8 8
.6.8	Blackwall	1.			11.6.3	81 - 81
Stock	Brighton			-	100	105 - 106
Stock	Bristol and Exctor .				100	99 - 101
Stock	Caledonian				1(0	373 - 381
50	Chester and Holyhead				. 50	194 - 204
Stock	Eastern Counties .		•	•	20	
Stock	Edinburgh and Glasgow			•	100	$ \begin{array}{r} 60 - 64 \\ 78 - 79 \end{array} $
Stock	Great Northern		Incla		100	44 - 45
50 Stock	Great Southern and West	ern (tten	ma)	50 100	944 - 954
50	Great Western Hnll and Seiby				50	113 - 115
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshir				100	774 - 784
50	Lancaster and Carilsle				50	85 - 87
50	Leeds and Bradford .	955	1.15	10.3	50	109 - 111
Stock	London and North Weste	ern			100	1234 - 1244
Stock	Midland				100	71 - 714
Stock	Do. Bristol & Birminghan	n 6 pe	er Ce	nt.	100	148 - 150
Stock	Norfoik					42 - 44
Stock	North British	•			25	$ \begin{array}{r} 30 - 31 \\ 61 - 66 \end{array} $
50	Northern & Eastern 5 pe	er Cer	16.		50	
100	Scottish Central .				25 80	71 - 73 184 - 194
stock	Sonth Devon				100	68 - 70
50	South Eastern	•	•	•	50	37 - 374
Stock	South Wales	•	•	•	100	89 - 90
Stock	York, Newcastie, and Be	wick	•	1	100	681 - 691
25	Ditto Extensions		10		20	12 - 12
25	Ditto Preference 6 per Ce	nt.	1.11	22	10	74 - 74
Stock	York and North Midland		110	1	50	47 - 48
25	Ditto Preference 6 per Co				10	10 - 10
Calabina .				20	analt in dies	a C. S. American
20	FOREIGN.			100	20	134 - 134
20	Bonlogne and Amiens Dutch Rhenish		•		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
20	Northern of France .	1.10			16	254 - 264
20	Orleans and Bordeaux	1.18	201	101	ii	251 - 26g 216 - 164
20	Paris and Orleans .	1.1	8.0		20	54 - 56
20	Ditto and Rouen .				02	34 - 35
20	Ronen and Havre .			199	20	138 - 148
CONTRACTOR OF		and a		156	and the set	
	PUBLIC COMPANI				40	56 - 57
40	Australasia Bank . London Joint Stock Do.	•	• 1	•	10	18 - 19
100	Londou and Westminster	Do	•	:	20	32 - 33
100	National Provincial Do.		1	1	36	45 - 46
25	Union of Anstralia Do.	(all)	Cords.	1	25	50 - 51
-		20.0	1.82		A. EXCLOSION OF	
100	East London Water Work				100	153 - 155
rage	Grand Junction Do				41.13.4	66 - 68
100	West Middlesex Do			•	100	103 - 105
A TRACTOR	and the second second second				of an a state of the	
tock	East and West India Doch				Pain The Low of	165 - 170
tock	London Do		•		A STREET BALLEY	131 - 133 90 - 92
tock	St Katherine's Do	•	•		SALL ST SALES	20 - 22
	Importal Gas	1000	200	1	50	The second second
50	Imperial Gas Phœnix Do	1		:	49	26 - 27
50	United General Do.	1952	See.	1	50	22 - 24
50	Westminster Chartered D	0.			50	38 - 39
		R. M.	224	1	and the second of	in a second and second
00 .	Alliance Insurance .	· asin			11	221 - 231
50	Atlas	1 1. 2			5.10.0	18 - 19
00	Giobe Do		. 16		100	145 - 147
00	Guardian Do.			22	36	55 - 50

100 100 25

100

Stock Stock

100 100

£36,980,81

Hay

M. MARSHALI, Chief Cashier.

Trade and Commerce.

Smithfield Market, MONDAY.—The arrival of cattle and sheep from the titnent into the port of London during the past week has been rather large. Custom-house return gives 1,192 oxen, 404 cows, 641 calves, 694 pigs, 7,561 sheep, making a total of 10,492 head. The trade at Smithfield to-day moderately brisk for everything, aithough there was a good supply. Prices alned firm as quoted on Friday last.

Prices per Stone.								At Market.				h twind y
ef . al . nk . mb .	•••••		25 35 25 25 45	4d 2d 10d 6d 10d	to to to to	35 45 45 38 55	8d 2d 2d 6d 4d	Beasts Sheep Calves Pigs			Mon. . 4414 . 32,878 . 390 . 400	Fri. 660 9,478 520 322

FRIDAY.—The trade at Smithfield to-day was better for every kind of meat, and ices were somewhat higher. The improvement was owing to the damand being mewhat more active, whilst the supply was short. Everything sold by the close the market. The best quality of mutton sold at 4s. 2d. per stone of 61bs., and a finest calves went at 4s. 2d., being a rise of 4d. per stone. Lamb was firm at 10d. to 5s. 4d. per 61bs.

