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NESS, who will be a good needlewoman, at 94, Gracechurch-street between 12 and 1.

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object as a comfortable
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two hours' daily instruc-
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Desires a RE-EN-
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DAVID, dinner 23 years
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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

GOODWOOD RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Stakesday was somewhat dreary. Rain had fallen heavily throughout the night, and it continued with sharp gusts of wind until a late hour in the morning. The old city of Chichester looked duller than ever in the driving rain, for even that temporary activity which was wont to be imparted to it in the race-week was not discernible. The inhabitants seemed to gaze with a grim satisfaction on the few visitors who, in the face of the weather, had braved the elements, and who, damp and weary, took their seats inside omnibuses, and watched the large drops come down the window glasses until the proper complement of passengers could be obtained. At the railway station the number of vehicles was less than on any preceding anniversary of the race. The stationary "black" flies and coaches of the crowd did not once cough, and a lack of visitors caused a diminution in the blowing and shouting which were formerly sustained with such stentorian effect by excited coachmen and their energetic "hooks." The characteristics of Goodwood races—the "clucks" which are associated with the meeting, the broad racing, the gay company, and the exulting ride through the pleasant lanes and the beautiful park—had disappeared. The roads were heavy and sloppy, and people went to the course cooped up in closed carriages and encased from head to foot in waterproof clothing. Spectators pursued their calling in a crowd, under the portico of the Grand Stand; the guests who visited the saloons. The embankment under the trees was deserted, and ladies picked their way daintily over the sodden grass in the enclosure, as dishevelled and as miserable as if they were attending the Cremorne fête. As the time approached for the commencement of the proceedings, the atmosphere grew brighter, and the sun shone with a clear, dappled, and the incident which produced a marked effect on the attendance of general company. Only a very few carriages occupied the allotted space, while by the rails, outside the Grand Stand, were sparsely scattered some men and boys of the peasant-class. There was no group of holiday folk on the hillside, and the only sound which broke the silence was a lively din that came from two or three little boys who made a most musical and melancholy noise with tin whistles and a drum.

The owners of the three animals that started for the first race were certainly bound to put down 3000, each for them. Lord of Lorn was the first to start, and the competitors of Lord of Lorn were easily enough. For the second race the favourite was defeated, and Frederick landed in triumph the colours of Lord W. Powlett, one of the stewards, and a nobleman whose consistent and staunch patronage of the sport has gained for him a vast popularity. The turf. Again, the only sound which broke the silence was a lively din that came from two or three little boys who made a most musical and melancholy noise with tin whistles and a drum.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The annexed circular, respecting religious instruction in the army schools, has been issued from the War-office:—
"Sir, The Secretary of State for War has directed me to alter the terms of article 38 of the Army School Regulations of 1857, so as to separate that part which relates to religious instruction from that which relates to general attendance, and at the same time remove any doubt which may exist as to the perfect equality and freedom of access of all religious denominations to the instruction to be given in the schools, which is to be substituted for the article in question. I am to take this opportunity of stating that the Secretary of State is of opinion that it will tend to promote the efficiency of army schools if in every regiment and garrison where there is no local religious instruction, it be made the duty of some one officer, besides the orderly officer, if possible, one who will voluntarily undertake it—to visit them at least once a week, and to call on the chaplain, and to the attention of the commanding officer to all circumstances which may observe or which may be pointed out to him by the chaplain, and to the attention of the commanding officer, the monthly school reports furnish him with the opportunity of calling the attention of the Secretary of State to any defect which may exist in the schools."
"I have, &c." B. HAWES.

"To be substituted for article 38:—
"1. The schoolmaster will open the school at 8 a.m., with the Lord's Prayer, with or without the addition of one or more collects from the Book of Common Prayer, or with one of the forms of prayer which may be expressly authorized for the use of the school."
"2. He will proceed to give a collective Bible lesson, or to read and explain a short passage of Holy Scripture taken from the authorized or Douay version."
"3. He will then read the portion of the Bible which is to be read in the schools, and to call on the chaplain, and to the attention of the commanding officer, the monthly school reports furnish him with the opportunity of calling the attention of the Secretary of State to any defect which may exist in the schools."

"4. The parents of children who are not of the same religious persuasion as the schoolmaster will be at liberty to send their children to school at 10 o'clock, and to call on the chaplain, and to the attention of the commanding officer, the monthly school reports furnish him with the opportunity of calling the attention of the Secretary of State to any defect which may exist in the schools."

