

WANTED, in a gentleman's family, a young man as PARLOUR-BOY and UPPER HOUSEMAID, £12. Apply at Mr. McCash, baker, Broadway, Stratford.

WANTED, a LAD, about 14, who can write and study Young Man, who has been used to the fish trade by letter only to E. & J. Old Bailey.

WANTED, a young person, as an ASSISTANT HOUSEMAID. If she is able to write and read well a commendation. Apply at Cotehar-house, Waltham-green, near Red-bank, the young man's residence.

WANTED, in a large house, a CLERK, who is a good accountant. Apply by letter only, with full particulars of present and previous engagements, to H. Y., Mr. Burdett's, Strand.

WANTED, a respectable young woman as a NURSE to two children out of arms and to assist with a baby.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, to take the care of three children. She must thoroughly understand the duties of a nurse, and be a good and sober woman. Age 15 to 22. Apply to Mrs. NEWBERRY, at her house, on the corner of Third and Washington streets, between 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock, daily, before the hour of tea.

WANTED, a respectable female, from 25 to 30 years of age, as a BOOK-KEEPER. None need apply who are incapable for the situation, and a good accompaniment. Apply to J. H. ROSE, at the City Hotel.

WANTED, in a select school for young ladies, a GOVERNESS, competent to teach French, music, singing, drawing, Arabic, stating terms, &c., Jersey Time office, Jersey City.

WANTED, for the ship Evening Star, 1,000 men now lying in East India Dock, several yachts at 1,000 men.

WANTED, in a warehouse, a **YOUTH**, about 16 to 18 years of age, who can write a good hand, and who can break boxes and handle goods. Address by A.Z., Mr. H. Hicks, 120, Toney street.

WANTED, a good **GENERAL SERVANT** family of four persons. Must be competent to cook and wash, and to do household work. Salary \$10 per annum. Address 7, Avelyn Villa, Caumbury square, Islington.

WANTED, **TWO NEGRO BOYS** (Black) under nine years old, as Coachman and Footman to Tom Tidd, 10, Toney street, Islington. Apply to Toney street Leicester square, at 10 in the morning or 5 in the afternoon.

WANTED, by a general merchant, a **JUNIOR CLERK** (One who has been accustomed to collect on bills and to make out invoices). Apply to Mr. J. W. B. at 10, Toney street, Islington.

WANTED, by a house engaged in the East
by an Assent, possessing a good knowledge of
business and thoroughly conversant with the
Apply by letter to Alpha, box 84, post-office, Liverpool.

WANTED, by two gentlemen, a SITUATION
near Kensington. Rent £25. Two small BED ROOMS,
53, King's street, Chancery, E. C.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, from 14
to 18 years of age, to be sent to the Continent.
Vacancy for an Apprentice. Apply, by letter only,
Vanderbent, 10, B. B. Rowley's, 2, Hartstreet, Mark Lane.

WANTED, in a young gentleman's school
country, a boy, of 12 years of age, to be sent
under 24 years of age. Wages £2 and 28. Masters of Dr

WANTED, TWO SERVANTS. In a small settlement of a lady and gentleman and of the one child: one as nurse and the other as domestic; the other as a servant, a good plain cook. Good character and references. Address, Mrs. J. H. Moore, 1212 Broadway, New York.

WANTED, A steady young person, as Nurse, also a General Servant. A good personal character from home, and a good reference. Address, Mrs. J. H. Moore, 1212 Broadway, New York.

WANTED, immediately, a gentleman's boy for school, a short distance from town, an experienced French cook, a good butler, a good housekeeper, a good general utility. Address, stating wages, etc., P. O. Box 12, Lincoln, Lincoln.

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WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT as STEWAR
of a **WALLEY** a gentleman or public company, where
responsibility and integrity are of the first importance,
employ his time usefully. The highest respect and security,
and the most liberal salary on the continent, - R. H. Peache's library, N.
street, Bath.

WANTED TO RENT, from Michaelmas, an furnished COTTAGE, or semi-detached house, situate within four miles of London, containing at least four bedrooms, and a servant's room, with all requisite domestic furniture, and a garden, or a large lawn. Terms must be moderate. Apply to Mr. A. B. Brooker, news agent, 204, Old Bailey-street.

WANTED, in a gentleman's family, a young person, as UNDER NURSE, two or three, who must have a fair situation, and have a good personal character. One must have been in the service of a nobleman or a gentleman, and at Mr. Bridge's, 2, St. John's-street, near the Strand, between the hours of 10 and 2; or at Mr. Callard's, Queen's-lane, near the Strand, between the hours of 10 and 2.

WANTED, A PARTNER, with a capital of £1000, to command, to join a lady in conducting a boarding-school in the best part of Harley-street, Cavendish-square. The advertiser is a lady, who has been 15 years in the service of a nobleman, and has a high character for her talents and her conduct. She is a widow, and has a son, who is a student at the University of Oxford. She is a native of the County of Devon, and has a high character for her talents and her conduct. She is a widow, and has a son, who is a student at the University of Oxford. She is a native of the County of Devon, and has a high character for her talents and her conduct.

WASHING BY STEAM.—Dirty blankets, coats, washable curtains, &c., are efficiently cleaned;—churns, furniture, mops, &c., are cleaned and polished;—Dairies, Ice and Slaughter, 38, Mount-Street, Grosvenor-square, 11, 13, & 15, White Hart-Street, Lower Kenton.