525

Two air, he succeeded in bringing up the three bodies. One of the engineers was so far gone that there did not appear the slightest respiration in his body for upwards of a quarter of an hour after he watchen out of the boiler. Fortunately, these men have recovered, and were able to attend to their work the next day. The heroic conduct of Thompson, who saved the lives of the three engineers at the risk of his own, is deserving of the consideration of her Majesty's stating him a free pardon, especially as he has already served two pars and four months of the period of seven years' transportation, is which he was sentenced by a court-martial for running away from the piquet of the Royal Artillery, in which corps he was serving at bemuds, and when re-taken, drawing his bayonet on his serjeant. auds, and when re-taken, drawing his bayonet on his serjeant.

SIVERE SOUTH-WESTERLY GALE IN THE CHANNEL. - Her Msjesty, a trassing the Channel on Wednesdsy morning to Antwerp, just accepted one of the most violent south-westerly gales that has been uptrienced on the coast for some time. Fortunately the Royal studen, which brought up in the Downs on Tuesday evening, re-stated at such an early hour on the following morning as to enable the Royal yacht to reach the entrance of the Scheldt before the gale time on with its full severity. The mouth and lower portion of the The on with its full severity. The mouth and lower portion of the Themes presented a formidable aspect, and it is some time since such the was observed with The presented a formidable aspect, and it is some time since such is a some time since such as a baseved rolling through the reaches. It is feared that the pid distryed all chance of recovering the wreck Renown, which his source on the Nore sand a few days since, the attack upon they to the Southend boatmen has excited as on much suffering as for the Channel. Several crafts lost their sails and anchors. The water the banks with great violence, and did mucid damage to pressed the Royal Pavillon Tavern, great mischief was occasioned the More suffering the way, and property to the extent of 200/, was marine as and a few days, and property to the extent of 200/, was marine disatrons accounts have been received from the away, and property to the extent of 200/, was a way tars, with a most tremondous see. At Weymouth the saw at a way tars, with a most tremondous see. At Weymouth the saw or the bay on Wednesday that it swept clean over the a was observed rolling through the reaches. It is feared that the

Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Ac-counts) Other Deposits Seven Day and other Bills - 3,823,713 - 13,885,973 - 1,432,737 £36,980,819

Aug. 12, 1852.

THE FUNDS.

THE FUNDS. MONDAY.—Consols for money opened at 99% to 99%, and closed at the latter price for the September account. In the Reduced Three per Cents. the dealings were at 101%; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. at 103% to 103%; Bank Stock left off at 228 to 231; India Bonds, 91s. to 94s. prem.; and Exche-quer-bills (March), 75s. to 78s. prem.; and (June) 70s. to 73s. prem. TURSDAY.—Consols for money opened at 99% to 99%, and they left off at 99% to 99%. For the account on the 8th of September, the last price was 99% to 99%. Bank Stock closed 227 to 229. The dealings in the Reduced Three per Cents, were at 99%; New Three-and-a-Quarter Cents, were at 103 to 100%; India Stock, 280 to 284; India Bonds, 91s. to 94s. prem.; and Exchequer-bills (March) 75s. to 78s. prem.; ditto (Jane), 70s. to 73s. prem.

WEDNESDAT.—Consols were operated in at 994 down to 984, showing an extre fluctuation of a per cent. They is to fis 1954 to 984. Reduced Three per Con-were operated in at 993 down to 994; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter 1 Cents. were done at 103 down to 1024; Long Ananities, 641 Exchequer-b March, 75s. to 78s. prem., ditto (June), 70s. to 73s. prem.; India Stock, 28 India Bonds, 91s. to 94s. prem.; Bank Stock declined 2 per cent., having bo lone at 225; but afterwards recovered to 228, and left off at 226 to 228.

THURSDAT.—The earlier hours of business wers marked by a further heavy 1 in the stock markets, from which there was only a partial raily. Consols fell 981, and after railying to 982, closed, as officially quoted, 984 to 983 for mone and 983 to 983 for the 8th September. After the termination of the official hor more confidence was shown, and prices were last called i higher than the abor rates. Reduced Three per Cents. were at 994 to 995 and the New Threes and Quarter per Cents. at 1023; Long Annuities, 1860, at 6 15-16; ditto for thir years, expiring in 1859, at 6 11-16; Bank Stock, 223; India Stock, 2794 280 prem.

