

BIRTHS.
 rpton, near Melbo

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MARRIAGES.

[illegible]

123, only daughter

[illegible]

F. F. Thompson,
lander. Esq., the v

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Commercial road, W

STEAM FROM LONDON TO MALTA, COFO, ZANZIBAR AND PALESTINE.—The fine fast screw steamer **CARSON**, 820 tons, 12 knots, 1000 H.P., is now on the berth at the London Dock, ready to receive passengers above port; loading at the London Dock, London Docks, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828,

her brother-in-law.

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S. and Co., Proprie

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men being desired for author particulars, by

only. The packets are never crowded, nor do they take merchandise of dealers' houses. Through tickets, and every information as to passenger rates, and the baggage allowance, can be obtained from the agents throughout by the mail train. Passengers should always be registered.

PARIS, via Folkestone and Boulogne, by Tides
Departure from London, by South-Eastern Railway
Monday, July 11 7.45 a.m. Friday, July 14.. .. . 9.55 a.m.
Tuesday, July 12 7.55 a.m. Saturday, July 15.. .. . 9.55 a.m.
Wednesday, July 13 8.00 a.m. Sunday, July 16.. .. . 9.55 a.m.

Baggage can be taken up to 100 lbs. per passenger.

The above journey is performed in 10 1/2 hours. The trains are accompanied by an international conductor. Return fares are issued for the following countries:—Paris; also a third class service, fare 5s. 6d. For the Channel Islands, see London and Dover.

Agents—Green, Clark, & Phipps; also a third class service, fare 5s. 6d. For the Channel Islands, see London and Dover.

Agents—Green, Clark, & Phipps; also a third class service, fare 5s. 6d. For the Channel Islands, see London and Dover.

LONDON TO PARIS.—A THIRD CLASS SERVICE, via Folkestone and Boulogne, by Tides
Departure from London, by South-Eastern Railway
Monday, July 11, 6.50 a.m. ditto ditto
Tuesday, July 12, 6.50 a.m. ditto ditto
Wednesday, July 13, 6.50 a.m. ditto ditto

PASSPORTS AND VISAS procured.—West-end
Office, W. and A. WESTER, 60, Piccadilly, opposite St. James's
Park.

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members who would then be absent at the time

their members to give some indication of the extent of their measure. The Government, however, contrary to, and he trusted the House would at once go upon upon it and, mark it with their emphatic consent, it became the duty of the Government to send a Commission to Hyde Park or at Oxford than to pay out of national funds for the purification of the Thames. (A.) The Government had better take the opinion of an authority in the direction of the Commission, and it during the pestilential season of the Thames, Every one went in favour of taxing the public for the benefit of the nation, and especially of the poor, who were at the mercy of the Lord-Lieutenant, the courts of law, and public officers were concentrated, and where during the month of the state of the Thames was nearly as bad as the Thames. The Corporation of London, being the Conservators of the Thames, and were jealous as proud of their functions. (Ah. Hon. Member, who showed the House that the Corporation of London had been for many years in a condition that disgraced, what right had they to call upon the country to pay for the purification of the Thames, and the Corporation of Dublin, of Edinburgh, or of London, was he satisfied, he would to accommodate with a place of meeting.)

HON. MEMBER thought it would be of great advantage if the Government had an expression of the use of his opinion on this subject before bringing in their measure. The House ought not to allow this measure to be drawn, but it was a question of the way that would give the Chancellor of the Exchequer understand that they would not consent to a furthering of the measure, and he thought it was a question of the heat of the weather had abated the bad smell he river had very much diminished. They might rest, and the question was free from the influence of the medical authorities, and he thought it was a question with a feeling akin to regret, that this nuisance had affected the public health to any appreciable degree,

by the Government, that it would be improper to vote an abstract proposition like the one before the House. Metropolitan ought to pay for its own cleansing and drainage, but when the scheme exceeded those limits the question was whether London ought not to be assisted by the nation.

from the Consolidated Fund equivalent to the proportion of the rates for metropolitan improvements which fall upon the public property situated there.