WASHING WANTED.—Hotelkeepers and families' WASHING done on reasonable terms. Good fire, good street, and a plentiful supply of water. Respectable reference can be given. Address to J. LOWE, 15, White Hart-Street, Lower Kenton lane.

WASHING WANTED, by a good experienced

GOVERNERS.—A young lady desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a gentleman of English birth, and good education, who is well-versed in the French language, and has been abroad, where the children under the age of 12. Acquaintance with the French language, and the French manners, and drawing, Address A. F., Seavard's library at No. 10, Pall Mall.

GOVERNESS.—A lady, of the Established Church, versed in the management of children, and competent to teach French, Italian, and Latin, and to sing, desires an ENGAGEMENT to instruct pupils under 12. Her salary will be £100 per annum, and a small house and garden, and a post-office. Has Italian face. High references. Address, No. 5, Tavistock Place.

RESIDENT or DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young lady, much experienced in tuition, and highly recommended by several persons, desires an ENGAGEMENT to instruct pupils under 12. Her salary will be £100 per annum, and a small house and garden, and a post-office. Has Italian face. High references. Address, No. 5, Tavistock Place.

RESIDENT—English, music (Parisienne), French, and drawing. Her requirements are: English, French, Latin, and music. Address—A. W. C. 22, Tottenham-road, W.C.

RESIDENT—**DAILY GOVERNNESS.**—English lady, experienced in all branches of the profession, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. She is qualified to undertake music, French, and drawing. Her requirements are: English, French, and Latin, and would be found an efficient nurse and dresser to little boys. Address—A. W. C. 22, Tottenham-road, W.C.

RESIDENT—**TEACHER**—**REQUIRED.**—English lady, of the Established Church, accustomed to teach and conduct a school, and to sing in the choir, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT of a job, with or without board. Her requirements are: English, French, and music. Address—A. W. C. 22, Tottenham-road, W.C.

RESIDENT—**GOVERNNESS**—A lady, age 31, well educated, and of a high social position, who has been a RE-ENGAGEMENT for nearly four years (her previous occupation was as a governess), desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Her requirements are: English, French, and music. Address—A. W. C. 22, Tottenham-road, W.C.

REQUIRED, A SITUATION as **ENGLISH** teacher in a school, or as governess in a family. Address, J. C. M., 10, St. James's Place, London, W. Salary 4 guineas a week.

REQUIRED, in a first-class ladies' school, a **FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY,** competent to impart the knowledge of her native language and terms to students. An only application is required. Address E. M. 74, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

MUSICAL GOVERNESS.—To Schools and Private Families.—A lady, a brilliant pianist, and pupil of a first-rate master, wishes to instruct in the following subjects: **PIANO-FORTE.** Address Z. A. B., at Mr. John Burnett's, Cannon Street.

MORNING GOVERNESS.—A lady, who has been

MORNING or DAILY GOVERNORS—Russell, a married man, 35, a native of New York, has been in England for three years, and is now happy to instruct either one family or two. He has a good command of English, and is a native of the country. His own residence, where he would enjoy all the advantages of home, is at 10, St. James's Place, London, W. 1. Address free to G. M., postoffice, Leighton, Barton, Great St.

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SUPERIOR FRENCH PROTESTANT GO-
VERNMENT—A lady of birth and education,
 English parentage, and therefore speaking
 English as a cultivated teacher for the gen-
 eral public, wishes to meet with a successor
 to her late husband, who was a companion
 to her in France. Address G. F. R., Edwards, chymist, 6, Portico-
 terrace, Kilmuir.

NO SALARY.—A lady will be happy to give oc-
 casional lessons at £30 per annum for a comfortable home,
 in a quiet neighbourhood, and not objected to. Address H.,
 Sir John and Wilson's Library, 21, Great Russell-street, Bedford square,
 W.C.

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 faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The right edge of the page is bound into a dark, textured cover, which is visible as a vertical strip on the right side of the image.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

