

## ect, having the great

## ect, having the great

1-  
 2-  
 3-  
 4-  
 5-  
 6-  
 7-  
 8-  
 9-  
 10-  
 11-  
 12-  
 13-  
 14-  
 15-  
 16-  
 17-  
 18-  
 19-  
 20-  
 21-  
 22-  
 23-  
 24-  
 25-  
 26-  
 27-  
 28-  
 29-  
 30-  
 31-  
 32-  
 33-  
 34-  
 35-  
 36-  
 37-  
 38-  
 39-  
 40-  
 41-  
 42-  
 43-  
 44-  
 45-  
 46-  
 47-  
 48-  
 49-  
 50-  
 51-  
 52-  
 53-  
 54-  
 55-  
 56-  
 57-  
 58-  
 59-  
 60-  
 61-  
 62-  
 63-  
 64-  
 65-  
 66-  
 67-  
 68-  
 69-  
 70-  
 71-  
 72-  
 73-  
 74-  
 75-  
 76-  
 77-  
 78-  
 79-  
 80-  
 81-  
 82-  
 83-  
 84-  
 85-  
 86-  
 87-  
 88-  
 89-  
 90-  
 91-  
 92-  
 93-  
 94-  
 95-  
 96-  
 97-  
 98-  
 99-  
 100-  
 101-  
 102-  
 103-  
 104-  
 105-  
 106-  
 107-  
 108-  
 109-  
 110-  
 111-  
 112-  
 113-  
 114-  
 115-  
 116-  
 117-  
 118-  
 119-  
 120-  
 121-  
 122-  
 123-  
 124-  
 125-  
 126-  
 127-  
 128-  
 129-  
 130-  
 131-  
 132-  
 133-  
 134-  
 135-  
 136-  
 137-  
 138-  
 139-  
 140-  
 141-  
 142-  
 143-  
 144-  
 145-  
 146-  
 147-  
 148-  
 149-  
 150-  
 151-  
 152-  
 153-  
 154-  
 155-  
 156-  
 157-  
 158-  
 159-  
 160-  
 161-  
 162-  
 163-  
 164-  
 165-  
 166-  
 167-  
 168-  
 169-  
 170-  
 171-  
 172-  
 173-  
 174-  
 175-  
 176-  
 177-  
 178-  
 179-  
 180-  
 181-  
 182-  
 183-  
 184-  
 185-  
 186-  
 187-  
 188-  
 189-  
 190-  
 191-  
 192-  
 193-  
 194-  
 195-  
 196-  
 197-  
 198-  
 199-  
 200-  
 201-  
 202-  
 203-  
 204-  
 205-  
 206-  
 207-  
 208-  
 209-  
 210-  
 211-  
 212-  
 213-  
 214-  
 215-  
 216-  
 217-  
 218-  
 219-  
 220-  
 221-  
 222-  
 223-  
 224-  
 225-  
 226-  
 227-  
 228-  
 229-  
 230-  
 231-  
 232-  
 233-  
 234-  
 235-  
 236-  
 237-  
 238-  
 239-  
 240-  
 241-  
 242-  
 243-  
 244-  
 245-  
 246-  
 247-  
 248-  
 249-  
 250-  
 251-  
 252-  
 253-  
 254-  
 255-  
 256-  
 257-  
 258-  
 259-  
 260-  
 261-  
 262-  
 263-  
 264-  
 265-  
 266-  
 267-  
 268-  
 269-  
 270-  
 271-  
 272-  
 273-  
 274-  
 275-  
 276-  
 277-  
 278-  
 279-  
 280-  
 281-  
 282-  
 283-  
 284-  
 285-  
 286-  
 287-  
 288-  
 289-  
 290-  
 291-  
 292-  
 293-  
 294-  
 295-  
 296-  
 297-  
 298-  
 299-  
 300-  
 301-  
 302-  
 303-  
 304-  
 305-  
 306-  
 307-  
 308-  
 309-  
 310-  
 311-  
 312-  
 313-  
 314-  
 315-  
 316-  
 317-  
 318-  
 319-  
 320-  
 321-  
 322-  
 323-  
 324-  
 325-  
 326-  
 327-  
 328-  
 329-  
 330-  
 331-  
 332-  
 333-  
 334-  
 335-  
 336-  
 337-  
 338-  
 339-  
 340-  
 341-  
 342-  
 343-  
 344-  
 345-  
 346-  
 347-  
 348-  
 349-  
 350-  
 351-  
 352-  
 353-  
 354-  
 355-  
 356-  
 357-  
 358-  
 359-  
 360-  
 361-  
 362-  
 363-  
 364-  
 365-  
 366-  
 367-  
 368-  
 369-  
 370-  
 371-  
 372-  
 373-  
 374-  
 375-  
 376-  
 377-  
 378-  
 379-  
 380-  
 381-  
 382-  
 383-  
 384-  
 385-  
 386-  
 387-  
 388-  
 389-  
 390-  
 391-  
 392-  
 393-  
 394-  
 395-  
 396-  
 397-  
 398-  
 399-  
 400-  
 401-  
 402-  
 403-  
 404-  
 405-  
 406-  
 407-  
 408-  
 409-  
 410-  
 411-  
 412-  
 413-  
 414-  
 415-  
 416-  
 417-  
 418-  
 419-  
 420-