CLAY wished the resolution to be withdrawn, and that the Government would not adopt any particular bill until it had been decided who was to pay for its execution.

J. MANNERS said, the right hon. gentleman had said that the Government were prepared, not with a measure, but with a measure, which they desired to introduce at the earliest possible moment.

SPEAKER then put the question, that all the words original motion after the word "That" be omitted in insert Mr. Cox's resolution, and the House decided a division that the original motion should stand.

LAURENCE rose to call the attention of the House, and the Committee on Supply to the influence of the Government in the Department of Science and Art, and the Department of Education, in diminishing in some instances the allowance to principal schools before art instruction had become generally established, and in other instances to independent Government aid for their maintenance. The hon. gentleman said that the vote proposed by the Government for the Department of Science and Art, £80,000, was a very small sum, and was absorbed by the Museum and other institutions at London, while the claims of the country schools were entirely neglected. The Government plan had been to divide the £80,000 into four parts, but it had failed; and it was high time that inquiry should be made to the mode in which this part of the public funds were expended.

LAURENCE thought that the discussion could more properly be raised in committee, but he could not help saying that the hon. gentleman was mistaken in saying that the Government were not doing justice to the principal schools, and that the Government were in fact actually send round the country. As regards the vote in the mode of bestowing grants, he could only say that he was of the greatest advantage. Experience had shown that the elementary system was the best, and the principle of subsidies, and the new system had reduced

proved, and the number of students had been added to a most considerable extent.

BONNINGHAM felt the greatest distrust of State for such purposes, and he hoped that in committee of honor, gentlemen would be prepared to enter into a contest of the effect of local schools.

The subject then dropped, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Supply.

HOPE said, that he was actuated by no spirit of rivalry to the museum at Kensington; but it was remembered that it had sprung from the idea of building a national gallery at Kensington, which suggestion of even one had been abandoned. He added, however, that those means of instruction which lay within the reach of the poorer classes of the metropolis were rendered inaccessible by being moved to Brompton. The section at Brompton was not an educational museum in the sense of the word, although there was an educational

of the most valuable pieces of sculpture, with a few originals, and there was no such collection at home. The whole national collection of antiquities in this country should be under one organization, although the question of whether the different departments should be in one house might be a point. There was no reason why under certain regulations the British Museum should not be open to the artists for purposes of study. If the School of Design flourished it must be removed from South Kensington.

name of the place being Brompton" was very evident
 self and to many other persons ("Hear, hear," and a
 to a more central and accessible situation.

OWPER wished to point out the peculiar character
 as aimed at by the museum at South Kensington,
 which had been lost sight of by the hon. gentleman.
 primary object of it had been to improve the art educa-
 tion of the working classes, and not to deal with the higher
 classes of art. Now the reason it was called the Kensington

in the South Kensington Museum which ought the British Museum, although, indeed, there were the British Museum which might advantageously be transferred to Kensington. As regarded casts of the best of the old masters there were such casts in the school, not in the museum, but the object of the museum so much to encourage fine art as industrial art, and as a broad line of distinction, without rivalry, between the Kensington Museum and the British Museum,

in Ireland has been a complete failure, and had so in Cork, in Belfast, and in Waterford. He earnestly upon the subject, because he felt that there people that required instruction in science and much as the people of Ireland, and no people would do so much credit to that instruction, could not but regret seeing the system which had established altered. The hon. gentleman concluded by stating that the item of 52,380*l.* for schools of art and

ARDWELL bore testimony that the subsidized afforded a result which was so unsatisfactory that, if result from the other arrangement was to be examined would be prepared to vote for the omission of the vote. The voluntary system in its result had much more satisfactory, and from their nature that expected. If the withdrawal of 25,000, would the destruction of the schools in Ireland, then these might despair of those schools under any

tion in the united kingdom, and they were aided with any great success ; but at the present day are schools of navigation conducted on the voluminous in every seaport town throughout the country, and it is hoped that the House would not consent to revert to a system of subsidized schools.