from every atom guns, or hanged in pursuance of the sentence of civil or military courts, the materials acted by means of which, an estimate of the number of mutineers and rebels so punished can be formed. Up to this time there has certainly been no lack of work for the executioners." Rajahs, nawabs, Zemindars, have been "strung up," "polished off" weekly, and men of less note "aily-ally, probably, deserving their fate; but I com-
that, anxious as I am for the punishment of the guilty wretches whose deeds have outraged humanity, I have no sympathy with those who gloat over their death, and who, in the press and elsewhere, fly into ecstasies of delight at the records of each act of necessary justice, and glory in the exhibition of a spirit as sanguinary and inhuman as that which prompted murderers, assassins, and mutilators to the commission of the crimes for which they have met their doom. The officers of those sentiments have been so terribly frightened that they never can forgive those of the race of, and those who inflicted such terrible shocks on their nervous system. They see no safety, no absolute means of prevention to the recurrence of such alarms but in the annihilation of every Sepoy who mutinied, or who was likely to have done so if he could. They forgot the experience of all history and of all time is against their theory that security can be obtained by bloodshed and universal prescription. At every large station which I have visited, executions have taken place during my stay, but I have never been indeed to witness one of those spectacles, which, induced, take place so secretly that one object which the infliction of capital punishment has in view, to deter others from the commission of crime, must be frustrated. Thus you have missed many thrilling horrors, tales of men blown away from howitzers or swung off from carts, and always meeting their death with resolution and courage, which they never exhibit in the field, or when the chances of life and death are undecided. Unconscious of the real force of the term, the admirers of such sights apply the term "white Pandey" to those who are bold enough to remember they are Christians, Pandey—black or white—is the name of a savage, ferocious, merciless, bloodthirsty wretch, who has no pity and no stint in his lust for taking life—who disregards the voice of religion and of humanity, or has never heard it. Such a one is he who can write like this, almost as bad as the one who can print and publish it—"I did not get a cut at any of the wretches, but I had the satisfaction of riding my horse over the heads and faces of some of the beasts as they lay on the field." I am glad to say the writer was not a soldier, at least a soldier by profession. I am sure that he is not a pure Englishman, but that he must have a dash of Pandey blood in his veins. Very different indeed are the sentiments which prevail in the army. It is almost an offence to them to say so. The first fierce excitement having died away the army is only animated by the common instincts which actuate British soldiers, and they are little desirous of continuing a war in which there is no mercy to the vanquished and no glory to the conqueror. For this reason, perhaps, it is that at the tone which prevails among officers of the Queen's army in reference to this outbreak is more moderate than that of the civil servants of the Government, or of many of the Indian community at large. The secret despatch of the Court of Directors to Lord Canning, although it will provoke a yell from the Jack Ketch party, will strengthen the hands of those who desire to see peace founded on some more solid basis than solitude and skeletons. His Excellency will be somewhat fettered in the exercise of his discretion, perhaps, by the terms of these directions, but the large powers in his hands will no doubt be wisely and humanely employed, though he will not shrink from punishing criminals with just severity. There is a wide difference between an attempt to the guilty and a discriminating policy which shall separate the least culpable from the most atrocious offenders. In our application of that of latter policy the principal hope of success in our efforts to extinguish the "spirit" of insurrection during the ensuing season of military inactivity. We cannot declare a war of extermination against all those whom the Sepoy mutiny has drawn into civil war, and against all those who favour rebellion. If as a Christian people we could do so, even as conquerors we could not carry out our own decrees. The Sepoys as organized bodies have disappeared; they produced no leaders, and they have never proved as formidable—except at Cawnpore—as the Cavalry and irregular levies of the country. The Moulvie, Koer Singh, Nirput Singh, Bari Madho, Feroze Shah, these and such as they were men impelled by fanaticism or ambition or personal hate to ourselves to take up arms in a war in which they have acquired some reputation. Our principal enemies now are matchlockmen and irregular horse; but it is only too evident that the feeling of the people in many districts is, if not decidedly hostile, so little sympathetic that they take no pains to aid us in any way, while in some districts they are, in spite of burnt villages and desolated towns, openly arrayed against us.

Although Sir Colin Campbell is most anxious to get down to Allahabad, where the Governor-General—not very well, indeed, it is reported—earnestly desires his presence, he cannot move from this till he gets an escort, and not a man is now available for the purpose. To-morrow we expect the 79th Regiment from Shahjehanpore and Pomb's troop of Horse Artillery and their arrival will release the part of the 80th Regiment under Colonel Hutchinson now stationed here, and enable them to act as escort to Cawnpore. Yesterday we heard the sound of distant musketry and guns, and it is reported to-day that the 79th, on approaching Shahjehanpore, were attacked by the enemy, who marched out of the city to meet them. We know nothing more than that the enemy had good cause to repeat their temerity, and that they lost the only gun they had with them. There is reason to think that in their recent engagements they lost some of their best leaders. Their General of Artillery, Buksh Khan, was killed at Shahjehanpore in our skirmish, and two of their most able Cavalry Generals shared the same fate. It seems impossible to exhaust their store of guns, but it ought not to be so hopeless to attempt to deprive them of gunpowder. It is true they have salt-petre in abundance, and charcoal lives in every tree, but sulphur is an exotic. While this struggle lasts its importation, of course, can be guarded against, but there are great quantities of it already stored up over the country, and there can be no doubt that a general search for it all over the disturbed districts would lead to the discovery of large quantities, which should be seized by the authorities. Sir Thomas Seaton has cleared out the bazars of Futtahghur and Furruckabad, and found a considerable quantity of sulphur, and a very large seizure of it recently took place at Mirza-India thoroughly, but it must be done if there is to be any security for peace, although the measure will, no doubt, be attended with danger. At the trial of the Rajah of Pachete the other day it was proved that he had two six-pounds of English make, some native cannon, many stands of arms, swords, pistols, caps, and powder in abundance; but the judge remarked that he did not see anything unusual in such a collection, or any greater accumulation than might be expected in such a house as that

I N D I A

By the arrival of the Bombay mail we have received our private correspondence and journal from Bombay to the 19th of June.

The following is the letter of our Bombay correspondent:—

“BOMBAY, JUNE 18.”