13,790,720 13,790,720 10,736,634 12,115,995 - 317,470 Corm Market. -- Monday. -- Wheat: The arrivals are moderate, but the trade is steady at last week's prices. Barley is la cheaper. Oats of all kinds are la cheaper. Beans are steady. Peas: The white from the Baltic are selling at irregular prices. Flour : Retail sale at last week's prices.

	and the second		rer qr.	The Ball of Street Street		Fer qr.
27	Wheat, English	a second	. 405 498	Besns, English	 No. Contra	308 348
12	Foreign	905-60		Foreign	and the second	268 278
53	Barley, English		5 5	Peas, English	 	-1 -1
-	Forsign			Foreign	 16 1 m 10 m	31s 34s
8	Oats, English .	2 Martin	. 178 228		 	278 298
	Scotch	a state of		Ciover Seed	 AND AND AND	-1-1
20	Irish .			Fiour, English	per sack	
	Foreign .		. 178 208	Foreign	 per sack	298 348

FRIDAY.—The arrivals are short, except of barrel flour. When dearer than on Monday, and at Uxbridge market yesterday 58. w one very fine parcel of old wheat, which is a rise of 5s. to 6s. being quoted in the week. Barley is stendy—the probably spoil mach of the barley for maiting purposes. Oats are i of Archangels just arrived has been sold off at 17s., while another of was retailed at 18s. to 18s. 6d. Hour: The trade is very firm, and a 2s. to 3s. from the lowest point may be quoted—the top price about 24s. IMPORTATIONS een very gre

INFORTATIONS Into London from Aug. 8 to Aug 19, both inc.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Malt,	Flour.
English and Scotch Irish	Qrs. 2810 6480	Qrs. 220 2110	Qrs. 610 3640 11590	Qrs. 300	Sacka. 530 1400

Hay and Straw per load of 20 trans. . £3 12 01. to £4 5a. 0d. | Clover . £3 12a. 0d. to £5 5a. 0d. Straw . . . £1 5a. 0d. to £1 12a. 0d.

DAY.-Bate's West Hartley, 13s. 9d.-Holywell, 14s. Market, Fa Percy Hartiey, daw, 12s. 6d -- 1 sforth, 13s. 6d.--Lambton Primeres, Ias. 04. -- Braddyll. 12. 64. --Lambton, 14s. 64. -- Planmar, 14s. 64. -- itused 154. 34. -- Heagh Hall, 14s. 04. -- South Hartleyoc Thornley, 14s. 04. -- Seymour Tees, 14s. 34. -- Lands Marthyr and Cardin, 21s. -- Seymour's Harvey Col 18s. 94. Ships 65 market, 49. -- Sold, 11.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 10.

Tuesday, August 10. Partnerships Dissolved.-P. Clark, W. Kirby, S. Y. Hietit, and H. C. Nofit, Austinfriary, merchants-P. Clark, W. Kirby, and S. V. Hietit, Corfa, merchanis-B. Verity, W. Richards, and D. Williams, Cardif, sail maker-H. R., and H. Chamberlin, Jun, J. Smith, and W. S. Rackham, Norwich, wholesale ware housement; so far as regards H. and H. Chamberlin, Jun.-E. W. Tryon and D. Cutter, Reg. ent street, tailors-J. Sharp and W. S. Wiltelbaad, Manchester, core, be deferred and the street street, backbare, Norwich, wholesale ware housement; so far as regards H. and H. Chamberlin, Jun.-E. W. Tryon and D. M. Matertorf, Ashford, Derbyshire, marile matufacturers-II. Turner and G. Etod, Gainsborough, mercers-John and James Mercer, and W. Anderson, Clithe-kith, Gainsborough, mercers-John and James Mercer, and W. Honnan, Rochester, A. Koles, Ling street, C. Ganden Town, fret cutters-J. and W. Honnan, Rochester, the Hing street, C. ander Town, fret cutters-J. And W. Honnan, Rochester, A. Wurth, Liverpool hotelkeepers-T. Mills and J. Greave, Bakewell, Derby, hison, cabinet makers-J. H. W., and H. Norton, Carmarthen, brews-J. and P. Tyrreit, hison, cabinet makers-J. Holiman, J. C. Thomas, and H. Combes, Plymouth, Storet, S. Market Drayton, shoreman, W. Brend, M. Combes, Plymouth, Storet, S. Stealns, T. Howley, and T. Daries, London, wholesaie tea dealers-J. Gowerby and G. Muray, Jun., Chester-lestret, when merchants-H. R. Grahma to be they, Market Drayton, shoremakers-J. Hole, and J. Hoeson, jun., Royal Backrepts.-J. Keddel (and not J. Reddell, as before advertised) Graves-

Enokrupts.-J. Keddell (and not J. Reddell, as before advertised) Graves-end, Kent, brewer. [Mount, Clement's lane, City.-J. Heathwaite, New street, Covent garden, cheesemonger. [Ford and Lloyd, Bloomsbury square.-J. Winterbottom, Huddersfield, Yorksidre, spinner. [W. Barker, Huddersfield.-