A few words from Sir D. NORREYS,

Mr. LOCHO said, that he would not offend his hon. friend of the museum as the South Kensington

the epithet of the Brompton boiler to characterize it. They spent upon the schools of design, whatever said of their management, had not been wasted, were exercising a very beneficial influence upon manufactures. With regard to the Kensington Museum articles it contained were sold by auction to-morrow I do not doubt the outlay that had been incurred would be repaid. The proposed affiliation of the Edinburgh School of Design with the institution at Ken

the northern capital (a laugh); but he was himself the author of the scheme, if well-conducted. In Edinburgh a gallery had been built, but there were hardly any in it. Yet it was proposed that a curator, with a salary of 250*l.* a-year, should be appointed. Such an appointment was now quite unnecessary, and it would be better to spend his salary in the purchase of pictures to cover the present bare walls of the gallery. The proposal of appointing the curator was also objectionable. Four

front Stojana, and the choice would be practised to the Royal Academy of Edinburgh. He lord then condemned the taking out of a licence for the institution at Kensington. It might be said that visitors to that place might find something of *renaissance* or revival in the ginger beer, spirits, porter, or tobacco (a but if they were for that reason to make a note of Mr. Cole, they ought also to do the same for Mr. Harker at Kew Gardens) where visitors

stand in greater need of those comforts. Institutions were to be converted into public order to render them more attractive, why step further and take out a dancing license next (laugh.) Then, they would have a rival to Crech (laughter) which need not be so exclusive as that establishment becoming. (A laugh.)

WILSON said that, although great jealousy had at first been expressed, the officials of the city

ed very successfully. The late Government had
on to believe that a similar measure would be
acceptable to the people of Edinburgh. There
beautiful national gallery standing empty in Edin-
it was most desirable that it should be properly

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small dark spot near the center. A larger dark stain is visible near the bottom right corner. The page is bound on the left edge.

was not an enemy of the board or the national but he was an enemy of the abuses of that system. He hoped the House would guard itself against the door more widely to proselytism, and that the Government would before next year consider the of making some fair concession to the alarmed of the Catholics of Ireland, and grant them by an constitution of the board some security against the principles of Lord Stanley's letter and actions of the House. (Hear, hear.)

JOYNTINE thought the hon. member had spoken in the usual gallantry of a politician when speaking of fair sex, and had for the first time mentioned by lady whose conduct he impugned. He (Lord) had the pleasure of knowing the lady who had erred, to whom he did not intend to allude, as she would be any attempts to injure the feelings of Catholic children. (Hear.)

JOYNTINE explained that he had not considered her a rival.

Dr. CASY had listened to the discussion with regret, even if not calculated to serve a useful purpose, (hear, hear). It was inconvenient to be called an individual name, to discuss the whole of the national school system in Ireland, and he trusted the hon. gentleman would not go further than himself to meet their consciences; but the objection to the system of that

the very purpose of inducing the system—insist that the parents attend the schools. Lord Derby attended the Protestant religion. It was an essential principle of children attending those schools should be compelled to attend the teaching of the religion, but to receive instruction from Protestant instructors. Lord Derby made, when Lord Derby came into office in 1852, in the Church Education Society's system with the system, but it was not possible; and it was such a reconciliation could not take place, the system respected parental rights, and the system Church Education Society was one of compulsory attendance. He was a noble gentleman that the religious system, which had been established, did not stop at the point desired by him. He did not make a relaxation on one side without making a corresponding relaxation on the other. In the present case, the Government

sions raised of not a very pleasant character. I build up the application of national funds for exclusive Catholic education, unless he could see a prospect of better results being substituted for the national schools, with all its defects, with the great expense, prepared to part with it. (Hear, hear.) When member for Dunganvar complained, on the one hand, the Board of National Education was too unkind to Roman Catholics, and was too favourable to Protestants, on the other hand, as being too unfavourable to Protestants, he thought that those opposite accusations were evidence that the board had pursued a course. (Hear, hear.) He had sufficient reasons to join to with the hon. member for Dunganvar of a lady who was charged with having endeavoured to proselytize Roman Catholic children had been proved, but it appeared from the evidence of the incident in the appendix that the charge was unfounded.