“With the capture of Calpee, of which I wrote my last, the labours of the Central India Field Force seemed to have come to an end. The last stronghold of the enemy had fallen, and with it his guns, stores, and munitions of war. Henceforward, though detached points might require to be carefully guarded, and isolated bodies of flying rebels might call for pursuit and punishment, there remained, as it seemed, no work of sufficient magnitude and importance to demand the combined energies of the various brigades of which this force was composed. Therefore it was that although not 24 hours had elapsed from the fall of Calpee before one or more flying columns were in the field, Sir Hugh Rose announced general orders that the Central India Field Force was about to be broken up. In a spirited farewell address he landed and expressed his obligations to the men, who, in the course of a protracted campaign had marched more than a thousand miles and taken more than a hundred guns, had overcome every obstacle presented by the features of the country, and had crushed all opposition offered by the enemy; had traversed rivers, forced mountain passes, defeated armies, and captured fortresses; and had restored order and tranquillity throughout districts wasted for 12 successive months by the rebel and the mutineer. He had told them when he placed himself at their heads that there lay work before them which to accomplish would need the exercise of the highest qualities of the British soldier. He had bidden them to be unceasingly mindful of their discipline. They had well and uniformly followed his admonition, and to this it was that he now attributed the unchecked successes of the march from the western shores of India to the waters of the Jumna.

“But scarcely had the general promulgated this parting address to the troops whom with conspicuous ability and the most daring courage he had led through Central India, when news came to him which showed him that their proposed dispersion must yet for a while be postponed. Gwalior, the capital of Scindia's dominions, had been seized by the rebels, and our faithful ally, deserted by the majority of his troops, was beaten and a fugitive. It was on the 1st of June, nine days after the fall of Calpee, that this unlooked-for event took place, and the chief agent in bringing it about was our unrestrained enemy Tantia Topsy. That rebel leader was known, we are told, some days before Calpee was taken, to have moved away from the rebel stronghold to the westward. His destination, it is now added, was Gwalior. Arrived at that station, he busied himself in secretly tampering with the soldiers of Scindia, and preparing them to welcome the remnant of the rebel army, as he foresaw would very shortly be the case. They should be driven out of Calpee. His intrigues were successful. On the morning of the 1st of June a large body of rebels and mutineers from Calpee and other places (including, it is said, though this may be doubted, a body of horse from Bareilly) and estimated variously at from 5,000 to 10,000, 11,000 men, with 12 guns, marched upon Gwalior, and found the Maharajah awaiting their assault in a position to the eastward of the Morar cantonment of the old Contingent. Scindia had under his orders 600 of his body-guard, horse and foot, 600 infantry, and eight guns. He had drawn up his force in three divisions, the body-guard in the centre. Scarcely had the action commenced when the left division went off bodily to the enemy. Soon the right division followed their example. The centre alone stood firm, and, in spite of the overwhelming superiority of their assailants, commenced and for a while maintained an orderly retreat; but the unequal struggle could not last long. Borne down by the weight of the enemy's charge, they were broken and dispersed, leaving but their numbers on the field, and all their guns, which they had striven with brave tenacity to preserve. Scindia, seeing the day was lost, rode straight off the ground for Dholpore, on the road to Agra, followed for some 15 miles by 200 or 300 of the enemy's troops. Distancing his pursuers, he reached and crossed the Chumbul in safety, and halted at Dholpore, whence, on the morning of the 3d, a party of horse, sent out for the purpose from Agra, escorted him, not a little crestfallen, into the cantonments of that city. Meanwhile, his adherents and relatives, male and female, had scattered in all directions before the victorious and vengeful enemy. The well-known *old intriguante*, the Baiza Bace, hid herself so securely that her place of retreat is not yet known. The Raneel fled southward, to the strong fort of Nerwar. Into Gwalior, thus deserted, the rebel force marched from the scene of their victory at the Morar cantonment. The Lushkur, or standard-bearer, and the town were given over to plunder; the fort—either at once or after a short defence or parley—was occupied. To the musnud vacated by the flight of the Maharajah was elevated one Ran Sahib, nephew of the so-called Peshwa, Nan Sahib, of Bithoor. The miscreant uncle was not with the force, though rumours of his presence were at first abroad, and were credulously believed. Never, I think, since his defeat by Havelock, on the day after the massacre which has rendered his name infamous, has he confronted British troops, or appeared openly in the field against us or our allies. It was Tantia Topsy's bolder and more unrelenting spirit that planned and executed the capture of Gwalior. He is the real head of the rebel force, though Ran Sahib may possess a nominal chieftainship; and, with the Rajahs of Shahjhar and Bampur, the fugitive and malcontent nobles from Kotah, and many another lawless chief around him, he establishes his headquarters at the Phoolbagh, or flower-garden, and, pitching his camp on the neighbouring parade-ground, he counts the swelling numbers of his followers till his muster-rolls show, as reports affirm, no fewer than 17,000 men with whom to make a fresh ‘stand against the power of the Sirkar.’