GALLERY of BRONZES d'ART, comprising ALLERY of BRONZES d'ART, comprising M. Collas, from the chefs d'œurres of Antique and Modern Statuary in the Lourre, Maseum of Noples, British Museum, Galierie- of Florence, and Rome, &o. to which a Council Medal was awarded in the Great Exhibition; together with numerous articles of fine at and atility. in candelabras, clocks, vases, tashas, &o. -JACK SON and GRAHAM invite the attention of genitiemen of taste to this collection. Catalogues, with prices and marginal illustrations of the reductions, can be had on application, price 64, or by post one receipt of 13 postage stamps. Prices as in Paris, with duty and expenses only added.-37 and \$2 Oxford street.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

ON Monday, August S6th, and during the week the biply-successful new Drama, in three acts, called THE WHITING ON THE WALL. Principal characters by Messre Wright, O. Smith, Paul Bedford, Parselle, Worrell, Cullenford, C.J. Smith, G. Honey, and S. Emery I Mesdame Leigh Murray, Elien Chaplin, and Woolgar. To conclude with, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, THE WHECK ASHORE.

PATRON .- H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

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CREMORNE.-Admission, 1s.; Children, CKEMORNE. — Admission, 1s.; Children, Hait-price.—In consequence of the extraordinary sena-tion caused last Monday by Edward Boutheilier's intreptd Trapeze Performance, while traveling the regions of space, under the Royal Cremorne Bailoon, this daring Feat will be repeated for the last time on Monday next, August 16th, at Søren o'clock. Daily, endiess Amusements, Deveni, this great sprite; Franz de Baeh on the Globe and Wheel Accents; the Italian Brothers; Rochez the Clown, and his Comical Dogs; Vocal and Instru-mental Coucert; 'Acurine,' the Fairy Ballet; the Ethiopian Serenaders is tillaminations; unparalleled Pyrotechnies by Mortram, in connection with Pauline Violante's Rope Ascent; the Kafir Chiefs. On Thursday, August 19, First GRAND HIPPODRAMATIC

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Scotch Sequestration .- Jane Hastie, Carluke, Lanarkshire, innkeeper.

Friday, August 13.

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Dividends.-September 15, H. Evans, Ilchester, Somerselshire, carpenter-eptember 15, T. Hichens, Deven, timber merchant.

Certificate to be granted, unless cause he shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—September 4, W. Parsons, Nelson's place, Merton, Surrey, re-tailer of beer—September 8, J. Jones, Machen, Monno ulishire, coal owner— September 7, J. Dailow, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, cooper—September 7, G. W. Waiter and W. H. Waiker, Silverdaie, Staffordshire, slik throwsters.

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elected. General Meetings of the Members are held annually; to whom all and complete statements of the affairs and funds of the

full and complete statements of the affairs and funds of the Society are submitted, and by whom the divisions of the profits are from time to time declared. At the Annual General Meediang held on the 27th of April last, a dividend of 30 per cent, upon the current year's premium was awarded to all Members who had made the requisite number of payments on their respective Policies. By order of the Baard of Directors, E. R. FOSTER, Resident Bircetor, ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary. London, May ist, 1852.

ANDITEW FRANCIS, Secretary. London, May 1st, 1852. ANDITEW FRANCIS, Secretary. Life "Britannia Mutnal Life Association " is altogether distinct from, and independent of, the Proprietary Office trans-acting business under the name of the "Britannia Life Asso-ranne Company." The orly connection between the two establishments is, that their affairs are conducted on the same premises and by the same officers, by which means the entire disbursements of the Mutnal Association are reduced to a small per-centage on the receipts.

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when an additional Bonus will be declared. POLICIES RENDERED INDISPUTABLE. The Directors POLICIES RENDERED INDISPUTABLE. The Directors have arranged that Policies may, under certain conditions, be declared indisputable on any ground whatever, after being of five rears' endurance, and the Assured be entitled to travel or reside beyond the limits of Europe, without payment of extra Premium for such travellog or residence. ROBT. CH RISTIE, Manager. Table of Rates and Forms of Proposal may be had (rusz) on application at the Society's Office, 61 A Moorgate street, City. WILLIAM COOK, Agent.

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roceed to any part of the world. The usual commission allowed to medical men, solicitors, and

gents. In all cases where a medical report is given, the fee is paid by ae company. All policies indisputable, except in cases of frand. By order of the Board of Directors, LOUIS MORE, Manager.