books of the slightest sectarian tendency, and was acquitted by the Roman Catholic priests themselves by attempt at proselytism. Surely a board which is well for 30 years of its history and has published members had not corrected promptly as they have done some errors which had been brought to the attention of the board, and he thought that as some of the Catholic Commissioners did not attend, that they ought to be replaced by others who would be able to do the duties of the office. The hon. member for the County of Wick then asked the hon. member for the County of Wick had he argued his friend the Right Hon. the Earl of Macdonnell, the resident commissioner, with reference to a fraudulent report to that House, viz.—“No to the Board.” The hon. member for the County of Wick then asked the hon. member for the County of Wick had he argued his friend the Right Hon. the Earl of Macdonnell with having erased from the presentment to that House a passage which it was contained in. That was the substance of the

Mr. O'Donnell said he was not satisfied with the answer given by Mr. Macdonnell. He did not know any one of the Roman Catholics of Ireland were under greater than Mr. Macdonnell (hear, hear), and he thought it unjust that the Roman Catholic body should be asked upon him and say that the Education Board would do wrong in him because he was a Protestant. [Mr. O'Donnell said so.] He (Mr. Sergeant Deasy) said Mr. Macdonnell long and intimately, and he believed that the system which had been administered the system of the Government was an anxious desire to promote education fairly and without the slightest wish to trespass the rights of conscience of his Roman Catholic brethren. (Hear, hear.)

MR. O'DONNELL believed there was something wrong in the system, and working of the National Board, and the consideration of the Government (Hear, hear), would support the motion of the hon. member.

system of the National Board should be so far from schools in which the Bible was taught should no benefit from the grant as those from which it was excluded, and that the national system of Ireland should be in some measure associated with the system of England. To enable the House to grapple with the difficulties of this question he might state that the street-school system, whose rule was that every child attending its schools should read the Bible without payment, was the first society in Ireland and the most important. That system had been described by the Government in the opposite as a system of "poison," a very expressive expression. When that society was dissolved, 600 schools, containing 130,000 children, were Roman Catholics. Two other systems were then established—the National Board and Education Society. By the original constitutional arrangement the National Board was to

not admit certain times, of which due notice was given. Lessons were a necessary part of the instruction, but, however, been gradually changing, and the study of religious education had ceased to exist. The Education Society, which had been organized in 1806, possessed an income from voluntary contributions of \$10,000 a year, and had under its care 1,700 schools, containing 80,000 children, only 15,000 were Roman Catholics. Therefore, they had a fair claim on a portion of the grant for the assistance of these schools. Two years were raised to this proposal. It was said that it was an insult to intelligible and common sense to suggest that a clergyman should be bound to teach the children of men who had made such sacrifices and contributions so peculiar on this question. (Hear, hear.) The clergyman was bound to teach the children of the children.

asked the board to help his school, the
 as, "Do you teach the Scriptures?" answered
 ordination vows oblige me to do so." There-
 would be given. "This year," he said, "I
 that appeared to him (Mr. Lefroy) a case of
 an injustice which the English would surely
 consider. (Hear, hear.) He merely
 every school where the English might
 board should, without asking any question,
 of the grant. But the second objection
 said was that it would interfere with a system
 of working well and was not a satisfactory
 and not the hon. member for Dungannon, Mr.
 that the system was not giving general satis-
 cation." Many other authorities might be quoted
 in effect. The titular Bishop of Cashel said the
 50 school inspectors were the best of the kind
 out of the schools that the Board would not

be published. The other day he had audience of a Scotch Minister to prove and entreat the success of the cause; and authority of another gentleman, an appointed member of the rule laid down by the board of exodus of the Protestant clergy, and prevented 100,000 children from enjoying the benefits of education. On the other hand, the church was working satisfactorily, and, on a recent Lieutenant had expressed himself as excited by the conduct and appearance of the examination, and the result of the inquiry by the *Irish Review* declares that an expansion was the national system from a curse into a hope. Parliament would take heed lest the system too far extended, and disseminate instead of national education.