"5. On two days in each week, which Saturday shall be the day, there will be a special religious instruction, to be given by the schoolmaster, or by some other person, to be appointed by the commanding officer, the monthly school reports furnish him with the opportunity of calling the attention of the Secretary of State to any defect which may exist in the schools."

"6. On two days in each week, which Saturday shall be the day, there will be a special religious instruction, to be given by the schoolmaster, or by some other person, to be appointed by the commanding officer, the monthly school reports furnish him with the opportunity of calling the attention of the Secretary of State to any defect which may exist in the schools."

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30 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 24 feet 2 inches; burden in tons, 1623 43-94.

The Curacao, 31, Captain J. M. Mason, has received orders to proceed from Spithead to Marcellus, to embark the Vice-Admiral, and Banahae, Admiralty steam yacht—the latter under the command of Mr. H. B. Abbot, Master, R.N., and the latter in charge of Mr. Stewart, Admiralty pilot—arrived at Portsmouth yesterday to join Her Majesty's fleet for Cherbourg.

The Vice-Admiral, 31, Captain Villiers, O.B., has her topgallantmast pointed, and has received her complement of Marines and a draught of continuous service men from the Victoria.

The Capt. 26, recently returned from the coast of Africa, is ordered to be paid off at Chatham on Monday next.

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ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH DEVON.

Since the paragraph relating to the forthcoming election in the southern division of the county of Devon appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday Sir John Lubbock has issued the following farewell address to the electors, in which he says:—

"The intimation that it is the intention of Her Majesty to confer upon me the honour of a peerage, has been a great surprise to me. I am glad to hear that the Earl of Derby, I lose no time in informing you that, in consequence of my acceptance of that honour, the political connexion which has hitherto existed between me and you must necessarily be severed from the lapse of many days.

"Having been before you as a public man for nearly 30 years, and for your favour intrusted with the duties of a Member of Parliament for 20 years (during which period I have received many acts of kindness from you, and have experienced many proofs of your confidence) I cannot quit the proud position I have so long occupied without expressing to you my warmest thanks, and to me you are representative, without many feelings of regret,—feelings which are only modified by the hope, which I venture to indulge that you will be able to do me the justice to acknowledge that I have been able to watch over your interests and contribute to your welfare."

Up to the time of the despatch of our correspondent's special candidate had been announced, but the names of several other persons had been mentioned, and it was not until among them being those of Sir J. Duckworth, Mr. S. T. P.

rest, and Mr. J. Sillivant on the Liberal interest.

MAPS AND HANDBOOKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Having observed "Visitor's" letter in your columns of the 24th inst. on the imperfection of the present maps and handbooks for Scotland, we should feel obliged by your allowing us an opportunity of replying to some of the statements which that letter contains.

That there is no map of Scotland such as Keller's of Switzerland is true, although it is equally true that there is no such map of England. The Ordnance survey of Scotland has extended over so small a portion of the country that as yet it has not come to be of any great service in the construction of smaller maps, and it would be very difficult, if not vain, to attempt making a perfectly accurate map of the Northern Kingdom until this survey is completed. Of our own maps and handbooks published privately and along with our guide book, it may be allowed to mention that they are the only ones, so far as we know, which contain anything like uniformity and accuracy as to footpaths over the High

scription from private sources, which at present is the only way of obtaining it, as new roads and footpaths are being formed every year. Your correspondent says that Anderson's is at present the best map of Scotland. Now, Anderson's map is ours, the guide in which it appears having been published by us some years ago, and the map itself being

Scotland. It has, however, since it was inserted in *Auden's Guide*, received many important additions, as may be seen by comparing it with the map in that guide. Besides the map, which is equally correct, and engraved with a special view of being clear and intelligible, and the same work contains a number of important charts on a larger scale. In regard to handbooks your correspondent complains of ours being too meagre in its description of the Highlands. Now, the whole book consists of 692 pages, of which nearly two-thirds are devoted to the Highlands, and the whole is full of details. The cards of the last edition will show better than any words of ours that there is no part of Scotland ignored. There are, doubtless, many glens and mountain parts of great beauty not described, because to this would lead to endless tautology, and in many cases, from their impracticability of access, hamper the book with matter that most tourists would consider valueless. But the book is so full of details, that it is impossible not to find particularly descriptive those portions of Scotland most distinguished for beauty and interest; and we do not limit to direct the tourist's attention to many of those high

the wildest aspects, and where the distant view of the red deer antlers peering above the heather may remind him that he is in a region uninhabited except by a few keepers.