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Moneys deposited with the Association, for investment, are exempt from liabilities on account of life contingencies, as well as the expenses of management, which are borne by the Life Department, in consideration of the business brought to it by investment transactions; therefore Depositors enjoy the entire

Births.—On the 7th Inst., at Wentworth Woodhouse, the Viscountes Millon of a son—At the Legation of the United States at Lima, the lady of the Hen.J. Randolph Clay, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, of a son—On the 7th Inst., at the Rectory, Great Stammore, the Lady Ellen Gordon, of a son—On the 6th inst., the Lady Rosa Greville, of a son—On the 3rd Inst., the Marchioness of Stat.

ford, of a son. Marriages.—On the 18th of March last, at Anckland, New Zealand, by the Rev. J. F. Churion, J. C. Blackeit, Esq., third son of the late Sir Edward Blackett, Bart, of Matson hall, Northumberland, to Emily Jane, second daughter of Malor Cockeraft, H.M. 58th Regiment—On the 11th inst., at Thames Diron, Sarrey, by the Hon. and Rev. Frank Sugden, John Turner, Esq., Captal, Diron, Sarrey, by lery, son of Lieutenant-General Charles Thrner, Colonel, 19th Regiment, to the Hon. Caroline Sugden, daughter of the Right Hon. the I ord Chancellor—On the 3rd inst., W. Stevenson, Esq., late Fusiller Gnards, to Marie Anne, eldest daughter of for Colonel and Lady Maria Saunderson—On the 7th inst., H. Maudier, Esq., to Jane Anne, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Savage, R.A.—On the 7th inst., T. de Winten, Esq., of Wallsworth hall, to Barbara, only daughter of W. H. Peet, Eaq., of Alex-more house, Gloucestershire—On the 4th inst., William Robert Finch Hatton, the Hon, F. A. H. Chichester, to Frances Marianne, eldest daughter of D. Tighe, Esq., of Rossana, in the connty of Wicklow.

of Rossana, in the county of Wicklow. Denths.—On the 11th Inst., at 103 Mount street, Berkeley square, Henry Wright, Esq., grandson of the late John Wright, Esq., of Kelvedon Hall, Eser, aged 35, R.I.P.—On the 11th Inst., at Chirk, North Waies, Joseph Fleicher, Esq., barrister-at-law, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, Hon. Secretary to the Stati-tical Society of London, &c.—On the 11th Inst., at her residence 40 Cambridge street, Hyde park square, aiter a long and painful illness, Sarah, the belored with street, Hyde park square, aiter a long and painful illness, Sarah, the belored with at Camden road vilas, J. Young, Esq., In the 84th year of his age—On the 6th Inst., at Stratford grove, Miss Lucy Court, aged 81—On the 7th Inst., at Church row, Hampstead, Elizabeth, wife of Sir F. Paigrave, uged 53—On the 10th Inst., at Ken-sington, the Right Hon. William Lord Kensington, in the 76th year of his age.

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By J. L. CURTES, Burgeou, 15 Albeinarie street, Fickanny entry REVIEWS of THE work. * Manhood, hy J. L. Curtis.-We agree with the anther that, so far from works of this class being objectionable in the hands of youth, or difficulties being opposed, every facility should be given to their elroulation ; and to strengthen our opialon we need but refer to the recent distressing events at our military and scholastic academics at Carshalton and Woolwich.-Naval sod Military Gazette, Feb. 1, 1951.--- We feel no hemistion in ay-ing that there is no member of society by whom the book will not hefe ind useful-whether such person hold the relation of parent, preceptor, or olergyman.-Sun Evening paper. Sold by Shawwood. Piner, and Co. 23 Pafernoster row 1, Hansay.

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Zealand, by the idward Blacket, ughter of Major tton, Surrey, by vai Horse Artil-Begtment, is the meellor-On the eldest daughter udsley, Esq., of Ayles-inch Hatton, to he 7 th inst., the D. Tighe, Esq.,

square, Henry don Hall, Essex, h Fletcher, Esq., ary to the Statis. et 40 Cambridge the beloved wife the 6th inst., at the beloved wife the 6th inst., at On the 6th inst., age-On the 6th inst., at Church n the 3th inst., at 6th inst., at Ken. eear of his age.

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ON SINGLE and MARRIED LIFE. "To be, or not to be, that is the question." By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. (1841), M.R.C.S. (1827), LA.C.

UNIOR SCHOOL, -- Under the covernment of the Council dis Coller. Head Master-THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M. Head Master-THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M. The Schold will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 21st of September. The Schold will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 21st of Schold will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 21st of the Schold will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 21st of Schold will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 21st of Schold will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 21st of Schold will open to Agent Schold will OPEN on the Christmas to Easter; and from Schold will part for each pupil is 18%, of which 62 are paid the rank part form. The hours of attendance are from a stars of Term. The hours of attendance are from a stars of Term. The charters past Three o'cock. The formous of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclu-te Dawing. (1824); 25 years Medical and Forensio Referes in these matters, Programme-Advent of Puberty and Corresponding Associations and Casalities of Single Life-Marriage and its con-siderations-Happy and fruitfal Alliances-Mode of securing them-Infelicitous and Infertile ones, their obviation and removal.