HERE said he had long been connected

ties of office, and that he was one of the zealous of maintaining and fostering that moral education which he firmly believed had been the noble blessings upon the people of that country. He was at the present moment no less than enjoying the advantages of that system of education, which was sound and good in one as that which was deficient in another. He was educated. In speaking of it thus, his hearers might be regarded as applying to it not only the term of secular but of religious education, and he was not a little surprised to hear it said by one who had just addressed the House, that he was desirous of sending to introduce principles of education into Ireland. For his own part, he entertained no opinion, infidelity was a weed which could

ment, but he that as it might, the House of Commons is not alone between two distinct systems of education in this island. They must either adopt the system in all its essential features, or adopt ten which prevailed in England, and he believed the former was that which was to the wants of the Irish people. In light hon. gentleman bore testimony to the young high intellect which Mr. Macdonald, a member of the Educational Department in London, upon the discharge of his duties, said that if he had entertained the same opinion as to the expediency of his own mind as to the establishment of the Government asked, for providing for Ireland he should have risen immediately and proceeded and advocated that system, and he had no doubt; but in stating that, consistently with what he had often expressed, he never would

etro or disturb the principles of the education. (Hear, hear.) At the same development of that system he thought not, if possible, to exclude any person from participating in the grant, and from the public taxation of the grant. When he had himself made a proposition to the House it was couched in language with which the learned sergeant was not. His proposition was that the system

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Sarah Hamer, went to him for advice, thinking the child might be brought to him in consequence of his dis-
tress. On stating that she had no means of
a reward for the recovery of her child, Mr. Att-
said at once, "I will give 5*l*;" and, on making

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On the bleeding profusely, grasping her head, and the d

[illegible]

who looked at them, and said none would quit, so then left the shop. Witness immediately followed them, and saw them follow a woman who went into a baby-linen warehouse. Witness stood in the card of lace, and said: "You have stolen one; the prisoner directly took a card of lace from under the counter and put it upon the counter of the shop she had said, "There you have it, and witness showed it to the constable and gave the prisoner into custody. The prisoner said she was guilty, and implored Mary Ann to take pity on her for the sake of her little children.

Mr. YARDLEY.—You went into the shop for the purpose of stealing anything you could lay your hands on, and you were sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labour.

SOUTHWARK.—William Bennett, an engineer, charged with unlawfully travelling in a third-class train from Reading to London without having provided himself with a ticket, was refused to pay the fare, and was taken to the police station by Constables Rees, and the company, attended to prosecute.

One of the ticket collectors stated that on the arrival of the stock train from Reading, on the previous evening, he saw the prisoner, and he was charged with giving witness a proper ticket he gave him a third-class ticket.

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YACE, 32.—Howells v. Gell, part heard—W. Wootton
L. v. Gell, 32.—Howells v. Gell, part heard—Anthony—Smith v.
son.
YACE-CHANCELLORS' SUITS, LINCOLN'S INN.—A1
(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir J. K. KINDERSLEY).
Short Cases.—Rigg v. Loft.
Cases 22.—Lord v. Colvin (3), at half past 11.
Cases 23.—The Bank of England v. The Royal Exchange
Building Society (1)—Fox v. Charton—Roe Northumberland Bar
Cooke v. Chalmersdale (2).
(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir J. STUART).
Short Cases.—8.
Cases 24.—Grady v. Mousley, part heard—Oddy v. Brown,
Reopening petitions.
(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD).
Petitions (unopposed only), 32.
Short Cases.—1.
Claim.—Walling v. Chester.
To be Spoken to.—Birmingham Canal Company v. Swindell.
Cases.—Robert v. Gurney, part heard—Palmer v. Far
Fortesque v. Bishop of Oxford—Gore v. Gurney.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, GUILDHALL.—At 10.
(London Special Juries.)
Eastern Union Railway v. Eastern Counties Railway Com-
Shenton v. London and North-Western Railway—Chandler v. R-
ton—Myers v. Sari and Others—Haverwick v. Gull.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, GUILDHALL.—At 10.
(London Special Juries.)
Cahill and Another v. Dawson, part heard—Gibbs v. Peas-