CONTRACT FOR COPPER.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE SPOKE-CHIEF-GENERAL OF THE NAVY,  
Somerset-place, August 25, 1838.

**THE** Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Tuesday, the 7th of September next at 2 o'clock, of the day, there shall be an auction, to which persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING Her Majesty's Dockyard at Chatham with 200 TONS of ENGLISH TOWER CAKE OF COPPER.

A form of the tender may be seen at the said office. No tender will be received after 2 o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed.

A Ery tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Copper," and must be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible person, and become a contract when the Admiralty is tendering, in the sum of £5,000 for the due performance of the contract.

CONTRACT FOR VINIBAG.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE VICTUALLING AND TRANSPORT SERVICES, Somerset-house, Aug. 30, 1855.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of a letter, bearing date the 23rd of September 1855, at half-past 10 o'clock, the words of which are as follow:

Having into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford the under-  
 quantity of VINEGAR, viz., 15,000 gallons. Half to be  
 delivered in six weeks, and the other half in four weeks afterwards,  
 earlier if preferred by the party tendering.  
 The quantity of the vinegar which the parties tendering may pur-  
 sue to supply must be accepted, and the quality of the same is required  
 to be made in accordance with the samples which may be accepted.  
 The vinegar tendered to be No. 21, trade denomination, and any por-  
 tion of the same may be tendered or not, but not less than  
 one quart must be sent as a sample.  
 Their Lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the tenders  
 are opened, to accept of such quantity of the vinegar as they shall  
 only as they may deem fit, or for a greater quantity, or of not con-  
 sidering any tender, and also an unlimited power of selection.

Notwithstanding the above, the consignment shall be held subject to the said consignor's order, and the said consignment shall be returned by the said consignee to the said consignor, or to his order, without any further charge, if the said consignment is taken back from the said Vietnamese Stores (when emptied) by and at the expense of the contractor.

Notwithstanding the above, the consignment may be sold on the printed form provided for the purpose, and which may be obtained on application at the said office, or to the officer conducting the packet service at Liverpool; or to the Collector of Customs at Bristol.

Notwithstanding the above, the said consignment, to which particular attention is called, may be seen at the said office, and at Liverpool and Bristol.

Not tender will be received after half-past 4 o'clock on the day of the receipt of the consignment, and the said consignment, if not tendered on his behalf, should attend at the office on the day of contract, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to the said consignor.

