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**POSIT BANK, Leicester-square, London.**—  
 £4 per cent. per annum allowed on money at call.  
 25 per cent. per annum on deposits of 3 months.  
 50 per cent. per annum when invested for two years.  
 Current accounts may be opened free of charge.  
 E. W. WALKER, Manager.  
 established 1847.

**BANK OF DEPOSIT (established A.D. 1844), 3,**  
 Pall-mall east, London.—Fertile depositories of investing money.  
 They define the plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high  
 of interest may be obtained, with ample security. The interest  
 is in January and July.

**PETER MORRISON, Managing Director,**  
 for opening accounts sent free on application.

**NITY MUTUAL JOINT-STOCK BANK.**—  
 Chief office, 10, Cannon-street city. Branches, 1, New Coventry

may have current or future business with the Bank, and by paying a small commission in keeping an adequate balance.

Suma of £5 and upwards will be received on deposit at interest.

JOSEPH W. TERRY, General Manager.

**LONDON AND WESTMINSTER Bank, Australia.—The LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., GRANTS LETTERS OF CREDIT AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE at 30 days' upon the Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Port Phillip, and upon branches of that Bank at Geelong, Arco, Broodworth, Melbourne, Perth, Port Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Hobart, Launceston, and Warrambool. These letters of credit and bills of exchange may be obtained through the National Provincial Bank at Birmingham, Manchester, and Bristol, and through the Banks with which the London and Westminster Bank is in correspondence.**

J. W. GILBERT, General Manager.

**RYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.—Six per Cent.**  
Debtenture Stock and Seven per Cent. Preference Shares.—The  
RYSTAL PALACE INTERESTED PARTIES have been notified that the  
dividend has been paid upon in full, and for the Seventh Half-yearly  
dividend on the Seven per Cent. Preference Shares, will be  
PAID on the 14th August, and will be Payable on and after  
that date at the Bank of London.  
Crystal Palace, July 9, 1888. By order, GEO. GROVE, Sec.

**RYSTAL PALACE.—Six per Cent. Perpetual**  
Debtenture Stock.—The Directors are now prepared to receive AP-  
PLICATIONS for the REMAINDER of this Stock. The stock  
is issued in amounts of 100, and the first charge on the  
property of the Company. On receipts of applications, letters of  
intent will be forwarded, with a form of banker's receipt, and fur-  
ther information may be obtained from the undersigned.  
By order, GEO. GROVE, Sec.

**ETHERLANDS LAND ENCLOSURE COMPANY.**—Preference Shares. Second Issue.—The shareholders are reminded that THE first of the 12th inst. is the last day for payment of the last instalment of £1 per share on the second of Preference Shares in this Company; and that if not paid by date the Shares become absolutely forfeited, in accordance with Statute.

As soon as the above shares are also due, and may at the same time be received.

By order of the Board, **GEORGE FASSON, Secretary,**  
Mortimer Street, London, August 13, 1855.

**FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (Limited).**  
—JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY. Commanding capital £100,000. Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments, &c.

to, or private families, at prices from 20 to 30 c per unit, under circumstances which will be explained hereafter.

**GROWN IN FRANCE.**

White Espagnay Champagne, Sherry, fine dinner, 32s, and 68s.  
Sherry, finest first growths, 40s.,  
and 94s. per bottle.  
Porto, old, in wood, 54s. and 58s.  
Porto, crusted, very fine old, in  
wood, 62s. 6d., 56s. and 58s.  
Bordeaux, 44s. 6d. per bottle.  
Cognac, 32s. 36s.  
Brandy, 32s. 36s.  
Rhenish Moselle, 44s. 6d. per bottle.  
Wine, 44s. 6d. per bottle.

**GROWN IN ENGLAND.**

Black & White stout in London supplied, military and naval  
use, and 3,000 private families.

For detailed price lists, or free tasting apply at 150, Regent street,  
—HABANA CIGAR COMPANY (Limited),—  
Commanding Capital, £250,000.  
Offices and Warehouse, 43, Pall-mall, St. James's, London, S.W.  
**DIRECTORS,**  
Charles R. Smith, Esq., Wm. A. Dickson, Bart.