“Such having been, so far as we yet know, the proceedings of the enemy since driven out of Calpee, we revert to the British force, and take up its story from the same date—the 23d of May. Have already estimated that Sir Hugh Rose lost no time after the capture of the place in organizing flying columns to move, from the main body of the army previous to its general dispersion upon the various points which would require to be occupied during the rainy season. Of these places the principal, perhaps, was Gwalior. Accordingly, the first instalment of the force destined for that station marched from Calpee on the 24th, under Colonel Robertson, with the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, with eight companies of his own regiment, a squadron of the 3d Bombay Light Cavalry, and 150 Hyderabad Contingent troopers. On the 31 of June they were joined by Major Gale, with a squadron of the 14th and a wing of the 86th, and on the 3d were at Mahoria, half way between Calpee and Gwalior, when they heard of the defeat of Scindia and the capture of his capital. Sir Hugh Rose, with the rest of his last brigade (the whole of which was intended to have been sent

most favorably. In Kandeah the Theels are fast in their jungles, and occasionally infest public roads. Two officers were lately wounded there. The 92d Highlanders are now traversing the country, and the first detachments have already been heard of from Mhow. A wing of the takes them to the base of the Herat mission. Major T. "The office. Hardy and Clerk, have arrived in Bushire. They have wished to return to India. Kandahar and the Bolan, but they were required by Mr. Murray at Teheran, and accordingly re Bushire by Lashan and Shiraz, visiting Persia by the way.

"The Great Indian Peninsular Railway opened from the top of the Boie Ghaut to Poona Monday last, the 14th.

"The monsoon, which has hold off till now, appears to be nearly upon us. Weather very hot still."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE BOMBAY MARKET FOR THE 4TH TO THE 15TH OF JUNE.

The English market of the 17th of May, per Bombay, and the Oriental Company are quoted at 100 Grand; On Saturday morning of the 11th inst. There has been a break in the weather for the last few days.

On Saturday morning the market was easy, and the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates of interest and discount 1 per cent.

IMPORTS.

Coffee and Fancy Goods.—The market went quiet, and the price, and the few transactions that have taken place during the period of report, have been for local consumption. Coffee goods have declined, except gray domestics, gray shirtings and muslins.

Bleached and Fancy Goods.—These, too, have participated in the general dullness, and have slightly declined. Cotton Yarns.—These also have declined in price.

Cotton.—There has been a slight decline from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 4d. in price, and the market has assumed a quiet tone. The demand has been moderate. Grand; 2s. 5d. to 2s. 14d.; 14d.; and Broach and Surat, 14d.

Oil Seeds.—A demand has sprung up for these, particularly for the North of India, and the market has advanced. Linned maintains its price. Surree seed has advanced from 2s. 4d. to 4s.

Domage.—The rates exhibit a slight improvement. Some vessels have been taken up by Government for the conveyance of troops to Bombay from the 2d, 5th, and 14th inst. and the market has advanced forward.

Exchange.—The rates have fallen to 2s. 0d. for 1d. Bank bills, and 2s. 0d. to 1d. for documents. On Calcutta at day's sight, 100s.; and on China, 23s. per dollar.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

(BY BRITISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY.

The Atlantic Telegraph squadron, consisting of Her Majesty's ship Agamemnon, the tender Gorgon and Valorous, and the United States Frigate Niagara, left early this morning for the Devon.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAINSHIP.—The Lord Mayor on Saturday issued his precept to the various life insurance companies for a "Common-hall" to be held on Saturday next, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of electing for the remainder of the present year, viz. the term of Sir Key. Park, deceased." The publication of the document has excited a high degree of activity on the part of the "long" and "short" shareholders, and the result of the election of the only candidate actually in the field is Mr. B. Scott, secretary to the Bank of London, over whom Sir John Lubbock, M.P., has been elected. The result of the election is it is by no means likely that so valuable an office will fall into that gentleman's hands without a contest.

THE REPRESENTATION OF STAMFORD.—The election of Sir Stamford Northcote, the seat vacated by Mr. Inglis on his elevation to the office of Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland took place at the Town-hall on Saturday last, and was attended by a large number of Pratt and seconded by Mr. Alderman Althorp, and no opposition being offered, was declared duly elected. Sir Stamford Northcote, who has been in the city of considerable length. Having expressed the desire he felt in succeeding such distinguished men as his predecessors, Stamford, he proceeded to refer to India and the progress of the country. He then, in a few words, said, had passed through a period of considerable trial and annoyance; he hoped they were now coming to an end, and that the country was about to enter upon a new era. He was anything but a pleasant task to have to do that which the Conservative party had had for some time to do—namely, to have to do with the country. He then, in a few words, weight, in order to prevent harsh and immoderate progress, and thereby to take up a position which had a tendency to be a little more moderate. He then, in a few words, doubtless, that there should be those who were able and willing to perform the disagreeable duty to which he alluded; but it was a very disagreeable duty, and one which he was not willing to perform. He then, in a few words, that of having to carp and cavil at measures proposed for consideration, without having an opportunity of introducing his own measures. He then, in a few words, that the Conservative party had had for some time to do—namely, to have to do with the country. He then, in a few words, weight, in order to prevent harsh and immoderate progress, and thereby to take up a position which had a tendency to be a little more moderate. 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2s. per qr. on last week's currencies, the trade ruling slow. O white samples made 49s., and red 46s. per 35 stone. In barley there was very little doing, late prices being quoted. Oats were a small supply and no one desires them, the weather being so cold.

the preceding week, prices ranging from 30s. to 35s. per 24 stone, Beans—The market was rather quiet, and prices were 28s. to 32s. making fine, per cwt. The fine weather of the past week has had a most favourable influence upon the wheat crop, and in all districts there is the same promise of abundance for all that is now required is a continuation of fine weather for a week longer. A great demand for hands is expected. Barley (keown) is looking well; late sown very backward for want of rain. Potatoes—The season is suffering from a blight occasioned by the intensity of the heat while they were in bloom, and will prove a deficient yield.