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Sow, than at any ether house in the world. **EMIGRANTS.—The amazing number of** applications at the Government offices, and the advanced rales charged for passage by private ships, seem impediments to your welfare. But there is one way by which you may at once remove the difficulty ; apply to E. Mosts and Sox for your Outfit, and for clothing required for your destination, and you will save more that the extra cost of your passage. Yet this is not all you will gain. For at E. Mosts and Sox's cheapness is associated with in the contry to which you engrate. Though thousands have made application to E. Mosts and Sox for Outfits, not one article thas been charged higher price on that account, nor has any mand be made, but they can hulfi if from their magnificent resources, accumulated by unequalted connections, unlimited with parfect experience in Outfitting, is arranged in a depart-met kent expressly for Emigrants; and at M. Mosts and Box's stabilisment, or at any of he branches (named below, Outfits may be procured at very considerably lower charges, and far better use that at any other house in the mirverse. The information relative to sailing of vessels, de. and full Lists of utility, may be had on application, or post free to any part of the kingdom.

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ments, as follow: London City Establishment {154, 165, 156, & 157, Minories; 83, 84, 85, & 86, Aldgate (opposite the Church) all communicating. London West End Branch {1, 2, and 3, Hart strest, all com-municating.

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 "In sumer to your inquiries respecting the Gutta Porcha Burger Pany Suctions I find that the watter has not affected in its least, although is will eat lead through in two years; when adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper and, much ester fixed, and a more perfect job.
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Minu-At the General Quarter Session of the Peace of our Lady the Queen, holden at the Sessions House on Clerkenwell Green in and for the County of Middlesex, on Thursday the first day of July in the sixteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, before Henry Morris Kemshead and Henry Warner Esquires, and others their Fellows, Justices of our said Lady the Queen, assigned to keep the Peace in the County aforesaid, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other Misdemeanors committed in the said County, and continued by several adjournments to and holden at the said Sessions House on Thursday the fifteenth day of July in the year aforesaid, before the said Henry Morris Kemshead and Henry Warner, and others their Fellows, Justices as aforesaid

Finans, Equire, John Blake Kirby, Esquire, and Charles Elliott, Esquire, Sir James John Hamilton, Baronet, William Finans, Equire, John Blake Kirby, Esquire, and Charles Elliott, Esquire, being Justices of the Peace for this County of Middeax, did, shortly before the General Sessions of the Peace holden in and for this County on Monday the 16th by depthe said Justices, and stating that the Parish of St Marylebone in this County would, in the opinion of the said back, form a convenient and a proper Division within and for which Special Sessions should thenceforward be held, 44 which statement act forth that the said Parish theory was within a Division of the same County, called the Holborn which a convenient and a proper Division within and for which Special Sessions should thenever ward be nets, which attement set forth that the said Parish then was within a Division of the same County, called the Holborn with the statement set for thick Special Sessions were then held, and that the said Holborn Division would be altered by with the said Parish into a new Division, and also set forth the names of the Justices of the Peace for this County who is date of the said Statement were usually resident within the boundaries of the said proposed new Division ; An Wasser of the said Statement were usually resident within the boundaries of the said proposed new Division ;

County, to which the conclusion of the said inquiry and examination was so adjourned, the said Justices at these Sessions assembled (it having been proved to them at those same Sessions in open Court, on oath, that there now are at the least five Justices of the Peace residing or usually acting within the boundary line, being the limit of each and every of the seventeen Divisions next hereafter mentioned) do, in pursuance of the sevenal Acts of Parliament empowering them in this behalf, order as follows, that is to say, that this County be divided into the seventeen Divisions, the names of which are hereafter specified, as follows, that is to say,—

.

The Holborn Division.	
The Mary-le-lione Division,	
The Saint Pancras Division,	
The Paddington Division,	
The Finsbury Division.	
The South Mims Division.	•
The Tower Division,	
The Kensington Division,	
The Edmonton Division	

The Hundred of Gore Division, The Uxbridge Division, The Breniford Division, The Hundred of Spothorne Division, The Saint Margaret's Division, The Hanover Square Division, The Saint James' Division, The Strand Division,

for the purpose of Special Sessions being holden within and for each and every of the said seventeen Divisions, to each of which Divisions the name of some principal and convenient Parish, Township, or Place within the same is above affixed or continued, and of which said Divisions the following, that is to say,— The Mary le-Bone Division. The Saint Paneras Division, The Paddington Division, The South Mins Division, The Uxbridge Division, The Brentford Division, The Saint Margaret's Division, The Hanever Square Division, The Saint James's Division, and the Strand Division,

- are, by this Order, newly constituted ; and the following, that is to say,— The Holborn Division, The Finsbury Division, The Kensing ton Division, and the Edmonton Division,

are, by this Order, altered; and the following, that is to say,— The Tower Division, The Hundred of Gore Division, and The Hundred of Speithorne Division, are, by this Order, unaliered.