The Right Hon. Lord Garragh  
 Rear-Admiral Dentzke  
 Louis Silberberg, Manager and General  
 Director of the above Company is now supplying the finest cigars of foreign (not  
 tobacco) manufacture, from 21s. to 62s. per lb. (duty paid). Also  
 cagoyes—the Habana Smoking Mixtures, 8s.; Virginia, 6s.; ditto  
 cigars, 4s. 6d.; Cavendish's, 1s. 6d.; Lakeland, 10s.; Turkey, 10s.; and  
 Mayow's Cavendish, 15s. per lb.  
 Huts, messes, and the trade supplied in bond or duty paid.

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**THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER  
 CANADA:** incorporated by Royal Charter.  
**TRUSTEES.**  
 Thomas Earing, Esq., M.P. George Carr Glyn, Esq., M.P.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
 T. M. WEGUELIN, Esq., M.P., President.  
 WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

James Hutchinson, Esq.,  
Charles Morrison, Esq.,  
Randolph I. Smith, K.C.B.  
Secretary—T. Macdonald, Esq.  
Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.  
The Directors are prepared to receive loans in sums of £100 and upwards, for five, ten, fifteen, or twenty years.  
By order,  
S. Moorcraft-street, London, E.C.

William Gordon Thomson, Esq.,  
Mathew Usell, Esq.

T. MACDONALD, Secretary.

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**HEARING-CROSS BRIDGE COMPANY.**  
Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the HEARING-CROSS BRIDGE COMPANY will be held at 8, Villiers-street, Strand, in the city of Westminster, on Friday, the 27th day of August inst., at 12 o'clock at noon precisely, to receive the Directors' report of the account of the Company's business for the year ending on the 31st day of December last, and to elect Directors and an Auditor; and upon the general business of the Company.

of the Company. Mr. Coles Child, Mr. Wm. Cory, and Mr. Benjamin Jones, elected in the place of the Rev. Jenkins Jones, deceased, were the only persons who received a majority of votes, and were elected themselves accordingly. Mr. G. J. P. Smith, one of your Auditors, also left by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and offers himself accordingly.

Witness my hand and seal, this 14th day of August, 1853.

By order, GEORGE COX, Sec.

**BRITISH TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).**

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the British Telegraph Company (limited) will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the city of London, on Friday, the 14th day of September, 1853, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose, firstly, of confirming a resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company, held at the London Tavern, in the city of London, on the 14th day of August, 1853, and secondly, of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting. It is hereby positively resolved that the Company should be wound up voluntarily.

of the Joint-Stock Companies' Acts, 1856-1857; and, secondly, for the purpose of appointing a liquidator to carry out such resolution for winding-up into effect.

By order, W. ANDREWS, Secretary,  
London, 30, Cornhill, A.D. 11, 1888.

**THE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 2,**  
40 Pall-mall, London, W.

Colonel JOHN SUNDEY NORTH, M.P., Chairman.

To Landowners, the Clergy, Solicitors, Estate Agents, Surveyors, &c.—The Company is incorporated by Special Act of Parliament for the purpose of purchasing and securing the redemption of the annuities on life, trustees, mortgages in possession, incumbents of livings, decedents corporate, certain leases, and other landowners are empowered to charge the interest on the money so borrowed for improvements, which may be borrowed from the Company or advanced by the landowner out of his own funds.

The Company advances money, limited to \$100,000, on mortgage, and liquidated a rent charge for a specified term of years.

No investigation of title is required, and the Company being of a strictly commercial character, no title insurance is required.

Public works, which are controlled only by the Roadhouse commissioners.

The improvements authorized comprise drainage, irrigation, warping, leveling, grading, clearing, reclaiming, planting, erecting, and improving farm-houses and buildings for farm purposes, farm-roads, ditches, steam engines, water-wheels, tanks, pipes, etc.

Interest on the money may be paid in cash or in kind, and the same may be secured by a mortgage on the property, and the same is incident to mortgages, and without regard to the amount of existing encumbrances. Promoters may apply jointly for the execution of improvements, and the same may be such as a common outfall, roads through the district, water power, &c.

For further information and for forms of application apply to the  
Messrs. J. W. Napier, Managing Director, 2, Old Palace-yard, West-  
minster, S.W.1.

**NORTH RHINE COPPER MINING COM-  
PANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Limited).**—No application  
for shares in this Company will be received after Wednesday next,  
August 12, 1888. T. HANCOCK, Manager.