LINCOLN, 17th.—At this corn-market yesterday there was a sale of wheat, and there was a fair attendance. The wheat was rather dull, and the prices of last week were supported. Some

of superior tile made 50s. and red 46s. per qr. In barley there was not much doing. Oats were a scanty supply, and the rates of previous week were rather exceeded, fine qualities making 24s. stone. Beans were a small show, and the turn dealer than last week paying from 42s. to 46s. per 35 stone. The fine weather of the past few days has been very beneficial to the crops, which now grows very promising. Moisture would, however, do it no harm, as it would prove of incalculable good to the pastures, and also be of use to young corn. With a continuation of seasonable weather harvest will commence in about a fortnight's time, and there is less assurance of wheat being a bountiful yield. With respect to barley the season has been too dry for this grain to prove a good crop; indeed from many districts reports are unfavourable—this more particularly from the south and west.

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passed. The soil took very little heat, the plant is strong and the ears apparently well filled. All that is now to be desired is a continuation of the present weather, and the crop will be a very good one, and well secured. Barley is a variable crop, the late-sown requiring no rain. Oats are not so wet spoken of, and beans cannot recover from the late sowing, but the crop is not so much injured as the wheat, and destroyed the bloom. There was some general rain yesterday, which did not do much good to the vegetation generally.

OXFORD, 17th.—At this time the market was an increase of supply of wheat, but the splendid weather, combined with farmers sticking to last week's rates, completely checked sales, and consequently prices were not much affected. The market for the week's trade exceedingly dull, prices from 34s. to 37s. per qr. Oats were scarce at present. Beans were worth 48s. per qr., with very few buyers. The market for the week's trade was very quiet. The market for the week from the neighbouring markets of the week in some instances the wheat was dearer, in others that trade was firm at last week's quotations. Corn and cattle were quiet, and corn probably will be a considerable quantity has been cut in this locality.

PETERBOROUGH, 17th.—At this corn-market wheat was somewhat supply, with a few buyers. The market for the week's trade was a limited supply of spring wheat, and old wheat 46s. per 25s. and 22s., and beans at 40s. to 44s. per qr. The wheat crop was not so much injured as the corn, and the market for the week was that an abundant harvest will be realized. Spring corn is indifferent.

REPORTED.

READING, 17th.—Harvest has commenced on a few farms, and the weather is expected, if the present sunbaked weather continues, will all be active to reap the wheat, which has ripened with wonderful rapidity from the excessive heat of the last few days. It is yet too early to say whether the crop will be a good one or not, but it is generally said, that, while in districts it is probably a full average yield, if more, on the light and gravelly soils it will fall very short, in consequence of the late sowing, and the late sowing of the wheat is not so favourable as a few weeks ago, the showings which have recent farmers having failed to cut out the pods and to greatly improve the crop. It is expected that the weather will be a very good one, and that several farmers have been obliged to sow a second time.

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WOLFESETH, 17mi.—Rather a large market to date, but prices are not very high. Wheat, 42c to 44c, English wheat, 54c to 56c, red 56c, 60c to 66c; barley, 44c to 46c, 48c to 50c, and beans, 57c, 61c to 63c, and peas. For English oats, 4c to 4c 3/4, 30c 20th, is asked; and for Irish, 4c to 4c 3/4. Potatoes, 10c to 12c. Corn, 28c to 30c, and beans, 28c to 34c, per cwt. At Skouringsdale the market was quiet, little wheat was offered, and prices remained unchanged. In the neighbourhood of the latter place, the market was not so good, but wheat was their value. At Kiddemister prices nominally the same as last week. Worcester fair on Monday was indifferently supplied with wheat, but the market was not so good. Best quality brought 46s to 48s, and middling 44s to 46s. Barley, 36s to 38s, best oat, 34s to 36s, and mott—40s to 46s, 14d, 14s, 7d per lb.

YORK, 17mi.—As this corn-market to date was a moderate supply of wheat, and a limited amount of business was done, at prices not very high. Wheat, 42c to 44c, English wheat, 54c to 56c, red 56c, 60c to 66c; barley, 44c to 46c, 48c to 50c, and beans, 57c, 61c to 63c, and peas. For English oats, 4c to 4c 3/4, 30c 20th, is asked; and for Irish, 4c to 4c 3/4. Potatoes, 10c to 12c. Corn, 28c to 30c, and beans, 28c to 34c, per cwt. At Skouringsdale the market was quiet, little wheat was offered, and prices remained unchanged. In the neighbourhood of the latter place, the market was not so good, but wheat was their value. At Kiddemister prices nominally the same as last week. Worcester fair on Monday was indifferently supplied with wheat, but the market was not so good. Best quality brought 46s to 48s, and middling 44s to 46s. Barley, 36s to 38s, best oat, 34s to 36s, and mott—40s to 46s, 14d, 14s, 7d per lb.