Should a guide book be so excessively minute as to leave nothing to the "fancy's guess," and is the tourist henceforth to be deterred from the pleasure of making little discoveries of Highland glens and streams never known before by this feet encumbered the unexplored region and brought a glowing account of beauties unsurpassed into the columns of the family newspaper?

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK.

Edinburgh, July 26.

* We send copies of these maps and charts for inspection.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I have been waiting for a long time in hopes of seeing a letter in your columns trying to stop the great rush

On the receipt of the last mail, in your date of the 29th inst. there I saw an extract from a paper dated "Toronto," really the 17th inst. which stated that there was a "National case." I can only speak of my own experience in reference to Quebec and Montreal, where the following has come under my notice:—Case No. 1, a young man, who had been living in a drapery shop in London, arrived at Quebec, went through Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Boston and New York success, and returned to Montreal with \$6. In his pocket he had a "gentleman's" firm name, "D. O'Armes," offered him 40% (50% currency) per annum, but to board himself. Seeing nothing but starvation staring him in the face the poor devil was obliged to accept it. Fortunately, just after he had been engaged, walking on the wharf, he met the captain of the vessel which had brought him to Canada, and he was able to get a berth on board, and told him to bring down his traps and he would take him back free. No. 2, a married man with a family, who held a good situation within 100 yards of Cheapside, has been in receipt of from 20s. to 24s. a week. No. 3, a young man of first-rate education, and brother to

As a porter. No. 4, a married man, who has been regularly apprenticed to the drapery, is occasionally doing odd jobs of garbening, sewing wood, &c. No. 5, a young man, who has been in the army, and who has been in his last week, as next he should be compelled to join the 100th Regiment. No. 6 called on me on the arrival of the Anglo-Saxon in May last; he told me he had been living in a first-rate house in Regent-street, and had that morning arrived from England. I told him if he would make my advice he would go back again to the army, as, in the present state of the country, he would be getting no payment without the least trouble. Going home to take three weeks after the above, I saw the same young man entering the private door of his "uncle" with a bundle tied up in a handkerchief. I do not know what he was going in for, but I had my suspicions. I could give many more such instances, but I will not do so, as I have already said enough of the state of things here. I really find it quite a tax on my patience, as the above are not beggars, many have told me that I have been compelled to ask if they are in want of a shilling. One poor fellow told me a few evenings since that

rove, of course, the dark side of the picture; I will now show you the brightest side. A young man arrives and gets a tuition the first week at from \$400 to \$500, but I will say \$100, sterling, which exceeds the average; out of which he pays for a room and board, and he has \$75 left for fuel, food, and other expenses. He gets \$42, sterling, leaving a fortune for all other expenses which is too small to buy fur coats and moccasins in winter, canvas boots, white ducks, and buff jackets in summer. It is quite necessary to have summer and winter suits here, whereas in London I can wear the same clothes all the year through. What you need here is a thermometer, and in the winter, in places where the thermometer ranges from 30° to 35° below zero, and there, at least, one-third of the labour can only be obtained with a proficiency of the French language (some knowledge, at least, is a *sine qua non* to get all the situations in town) is a problem which I am unable to solve. I have not space to discuss this question further, worthy a place in your columns, I hope it may be of some use in deterring many young men with small means from coming out and expecting to find an El Dorado, or at least

For your private satisfaction, I enclose the names in the list of merchants of the first class of whom you may make my inquiry as to how far the truth of the above may be relied on, from what they know of my private character.

CHELSEA BAKER.

Montreal, Canada East, July 16.

FIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT MALTA.—A lamentable accident occurred on Saturday, the 14th of July, the falling in of a portion of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's coal stores at the Piers, Malta, attended with serious consequences. A gangster to the effect in the morning, the workmen were employed in raising a lighter of coals from No. 8 store, the wall dividing it from the adjoining store, No. 7, together of which is as yet roofed, being unequal to the pressure of the great quantity of coals contained in the suddenly gave way, and, distressing to relate, a number of the workmen who had not time to effect their escape were hurled to the bottom by the falling mass of coals, and crushed to death. Towards the close of the day, the accident took place, 12 carrying coals and eight removing them. The coals were piled up in the 12 store, and these in a heap of coal dust which lay close to the workmen, these men were employed in the 12 store in the morning.

in the spot, and another was so severely hurt as to render immediate removal to the hospital necessary.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY, -Traffic receipts for the week ending July 24, 12,854, 168, 10d.