**NORTH RHINE COPPER MINING COMPANY  
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Limited).**—Capital, £20,000, in 80,000  
shares of 2s. 6d. each. There is to be paid up on application for shares, and  
further sum of 8s. per share at the expiration of two months from  
the date of allotment.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Charles Cleve, Esq., Grosvenor-square, London, Isle of Adelaide  
Charles Coys, Esq., (Messrs. Coys and Scott, London)

George Hay Domination, Esq. (Leicester. *Advertisement*)  
 London.  
 Sir Philip Levy, Esq. (Messrs. P. Levi and Co., London and Adelaide)  
 William Paxton, Esq. (Linden-house, Chislehurst, late of Adelaide)  
 COMMISSIONERS OF AUSTRALIAN LANDS, U.S.A. (Adelaide)  
 John Beck, Esq., Director of the Alfred Water, Esq., J.P., Local  
 Burra-Burra  
 Edmund Levi, Esq., Director of the Bank of Australia  
 Consulting Engineer—J. H. Clement, Esq., F.G.S.  
 Solicitors.  
 London—Messrs. Pattison and Wigg, J. Lincoln's-inn-fields, and 10,  
 Clement's-lane, London.  
 Adelaide—Charles Penn, Esq., Bankers.  
 London—Messrs. Bankers, Fenchurch-street.  
 Adelaide—South Australian Banking Company.  
 Brokers—Messrs. Cope and Scott, J. Lothbury, Esq.; Thomas Penn,

Manager, T. H. Hanson, 100 Madison St., Chicago.  
Office, 1, Charlotte-rose, Manning-house, London.  
This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the valuable freehold mineral rights in the North Queensland Rhine district situated in the hundred of that name, near Adelaide, South Australia.  
The property comprises 326 acres, and contains one of the richest copper mines in the world, and has been worked for many years in the district.  
Upwards of 100 tons of copper ore have been raised from this mine, and the valuable blue carbonate has shown upwards of 70 per cent. oxide of copper, giving an average to the ore of 32 to 34 per cent. fine copper.  
Prospectuses in detail, with maps, may be had on application at the offices, or from the brokers.

To the Directors of the North Star Copper Mining Company of South Australia (Limited).

Gentlemen, Having paid \$..... to your bankers, Messrs. Hankey, I request that you will allow Company No. 100 North Star Copper to accept such Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the provisions of the Limited Liability Act of 1856.

Name.....  
Address.....  
Date.....

The above form, when filled up, is to be left with the bankers on payment of the deposit.

**GENERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION**: established 1820.  
Immediate, deferred, and survivorship annuities.

**MONEY TO LEND,** in connection with Life Assurance. For particulars apply to the ASSURANCE CO. OF GREAT BRITAIN, LTD., 1, D. MAGILLIVRAY, Actuary and Secretary.

**LOANS WITHOUT INQUIRY FEES.—MONEY** LOANS from £20 to £500, transacted promptly and confidentially by the **MUTUAL LOAN FUND CO.** (Incorporated in 1867), 11, St. James's Street, London, W. Proposals form, with scale of stated charges gratis, or forwarded on receipt of stamped directed envelope. **HENRY**

**BRITISH EQUITABLE INVESTMENT COM-**  
**GRANTED,** on freehold and leasehold securities.  
47 and 48, King William-street, E.C.—**LOANS**  
W. S. GOVEH, Managing Director.

**LONDON DOCKS.**—The Directors of the London Dock Company hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the 107th Rule of the Act of 1855, and in accordance with the intention of the said Rule, the said Company's charges shall have been previously paid,) to have **CLEARANCE SALE** at the London Commercial Sale Rooms to Minuteland, of such **WINE** and **SPIRITS** as from length of deposit have been **FORGOTTEN** and **NEGLECTED** to be warehoused thereon, and that sundry parcels for which warrants have been issued, and the proprietors thereof are unknown, will be included in such sale. Particulars to be obtained at the **LONDON DOCK HOUSE**, on Dock-  
**THOMAS CHANDLER, Secretary.**  
**London Dock House, New Bank-Quays,**  
**August 5, 1886.**

**SHOOTING WANTED,** near a station on the London and South Western Railway, within an hour and a half of London, of 800 or 900 acres new rearing ground, with a small

**SHOOTING.**—A gentleman, having a minor of some  
 S. thousand dollars abundantly stocked with game, wishes another to  
 join him in the sport. The reading at the end of one of the fa-  
 muly. Letters only will be answered, addressed to A. Z., 68, Long-acre.

**ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.**—A SLICE OF THE  
 CABLE, set as a charm, in gold or silver-gilt, is now ready, form-  
 ing an elegant appendage and lasting memento of this wonderful  
 achievement of science. The size of a sovereign, including the mount-  
 ing, and the gift of a letter, 21s.; post free upon receipt of order.  
 Address EDWARDS AND JONES, 161, Regent-street, W.

**PIRE at BERMUDSEY.**—Messrs. C. HISHOLM,  
 TSON, and Co., beg to inform their friends and customers that, in  
 consequence of the late fire on the adjoining premises having extended

to their work, an undue quantity of their CUERO GUANO, but they hope it will not be any serious inconvenience to their agricultural friends at the present season, as steps are being taken to ensure the excretion of orders for the autumn sowing, and a portion of the manure stock being uninjured, small orders can be sent out immediately. Messrs. Chisholm, Son, and Co., being insured in the Law and Guardian Insurance offices, their premises will be immediately reinstated. Letters, &c., to be addressed as usual.

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moreover, has been formed for the purpose of developing the commerce and of working the mineral treasures of this region; the shareholders are British subjects; they have subscribed a large amount of capital, actually paid up, and ask nothing but the protection of the British Government, that they may carry on their operations in safety. We have, then, the lives of these British residents, and the fortunes of these British subjects, which must be taken into account when we are forming a decision upon the whole case. What is due to the English residents in Sarawak? What is due to the company of merchants and others who are now risking no inconsiderable portion of their fortunes upon the success of this great enterprise which they have taken in hand? That is the first portion of the case. We are, however, perfectly aware that it is not very difficult to find reasons for violating obligations of this kind when it is desired to get rid of a troublesome question. A second point then arises, which is this—Is it not second point then arises, which is this—Is it not our interest as a nation to retain a hold upon the North-Western Coast of Borneo? Let us say, for the moment, that Sir James Brooke and the English residents in Sarawak may look to their own security, and the Bornean adventurers to the result of their own enterprise; but still we should consider whether or not it is on the whole for our advantage to secure a permanent hold upon this portion of the Eastern Seas. What benefit can we hope to obtain? What is the price which we are called upon to pay for it?

A glance at the Atlas should suffice to show that the position, geographically speaking, is of the highest importance to any nation largely engaged in the Eastern trade. If the Dutch should succeed in getting possession of it they would put the last finishing stroke to the great monopoly which have established in the Indian Archipelago. If we are wise enough to take advantage of the opportunity now afforded to us, we secure to all time a peaceful entrance for our ships of commerce to the seas of the Indian islands and to the Chinese seaboard. At the present time the Dutch hold the keys of the Banda Straits—the Straits of Malacca should be ours. Singapore, from its position at the apex of the Malay Peninsula, is of course the most powerful security towards the end; but the North-Western Coast of Borneo should fall into other hands than our own might prove a fertile centre of commerce to us in the future. It has been said by persons imperfectly acquainted with the incidents of weather and navigation in these regions, that the North-Western Coast of Borneo is too distant from the southern mouth of the Malacca Straits to be of much consequence to our trade. The result really varies with the seasons of the year. The London merchants, who are, generally speaking, keenly enough alive to their own interests, sum up the advantages which they hope to derive from the acquisition by England of this territory in the following words:—"The maritime command of the southern shore of the Chinese Sea, the possession of an extensive coal-field, the value of which in its power of ultimate supply can scarcely be overrated, the means of establishing and maintaining electric communication with China, the development of a country rich in tropical productions, the increase of trade and spread of British influence, and the advancement of civilization in the Eastern world." All these are points worthy of serious consideration, and they are pressed upon the Government not by persons who have taken up the question on sentimental grounds, but by men who are for the most part interested personally and to a very serious extent in the result of the experiment. Nor must it be forgotten that two or three months ago at Manchester a demonstration in the sense of this London petition took place. Manchester, too, sent up its petition with a similar prayer, and this petition was signed by almost all the leading manufacturers, merchants, and bankers in the place. It is impossible, then, any longer to say that this is a question merely personal to Sir James Brooke. He is rather indirectly than directly involved in the result. If the advantages suggested by the signatures of these two remarkable petitions are really attainable, Sir James Brooke's individual stake dwindles almost into insignificance. Surely Manchester and the city of London do not commonly make mistakes upon such points as these.