THE SALE OF POISONS BILL.—We are glad to be able to state that this Bill was on Friday night withdrawn by the Home Secretary. The objects contemplated by it were no doubt desirable, but the mode in which they were to be attained was open to very serious objections. We should be quite willing to lend our aid to any measure prohibiting the sale of poisons by any persons excepting such as might be licensed by the Pharmaceutical Society, or by the local authorities, or by the medical profession, and druggists themselves, or at least those who deserve to be called so, would not object; but the Bill just withdrawn would have been almost impossible for any conscientious druggist to carry on his trade. The restrictions were the restriction on which it imposed. *Leds Mercury.*

ROYAL FRESH HOSPITAL, GRAY'S-INN-Road.—The weekly collection for this relieved hospital, during the week ending July 17 was 2,150, of which 874 were contributed by the ladies.

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SHIP NEWS.

SHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 17.

(BY ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH)

Arrived.—The Prince and the Luina Bruno, from New Orleans—
steamer Thessalonica, from Bordeaux—the New York Packet, from
Quebec—The Glasgow, from London—Dorothra, from Aus-
terre—the Queen, from Huelva—the Danube—the steamer Dohi, from
St. John's, New Brunswick—the steamer Turin, from Valencia—the
Eleanor, from Pernambuco.

Departed.—The Glasgow, for Miramichi—the George Evans, for Chis-
coteau—the Harry Glen, for Parana—the Quaker, for Trinidad.

JULY 18.

Arrived.—The Lady Glendorn, from Alysh—the Archon, from Calcutta—the Glasgow, from Liverpool—the Criticon, from Bombay—Ayrre—the Rodia Claypole, from Jamaica.

Off.—The Lady Louisa, the Marian, the Barbico, the Rance, the Tib-bi, the Swinhaynie, the Comopolite, the Dundee, the Arctian steamer the Flag, the Glasgow, the Glasgow, the Glasgow, the Josie Miller, the America, and the Goldfinder (with low bount).

Departed.—The Mary Washington, for Eastport—the Lord Willoughby, for St. Petersburg—the Queen of the Lakes, for Montreal, &c.—the Henry Higgins, for New Orleans—the screw steamer Claret, for Bon-

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Arrived—The Dolphin, from Nystad; the Yankyna, from New Orleans—the Victor, from Cronstadt—the Trident, from Toning—the steamer Rhine, from Antwerp—the steamer Scalloway, from Toning—the steamer Adler, from Bremen.

Sailed—The steamer Politz, for Hamburg—the Vesta, for Oporto—the ship Denmark, Odessa.

1 p.m.—Wind, N.; tide, first hour's flood; fine.

Arrived—The steamer Leopold, from Cronstadt—the Albion, from Boulogne—the Belgium, from Ostend.

3 p.m.—Wind, S.W.; tide, flood; fine.

Arrived—The steamer Wolf, from Gothenburg—the steamer Euxine, from Cadiz.

Sailed—The steamer Hanover, for Ostend—the Rhine, for New York—the steamer City of Hamburg, for Hamburg—the steamer Leo, for London.

1 p.m.—Wind, W.; tide, two hours' ebb; fine.

Arrived—The Concord, from Dukirk—the Goestia, from St.

Peterburg—An Anna Margaretha, from Nyköping—the Venus, from
 Report—the Ida, from Pernambuco.
 Arrived—The *Thetis*, from Rotterdam—the *Chanderago*,
 for Bombay—the *Jason*, for Ghent—the *Elisa Nelson*, for Sierra
 Leone.

JULY 18.

4 p.m.—Wind, W light; tide, three hours' flood; fine.

Arrived—The *Paris* and *London* steamer, from Paris—the *Catho*
lic, from London—the *Thetis*, from Rotterdam—the *Harlingen*,
 from Demerara—the *Julia*, from New York—the *Emma*,
 from Carlöberg—the *Tungku*, from Shanghai—the *Maheloh*, from
 Nagasaki—the *Germania*, from Hamburg—the *Amora* steamer and
 the *Amora* schooner, from the Gulf of St. Peter—the *Gothenburg*,
 from Dors—the *City of Nankin* steamer, from St. Nazaire—the
Gothea Wass steamer, from Gothenburg—the *Fländ* steamer, from
 Fländ—the *Calcutta* steamer, from Calcutta—the *Gothenburg*,
 Calcutta—the *Sir R. Banks* steamer, from Calais—the *Southampton*
 from Kurrache—the *Sylph* steamer, from Bordeaux—the *Ida* steamer,
 from Harlingen—the *Sir R. Peel* steamer, from Dunkirk—the
Gothenburg, from Gothenburg—the *Gothenburg*, from Gothenburg—
 from Germany—the *Gullfrott*, from Wyborg—the *Farwell*, from
 Quebec—the *Metropolis* steamer, from Germany.

steamer, for Dunkirk—the Peninsular steamer, for Gibraltar—the Polara steamer, for Cadix—the Panther steamer, for Boulogne—the Saxon, for Stettin—the Diana steamer, for Amsterdam—the Earl of Anckland steamer, and the Batavia steamer, for Rotterdam—the Dragon steamer, for Hamburg—the Baron Odo steamer, for Antwerp.

DEPART, JULY 17.
(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)
(From Lloyd's.)