AND FURTHER,-That the said seventeen Divisions shall hereafter respectively comprise the several Parishes, Tithings Townships, and Places hereafter mentioned, that is to say,-

The Holborn Division shall comprise- The Parishes of Saint Giles in the Fields, and Saint George, Bloomsbury, That part of the Parish of Saint Andrew, Holborn, which lies above the Bars, and the Parish of St George
The Liberty of Saffron Hill, Haiton Garden, and Ely Rents, The Liberty of the Rolls.
That part of the Parish of Saint Clement, Danes, which lies within the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancasier, That part of the Parish of Saint Mary-le-Strand which lies within the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Precinet of the Savoy, The Parish of Saint Joing, Hampstead,
Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Ion, Stavie Inn
That part of Furnival's Inn which lies in this County.
And the Mary-le-Bone Division shall comprise— The Parish of St Mary-le-Bone.

And the Saint Paneras Division shall comprise-The Parish of Saint Paucras.

And the Paddington Division shall comprise-

And the Finsbury D	ivision shall comprise-
The Parish of Saint Luke (Old Street) The Liberty of Glass Hense Yard, The Parish of Saint Sepulchre, The Parish of Clerkenwell, The Parish of Saint Mary, Islington,	The Charter House, The Parish of Hornsey, The Parish of Finchley, The Parish of Fryert Barnet.

And the South Mims Division shall comprise-The Parish of South Mins,

The second second second	and a ariser of mauley.
And the Tower Division shall	comprise_
That part of the Parish of Saint Mary, White-	The Parish of Bromley, Saint Leonard,
chapel, which lies in this County.	The Parish of All Saints, Poplar,
The Parish of Christehurch.	
	The Parish of Saint Anne, Limehouse,
The Parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch,	The Hamlet of lintcliff,
The Liberty of Norton Folgate,	The Parish of Saint Paul, Shadwell,
The Parish of Saint John at Hackney.	That part of the Parish of Saint George in the East
The Parish of Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green,	which lies in this County,
The Hamlet of Mile End, Old Town,	The Parish of Saint John of Wapping,
The Hamlet of Mile End, New Town,	The Liberty of East Smithfield,
The Parish of Saint Mary, Stratford, Bow,	The Precinct of Saint Katharine.
And the Kensington Division (hall comprise-
The Parish of Saint Mary, Abbots, Kensington, 1	The Parish of Chiswick,
The Parish of Saint Luke, Cheisen,	The Parish of Acton.
The Parish of Fulham,	The Parish of Willesden.
The Parish of Hammersmith,	
And the Edmonton Division sh	all comprise_
The Parish of Edmonton,	The Purish of Enfield.
The Parish of Tottenham,	The Parish of Saint Mary, Stoke Newington.
	the ratian of Same mary, Stoke Newington,
And the Hundred of Gore Division	
The Farish of Harrow,	The Parish of Little Stanmore,
The Hamiet of Pinner,	The Parish of Kingsbury,
The Parish of Hendon,	The Parish of Edgewary.
The Parish of Great Stattmore,	readed along high go of all a reader 2 will be high for
And the Uxbridge Division sha	Il comprise-
The Township of Uxbridge,	The Parish of Cowley,
The Parish of Hillingdon,	The Parish of Harmondsworth,
The Parish of Ruislip,	The Parish of Hayes.
The Parish of Jekenham,	The Parish of Harlington,
The Parish of West Drayion,	The Parish of Northolt.
The Parish of Harcfield,	The Parish of Cranford.
And the Brentford Division shall	1 comprise_
The Parish of Isleworth,	The Parish of Greenford,
The Parish of Twickenham,	The Parish of Perrivale,
	The Precinct of Norwood,
The Township of New Brentford,	The Parish of Heston,
The Parish of Faling,	The Parish of fiction, 'I wyford Abbey.
The Parish of Hanwell,	a wytoru Abbey.
And the Hundred of Spelthorpe Division	on shall comprise-
	The Parish of Staines,
The Parish of East Bedfont,	The Parish of Stanweil,

527

The date of the said Statement were usually resident within the boundaries of the said proposed new Division : Ara WHEREAS George Baillie, Esquire, and Francis Henry Newland Glossop, Esquire, heing Justices of the Peace with County, did shortly before the said General Sessions of the Peace holden in and for this County on Monday, the said of Permary in the year of our Lord 1852, transmit to the said Clerk of the Peace for this County a statement in the same set of the said Statement of the Peace holden in and for this County a statement in the same set of the said Statement in the period of the Peace holden in and for this County a statement in the same set of the said Statement in the Parish of Ealing, and also the Township of New Brentford, and holds of Hanwell, Greenford, Perrivale, Northolt, and the Precinct of Norwood, ought, in the opinion of the said for the Special Sessions were then held, for the purpose of making with the said Hundred a Division within the said for which Special Sessions were then held, and which statement set forth that the said Parish of Ealing and that the said Township of New Ilrentford, and the Prisise of Hanwell, Greenford, Perrivale, Northolt and the man set in the said Township of New Ilrentford, and the Prisise of Hanwell, Greenford, Perrivale, Northolt and the heat and that the said Division of this County, called the Hundred of Elthorne, within and for which Special heat and that the said Division of this County, called the Hundred of Elthorne, within and for which Special heat and the said Hundred of Isleworth into a new Division, and also set forth the names of the Justices of the farmed, with the said Hundred of Isleworth into a new Division, and also set forth the names of the Justices of the farmed is a statement of the said Parishes of Hauwell, Greenford, Perrivale and Northolt, and the said Precinct the farma with the said Hundred of Isleworth into a new Division, and also set forth the names of the Justices of the farmed with the said General Sessi