So far we have spoken of the advantages which we hope to gain, and now as to the price which we are called upon to pay. Sir James Brooke has declared his readiness to cede his authority over the territory of Sarawak to our Government upon certain terms. In the first place, he stipulates that in all events the most stringent guarantee shall be given for the protection of the natives under the heads of their religion—their laws—their customs. Their consciences are not to be forced by the strong hand of power; their laws are not to be set aside without their own consent; their customs are not to be trampled under foot. His next condition is that the British Government should put themselves in his position as public creditor of Sarawak for a certain sum of money which he has advanced out of his own private fortune for the development of the country. He asks next for protection, and protection means the presence of a single English gunboat or small armed steamer on the station (especially appointed to the service of the Bornean coast). The British Government, on the other hand, in return for these possessions, would be entitled to enter into possession of the country whenever they saw fit, on payment to Sir James Brooke of a sum calculated upon the revenues and financial value generally of the territory at the time the claim was enforced. The first case would be that of a Protectorate, such as has been more than once extended by this country to smaller and semi-civilized or barbarous States when it suited our purpose. The second is that of an agreement for the purchase of an estate, the purchaser to name his own time for the completion of the bargain. Such is Sir James Brooke's offer to the British Government. The whole case will be brought under their consideration during the recess, and the case will be finally disposed of one way or another. It is purely a question between the Dutch and ourselves—between London and the Hague. If we won't treat, they will; and therefore it is entirely a matter for our own consideration whether we are bound in honour and good faith to act, and whether it is for the permanent interests of the country that we should act in the manner suggested by Sir James Brooke. It has become a serious question now that the leading men of Manchester and of the city of London have endorsed his claim, on the ground that in this matter there is identity between his interests and their own.

**HARVARD SOCIETY OF LONDON.**—A handsome silver inkstand has been presented by members of this society to Dr. Joseph Rogers, in testimony of his valuable services as treasurer.

**THE CONVICTED CONVICT AT TAUNTON.**—John Baker, a convict, who was convicted at Taunton, of the murder of his grandfather and grandmother, at Taunton, was conveyed to Taunton, on the 10th inst., for the purpose of being executed. The execution has been fixed for Tuesday, the 24th inst. The prisoner maintains the same reckless indifference which he has displayed ever since his conviction on the serious charge for which he has been executed.

## THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

(BY BRITISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

VALENTIA, THURSDAY.

The communication continues uninterrupted from Newfoundland. Their messages exclusively relate to the permanent adjustment of instruments previous to the opening of the line to the public.

## COURT CIRCULAR.

The Queen and Prince Consort arrived at Düsseldorf, Breidenbach, at 4 o'clock p.m.

A deputation, consisting of Mr. C. J. Manning, Deputy-Chairman; Mr. Gassiot and Mr. Crove, Directors; Mr. Weston, Secretary; and Mr. Chandler, Secretary of the London Dock Company, had an interview yesterday with the Right Hon. T. Stothert-Escourt, at the office of the Poor Law Board.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley left town yesterday for Chevening, Sevenoaks, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Stanhope.

## CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Having spent nine years and a half at Christ's Hospital, and being the son of an old Blue, I wish to offer a few remarks on the article in *The Times* of this morning, so far as that institution is concerned.

You say, "When a Bluecoat boy returns to school on Black Monday his friends don't expect him home till next August, and four weeks at Christmas, the first Wednesday in each month, and a few other days in the year are what are called 'leave-days,' when all the boys, except such as may be confined within bounds for misconduct, 'stop' in the technical term, can go out from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. On the half-holidays, Wednesday and Saturday, the same privilege is granted to four boys by each master in each house, mathematical, and writing schools, and to a larger number by the steward, these 'tickets' being given by the masters as rewards for good conduct."