9 a.m.—Wind, N.W., moderate.
Passed.—The steamer Jarroo, for Genoa; the steamer Scio et Tanais, for Rouen; the Triumph, for Mogadore; and the bark Concordia, for Pernambuco, all from London—the Abbey Lands, for Shields, for Genoa; and the ship, from Demersa for London.

Noon.—Wind, variable; light.
Passed.—The steamer Paris and London, from Paris for London.
1.30 p.m.—Wind, S.W.W., light.

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HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE THIS DAY.
 Morning . . . 55 min. after 7 | At noon . . . 24 min. after 8

Just published, handsomely printed, in 1 vol. crown 8vo, price 6s., bound in cloth.

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This day is published, price 1s.,

AN INDIAN RACE by J. H. B. HENNESSY, Esq., or what has a Christian England done for Heathen India? by the DEAN of CARLISLE. Hatchard, 157, Piccadilly; Seeley, Jackson, and Co, 54, Fleet-street.

Unabridged edition, with Illustrations, price 1s.

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THE HUNTING SEASON—A revised edition of NIMROD'S entertainments. 12s. 6d.

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THE LAND. By T. PULEY, D.D. With Archbishop Sanctoro's preface. 2s. 6d. Edited by J. E. Edmonstone. This is a authorized exposition of all the doctrines, rites, ceremonies, and usages of the church. A. M. Pigott, 13, Paternoster-row and Kemington-park corner.

THE HOUSEHOLD MANAGER. By CHARLES PIERCE. How to give dinner, and to entertain, and how to scheme. The culinary art fully discussed, and all information on domestic management, balls, routes, &c. Nearly the whole of the press have spoken in the most flattering terms of Mr. Pierce's book. Published by G. Routledge and Co., Farringdon-street.

NEW TRANSLATION OF HORACE.—Now ready in one vol., dem^o 2s. 6d. In three large parts, Imperial Ro., 23s. 3d.

THE RODES OF HOPE. By J. H. STODOLSKY. 1s. 6d.

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THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. By C. G. ADDI-
 SON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, comprising Contracts of Buying
 and Selling, Letting and Hiring, Borrowing and Lending, Mortgage
 and Pledge, Work and Services, Charter Parties, Bills, Notes, Bal-
 lances, Banking, Insurance, Agency, Suretyship, Partnership, Joint-
 stock Companies, &c. London, Stevens and Norton, Bell-yard, Lin-

1881

the market for colonies, as well as for the home trade. Prices are firm, and are certainly not likely soon to become lower, as those of the best clothing wools, as well as of indigo, are advancing.

SEWELL, ILL., July 10.—The cotton manufacturing progress in this town and neighbourhood continue dull, and, as yet, there seems no prospect of a speedy revival. Orders for goods are very scarce, and though most of the more extensive manufacturers provide the bulk of their workmen with either full or partial employment, it is feared that, unless a revival of the cotton trade is effected, the manufacturing

We shortly see a more brisk denunciation must be thrown on the pariah. During the past week there have been meetings of the four branches of operatives in New England, and we are glad to hear that they will inaugurate their respective "unions." The object of this proceeding is announced "for the mutual assistance and protection of the members," and it is gratifying to find that after many years had a complete organized union, to which each man contributes weekly 2d. 6d. in the pound on all his earnings, the Methodist Episcopal Conference has taken up the cause by offering for the discharge from the bankruptcy of Messrs. Thomas and W. J. Peet, merchants. The proceedings excite great interest from the high character of the speakers, who are men of eminence in the mercantile world, their leading position in the Wesleyan Methodist body, and the painful discourses now brought to light. The case of Messrs. Thomas and Peet is a sad one; very, filed by parties interested under the wills of the late Mr. Thomas and Mr. Edwin Shepherd, changing the bankrupt's name to Thomas and Peet, and so obtaining with breach of trust in having appropriated to his own use sums amounting to near 3,000*l.*, which he held in trust for them. Among the creditors of the firm was the sum of 60*l.* due to A. B. Plakee under the will of the late Mr. Moseley, but which the bankrupt refused to pay. Mr. Peet, who was left creditor of the said A. B. Plakee, was also a creditor of the said firm, in which no less than eight or nine soldiers were engaged on behalf of creditors, Mr. J. Hibbert and Mr. John Tasker were chosen assignees.

WOLYHAMPTON, 17th.—No change for the better?

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DUBLIN, 17TH.—The improvement in trade, which we noticed last week, has not continued; and this week has been nearly as dull in business as any for months past. The depression in the market for foreign goods has been distributed, no doubt, to this reaction from the recent improvement. Business on the Stock-Exchange has been very limited; and the foreign exchange market has been depressed by the unwelcome change from the quotations of last week. The Customs' receipts for the week to Thursday, 15th inst., inclusive, were 20,769, against 22,838 for the corresponding week of the year ending 22nd March, the year ended the 30th of June, 1868, was 97,953, against 100,806, viz.:—On tea for the year ended the 30th of June, 1868, there had been 1,000 cwt.; and for the same period on six articles, viz.:—1 lb. for tea, 26,569; refined sugar, 12,718; Muscovado sugar, 10,981; coffee, 835; wine, 9,077; and spirits, 10,000. On the 1st of July, 1868, there had been 12,027, on tobacco; 1,509, on timber; and 10,740, on unclassified or miscellaneous commodities. The arrivals have been large again this week.

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