Another—Woolf v. Cooper.
 (London Common Juris.)
 Wood and Another v. Scarb—Parks v. Bugden—Brunel v. Gosselt v. Froome—Poulton v. Wilton—Gillman v. Smith.
COURT OF EXCHEQUER, GUILDHALL.—At 10.
 (London Special Jury.)
 Levy v. Atley. (London Common Juris.)
 Trinton v. Everett—Jacobson v. Watson—Ward v. Knightley—Shaw—Strong v. Drew.
SECOND COURT, GUILDHALL.—At 10.
 (London Common Juris.)
 Robson v. Cooke—Prior v. Hoag—D. J. Radford—Robinson v. Times Fire Assurance Company—Gibson v. Bruce.
BANKRUPTCY COURT, BARNHOLM STREET.
 (Before Mr. Commissioner HOLROYD.)
 A. B. Jenner—Debtors at 11. C. Holder—debtors at 11. J. T. debtors at 11.

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at half-past 10. 11. At 11. — Full half-past 10. — Griffiths vs. Bedford.
Estate, Hyllyer's Estate, at 11 and 12. 11. — Bond-
Haggerston vs. Blacklock-Hopcraft vs. Brooke-Haymes vs. Bro-
12. — Bond vs. Bond vs. Coulton-Hardwicke vs. Hardwicke-Ad-
Estate-Hall Dore. — Bond vs. Bond vs. Bond vs. Bond vs. Bond
at 12. — Beames vs. Moore-Dawson (all 12). — Estate-Ingram vs. Wool-
half-past 12. — Abney vs. Dolphin, at 1. — Bean's Estate, at 2-Jac-
12. — at 2-Annandale v. Beckwith, at 3. L to Z. — at 10. — Wa-
Shields vs. Estate vs. Estate vs. Estate vs. Estate vs. Estate vs. Estate
Gold vs. Gold vs. Gold vs. Gold vs. Gold vs. Gold vs. Gold vs. Gold
Piggott v. Piggott (3). — Ridgway v. Newcome. — Estate vs. Estate
Martin v. Taylor, at a quarter to 11. At 11. — Pullbrook v. Bratt-
Martin v. Thomas-Marlow v. Orgill-Found v. Vickers-Tardieu
Hunt v. Hunt v. Hunt v. Hunt v. Hunt v. Hunt v. Hunt v. Hunt

White v. Schroder. Manning v. Chambers. — quarter past 11.
son v. Ranson, at a quarter past 11—Terry's Mortgage, at half-past
Rodgers v. Stickley, from half-past 12 to 12½—Langworth v. Ranson, at
half-past 12.—Hill v. Williams, from 12 to half-past 12.
Rosseter v. Hember, at half-past 12 to 12½.
—Wright v. Wright, from 1 to 3—Taylor's Trust, from 2 to half-
—Sealey v. Robertson, from half-past 2 to half-past 3.

(See Chancellor Wood's Chambers.)

A to K.—Dean v. Smith, at 10.—Kendall v. Master—Har-
v. Smith—Gray (Smith) v. Reynolds, at 10.
Re Athensum, &c.—Clarke v. Sturgis. Crookshanks v.
half-past 11. At 12.—Bird v. Powell.—Clittenden v. Lawford.—

Terson v. Hawkins, at half-past 10. At 11.—Serton v. Salisbury.—
v. Standish—Ruddick v. Perkins (3).—Mogg v. Mogg.—Paine v. Dun-
—Weldon v. Hoyland—Westrope v. Tyson—Mance v. Nimmo. K.
of Oude v. Ood Deen, at half-past 11.—London and Eastern Bank
Corporation, at 12.—Flatt v. Schofield, at 1.

BANQUET AT THE TRINITY-HOUSE

the Thames to be appropriated as a mooring station for the police.

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References