A great majority of the boys have friends in town who are willing to receive them on these leave-days and half-holidays; and I should think it hardly necessary to enlarge on the advantage that it is for a boy to see a little of his friends, and to be able to spend a few days with them. I am sure that if the school were removed from London "they would like the school, they would make friendships, they would not be ashamed, as they now are, of speaking of it, and they would be proud to show it to their friends. It may be said that I shall always look to the time I spent at school, and that it was not without regret that I quitted it for the University. Nor do I think that I am an exception to the rule; my father said the same before me; and yet the discipline was harsher and the comfort of the boys was less studied in his time (1794 to 1829) than in mine (1836 to 1845). Was Charles Lamb ashamed or sorry that he had been a Bluecoat boy? Had he made no friendships there? I will say nothing of my own school friendships; but my late father's most intimate friends, out of his own family circle, were his old schoolfellows. You say men are ashamed to confess that they have been educated at Christ's Hospital. It may be so, for presentations are seldom given (to the credit of the governors be it said) to persons in easy circumstances. Hardworking and ill-paid professional men in the clerical, medical, military, and naval professions feel no degradation to accept a nomination to the school. And should such a man be sent to sea, or to the front, or to the field, or through the further education he has received at an University through the aid granted by the Hospital, to attain to wealth and distinction, is it consistent with right feeling for him to be ashamed to own that he owes his rise in life to the munificence of the founder and benefactors of his old school, or at least to the school which might have been his ruin had it not been for the education thereby afforded?

Lastly, as to the situation of the school. As I have already said, a very considerable proportion of the boys have friends in London who are able to receive them on leave-days and to visit them during play hours. I remember very clearly that my grandfather used to see me nearly every day on his way to business. But remove the school seven or eight miles from London, and the connection with home and the world in general, as far as regards most boys, is restricted to the half-yearly holidays, and the home influence, now constantly at work, becomes intermittent, and therefore feeble. As to the health of the boys, it is a remarkably good one. There are regular and substantial meals, and plenty of out-door exercise. There is more sickness and mortality at Hertford, where the boys' ages range from 7 to 12, although there is closer attention paid to their comfort than among the older boys in Newgate-street.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,  
EDWARD TUDOR SCARLETT,  
Statistical Society, 12, St. James's-square, Aug. 12.

## ANNUAL MEETINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I have not seen any communication in your paper from your scientific correspondents, or from the editors of the singular phenomena which have been remarked on that night the great number of "falling stars." For several years last past this has been especially noted; and last night another instance to prove the regularity of these meteors. Here the sky was nearly clear from 10 to 11 p.m., and during that time stars were continually falling, chiefly, but not exclusively, from the N.E. to the S.W. about the direction of the Milky Way. They were mostly to be seen high up in the heavens, and in some instances they left a trail of light behind them. In some very few instances the course was in the opposite direction, and it was then very short. The day had been intensely hot, and thunder was heard in the south-west, the wind all the while being from the east. It is not possible to discover the great laws of nature only by means of observations, and your paper is the best publication.

I remain yours obediently,  
Bogner, Aug. 11. A STUDENT.

**ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.**—The Queen has been graciously pleased to express wish that the scholars of St. Paul's should have an additional week's holiday, in commemoration of the marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia. The school was closed on the 10th inst., and the scholars will remain at home until the 31st of September.

**REVENUE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND HOLYHEAD.**—At the weekly meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, held yesterday (Thursday), the marine surveyor and engineer were requested to survey the best route for the purpose of the new electric telegraph between Liverpool and Holyhead, as sanctioned at the previous meeting of the Board.

**REPRESENTATION OF LEONISTERS.**—Two candidates are now engaged in representing the borough of St. Leonards-on-Sea. The Liberal candidate is Lord Bateman, and Mr. Wilde, Q.C., nephew of the late Lord Chancellor Truro. A meeting of Captain Hanbury's supporters was held on the 10th inst. at the residence of Mr. Wilde, who explained his political opinions. He said he was a Liberal Conservative, not of the old standstill school of politics, but prepared to take any course which would lead to the improvement of the country. He said he was a Liberal, and a Liberal of office. He had never given that noble lord any assistance in the main, and for the determination of Captain Hanbury's reasons and advertised with favourable comments to the measures which the present Government had introduced during the last session. Mr. Wilde addressed a statement of the Liberal election on Tuesday evening. 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