**TO PAINTERS and others.**—Parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex.—Notice is hereby given, that the District Surveyors of the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, will receive tenders for the PAINTING of the external iron work of the warehouses and adjacent buildings, agreeable to specification at the office of the Surveyors, No. 10, Edward-street, Hampstead-road, where further particulars may be obtained. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract, and the lowest tender will be accepted. Tenders for Vinegar, and must also be delivered at Somerset-house.

dated this 27th day of August, 1853. By order,  
 Wm. H. R. Clerk of the Vestry, of the Poor,  
 Vestry Office, King's-road, Pancras-road.

**TO GAS-FITTERS.**—Parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the Poor will meet at the Vestry-hall, King's-road, Pancras-road, on Tuesday, the 1st of September, to receive TENDERS for LAYING on GAS to certain Workhouses in the said Parish, and also Tenders for the execution of Jobbing Repairs to the Gas-fittings, &c. of the Workhouse and adjoining buildings, all agreeable to specification, and to be made at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Edward-street, Hampstead-road, where further particulars may be obtained. Security will be required for the due performance of the

**TO ZINC WORKERS AND CONTRACTORS.**

The Parish of St. Pancras, in the County of Middlesex.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the Poor will meet at the Vestry-hall, King's-road, Pancras-road, on Tuesday, the 14th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of considering the APPLICATION FOR THE ERECTION OF certain WORKS TO A ZINC FLAT ROOF at the Work-house of the said parish, agreeable to plans and specifications to be sent in by the said WORKERS or CONTRACTORS, as they may think fit, and signed by them, and approved by the said Directors, who are desired to send in their proposals, accompanied by a statement of the cost thereof, and of the manner in which the same shall be executed, to the Clerk of the said Directors, at the Vestry-hall, King's-road, Pancras-road, where further particulars may be obtained. Secured by R. B. 17th day of August, 1868. By order,  
CHARLES HIBBERD, Clerk to the Directors of the Poor, King's-road, Pancras-road.

and themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders to be  
deposited by any bidder on or before 8 o'clock at noon, on the said Tues-  
day, the 14th of September next. Dated this 7th day of August, 1888.  
By order,  
CHARLES HIBBARD, Clerk to the Directors of the Poor.  
Vestry office, King's Cross, London.

and form of contract, may be obtained on application to the undersigned at the Melbourne Union Workhouse, any day (Sunday excepted), between 9 and 5 o'clock.

Sealed tenders, marked at the back with the name of the articles tendered, will be received by the undersigned at the Melbourne Union Workhouse, on the 15th day of September next, and all tenders not so marked and delivered will be rejected.—Dated this 25th day of August, 1858.

W. H. B. WATKINS, Clerk to the Guardians.

**NOTICE TO DUST CONTRACTORS, Scavengers, and others.**—The Vestry of the Parish of St. George, in the County of Middlesex, the Committee for General Purposes hereby give notice that they will meet at the Vestry Hall, Kemington-green, on Friday, the 31st day of September next, at 10 o'clock, to receive and consider the proposals of persons offering to CONTRACT for the removal of the refuse of the parish, and persons willing to CONTRACT for the removal of the refuse of the parish.

terms of a draft contract now lying at my office, for COLLECTING  
REMOVING the ASHES, cinders, rubbish, dust, &c., from the  
houses and outbuildings of the Vessyry. The contract is in  
Russian. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Removing Ashes, &c.  
from the Vessyry," and signed by the proposing contractor, with the  
sum of money offered in payment, must be deposited in my office  
before the 30th of August. The tenders for the performance  
of the contract, to be left at my office before 5 o'clock in the afternoon  
of the 31 day of September. The contract and bond will be prepared by  
me on the 1st day of the Vessyry. The Vessyry do not bind them-  
selves to accept the lowest tender, and the contractor, who offers  
himself made on one of the printed forms, to be obtained of the Clerk,  
by order, THOS. ROFFEY, Clerk to the Vessyry,  
Kew Palace, Richmond, Surrey.