An Wirners the said General Sessions of the Peace so holden on the said 16th day of February in the year of our http://wishence.econtinued to and holden by adjournment in and for this County at the Sessions' House on Clerken-tions in the county on the 26th day of February in the year of our Lord 1852, being the General Sessions next have the receipt by the said Clerk of the Peace of each of the said statements, and having, according to the Act of Par-a (see the better Administration of Criminal Justice in Middlesex," all powers which beiong to the General Sessions matches the said Clerk of the same statements before the Justices of the Peace in such General Sessions and the said Clerk of the Seace laid the same statements before the Justices of the Peace in such General Sessions

¹JB WEREAS, immediately after the General Sessions at which the said statements were laid before the Justices ¹Ja WEREAS, immediately after the General Sessions at which the said statements were laid before the Justices ¹Ja WEREAS, immediately after the General Sessions at which the said statements were laid before the Justices ¹Ja WEREAS, immediately after the General Sessions at which the said statements were laid before the Justices ¹Ja WEREAS, immediately after the General Sessions at which the said statements ¹Ja WEREAS, immediately after the General Sessions at which the said statements ¹Ja WEREAS, immediately after the General Sessions at which the said statements ¹Ja WEREAS, immediately after the General Sessions at which the said statements ¹Ja WEREAS, and that the same statements would be taken into consideration by the Court at the then next ensuing ¹Ja WEREAS, at the General County:

An WILSBEAS, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Pence holden in and for this County at the Sessions' House on An WILSBEAS, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Pence holden in and for this County at the Sessions' House on the base of the second sec

New, THEREFORE, at these Sessions, being the said next General Quarter Sessions of the Pette, holden in and for this

The Parish of East Bedfor The Parish of Feltham, The Parish of Littleton, The Pa ish of Ashford, The Parish of Latcham, The Parish of Shepperton,

Hampton Court and Hampton Town, The Liberty of Hampton Wick, The Parish of Teddington, The Parish of Hanworth.

And the Saint Margaret's Division shall comprise-The Parish of St Margaret,

And the Hanover Square Division shall comprise-

The Parish of St James,

And the Saint James's Division shall comprise -The Parish of Saint Anne in Westminster.

And the Strand Division shall comprise— The Parish of Saint Martin-in-the Fields, That part of the Parish of Saint M.rry-le-Sirand which lies in Westminster, That part of the Parish of Saint Clement, Danes, which lies in Westminster, The Farish of Saint Paul, Covent Garden.

AND FURTHER, that the fourth Quarter Sessions of the Peace next after the making of this Order, being the Quarter Sessions to be holden in and for this County in July, 1853, is hereby provisionally specified as the Quarter Sessions on which this order shall be enrolled, as provided in the Act of Parliament passed in the 9th year of the reign of King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act for the tetter Regulation of Divisions in the several Counties of England and Wales," antiplet to such alterations as may hereafter to made either in the particulars of this order, er in the time of its enrolment.

HEATON ELLIS, CLERK OF THE PEACE.

Norz — The above Order will be surolled at the Quarier Sessions for the County of Middlesex to be holden in t July, 1863, enblect to such alteration as in such Order mentioned, and at any Court of Quarter Sessions, or of Gen possessing, under the Statute 7 & 8 Victoria, cap. 71, the power of Quarter Sessions, preseding such time, it will be have or more person or person, or body corporate, jointly or acverily to present a Potition in writing to such Court, agan part of such Order, and to produce witnesses in support of such Petition; and the Justlese at such Court assembled Act of the 9 George 4, sap 45 to hear and determine, in a summary way, the marks of such Petition, and to amend y for a smay, upon such hearing, appear proper and cuarteriate in writing, specifying the grounds thereor, which upo that alone be inquired into, hat heen served, two icear days before the commensum of such Sourts, which upo that alone be inquired into, hat heen served, its clear days before the commensum of such Sourts, which upo that eases may be, wherein such Petitioner or Petitioners in the Parish, Tithing, Township, or plas as the ease may be, wherein such Petitioner or Petitioners in the Perister is thereofy requires transmits a Copy thereof to each of the Justless usually acting within or for the Plast et or Phase and the subset was the days before the output of the Pener, who is intersoly require transmits a Copy thereof to each of the Justless usually acting within or for the Plast et or Phase are price and custless usually acting within or for the Plast et or Phase are the subset of the Subset and the of the Plast et or Phase and the subset are provided in the subset of the Subset of the Subset of the Subset of the Subset and the subset of the Plast et or Phase end and the subset of the S HEATON ELLIS,

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