**MERSEY DOCKS ESTATE.**—Loans of Money.—The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board hereby give notice, that the Board have resolved to raise by the issue of new debenture bonds, at the rate of £4 per centum per annum interest, for terms of three, five, or seven years, at the option of the lenders. Interest on the bonds will be payable quarterly, and the principal of the Board in Liverpool, or their correspondents, at London.

**LOANS OF MONEY.** Borough of Liverpool.—The Council of the Borough of Liverpool do hereby give notice, that they are willing to receive **LOANS**, to a limited amount, for three, five or seven years, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per centum per annum, to be repaid by instalments, in the following manner:—The respective districts of the parish of Liverpool, the townships of Everton and Kirkdale, and of so much of the township of West Derby and the township of Wavertree as are situated within the boundaries of the said Borough, are authorized to apply to the Council of the said Borough, authorized to be made and levied under the provisions of the Act 9th and 10th Victoria, chapter 137, Liverpool Sanitary

All letters to be addressed to the undersigned; or to Thomas White, Esq., Treasurer, Public offices, Cornwall-street, Liverpool.

By order, WM. SEUTLEWORTH, Town Clerk.  
Town-hall, August, 1858.

**GUILDHALL, August 25, 1858.—The Committee** for Letting the City's Lands will meet at Guildhall, on Wednesday, the 26th September next, at 1 o'clock precisely, to receive PROPOSALS for a LEASE of HOUSES and LANDS in the City of London, in the City of London. Plans of the property may be seen, and forms of tender obtained, upon application at the architect's office, Guildhall.

FERDINAND BRAND, Comptroller.

**BUILDING LEASES OF TWO PLOTS OF GROUND** on the north side of Newgate-street, in the city of London. A plan of the ground and the conditions for letting may be seen at Messrs. J. & F. FERDINAND BRAND, Compromiser.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that **HENRY MILLER**, of Northfield, in the county of Sussex, miller and farmer, has, by indenture dated the 10th day of August, 1838, ASSIGNED unto Thomas Austin the younger, of Ewhurst, in the said county, all the right, title and interest of the said Henry Miller, in and to a certain messuage, situate under Bishop Vidler, of Ewe, in the said county, merchant; and Tilden Miller, of Brede, in the said county, miller, all his **PERSONAL** ESTATE and REPLENISHMENTS, unto the said Thomas Austin the younger, for and in full satisfaction of a certain sum of money, due to the said Henry Miller, in and to the said Thomas Austin the younger, and to the benefit of the creditors of the said Henry Miller, and that the said indenture of assignment was duly executed by each of them, for the said

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that **SAMUEL LAMB,** of 4 Old Millgate, Manchester, is the county of Lancaster commercial traveller and tobacconist, hath by Indenture, bearing date the third day of August, 1838, ASSIGNED all his ESTATE, Dote, and Credits whatsoever, unto **JAMES CANNON**, of the County of Surrey, snuff and tobacco manufacturer, and William Leech, of 15, Bucklersbury, in the City of London, cigar manufacturer, upon trust, that James Cannon should pay unto the said JAMES CANNON, or his assigns, the sum of £1000, and interest thereon at five per centum annum, until he had paid the same.

Campbell Rutter, and William Leech respectively on the day of the date thereof, and as to their respective executions thereof it is witnessed by me, ALFRED BUTTER, Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, solicitor. And notice is hereby further given, that the said indenture now lies at the office of the undersigned for execution, and the production of the same.

ALFRED BUTTER, T. Symonds's Inn, Chancery-lane, London.

**N CHANCERY.-In the Matter of the Act of**

Parliament of the 19th and 20th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to Facilitate Leases and Sales of Settled Estates," and in the Matter of THOMAS HORNER'S SETTLED ESTATE, the Petition of JOHN HENRY HORNER, one of the parties interested therein, sheweth, that APPLICATION will forthwith be made to the

[illegible]

**THREE DIAMOND RINGS**, of the first water, and a rosewood Cottage Piano, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, at the owner's sale, at the Rooms of Messrs. Debenham and Morris, on Tuesday, the 31st inst.

**TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, Lightermen, and others.—LETT'S WHARF, Commercial-road, near Waterloo-bridge, Lambeth.** This wharf offers the greatest facilities for the landing of all heavy goods, as the stowage is spacious, with the advantage of a powerful 30-ton crane. Charges moderate. Landing at the Cran-dock, 1s. 6d. per barge.

















It is only  
reverting our  
own nose that  
continue to  
of notion of  
his own quick  
man to set  
Englishman  
em.

nt so impos-  
China has  
tain tidings  
gured; upon  
occurrence of  
Russia, and  
ad, and how  
of treaty.  
Had we not  
city of Lord  
at the vary-  
which are  
ld that we  
uous" while  
all not hall  
we seen his  
the despatch  
ment at  
from that  
and makes  
own news.  
are sere-  
beneath  
ights which  
answered I  
osition was  
ations, have  
own zeal in  
Russ, igno-  
the Peiho  
r, and the  
he made  
ake of an  
to carry  
essages,  
ce entirely  
as the  
es. What  
e we are  
or England  
allow any  
the Russ,  
less little  
a roaring  
upon some  
is singu-  
Gazette  
out being  
co-operation  
encumbers  
negotia-  
tally to this  
Mongolia  
Mountains,  
Mountains,  
th of the  
river. By  
which have  
and are  
dies which  
powder to  
Mongolia,  
intervening  
the size of  
by several  
ce frontier  
oor, it is  
is, as we  
nt confess  
orment  
ographical  
ties upon  
whatever  
slicer of  
guered by  
therefore,  
the river  
Pekin as  
this, she  
transit for  
we may  
sufficiently  
s to her  
at Pekin,  
ions with  
he is any  
new in-  
to regard  
to discuss  
note that  
that diplo-  
or designs  
of May  
ring their

ance that  
at the St.  
my stipen-  
agents at  
because  
t, Peter-  
Russian  
much im-  
our favour.  
we must  
we are  
frontier  
whisper  
Pekin,  
at Pekin,  
rested in  
ty to pay  
for a more  
tain any  
ce would  
our teas.  
dearby  
tements,  
amount  
for the  
expenses  
from the  
new  
is act-  
rior to  
populace  
We have  
surmises  
Chinese  
of the  
certain  
official  
on. We  
the acts  
ould turn  
cannot  
Canton  
amount  
from reli-  
able,  
nveyed,  
entured  
comfort,  
ch puts

ance that  
at the St.  
my stipen-  
agents at  
because  
t, Peter-  
Russian  
much im-  
our favour.  
we must  
we are  
frontier  
whisper  
Pekin,  
at Pekin,  
rested in  
ty to pay  
for a more  
tain any  
ce would  
our teas.  
dearby  
tements,  
amount  
for the  
expenses  
from the  
new  
is act-  
rior to  
populace  
We have  
surmises  
Chinese  
of the  
certain  
official  
on. We  
the acts  
ould turn  
cannot  
Canton  
amount  
from reli-  
able,  
nveyed,  
entured  
comfort,  
ch puts

forth these meagre and inconsistent accounts has been for many days in possession of actual copies of the treaties concluded. The European public is not much indebted to Russian courtesy in this matter. All we can do is to wait as patiently as we may the arrival of our own intelligence, and to receive with proper caution the incongruous scraps of news which are vouchsafed to us from St. Petersburg.

The columns of the London journals were filled last week with reports of a trial then in progress before Mr. Commissioner WINSLOW. The object of the proceedings was to ascertain the state of mind of a certain Mr. LAWRENCE RUCK, a gentleman of some property in Kent and Montgomeryshire. Now, as we have taken great interest in the subject of Private Lunatic Asylums, and have done our best to call the attention of our readers to the present condition of these establishments, it may be as well to say at once that we do not propose this case of Mr. RUCK's as an illustration of the argument. In these asylums, no doubt, there is much which is grievously amiss, but we do not say that Mr. RUCK was ill-used when under the care of Dr. STILLWELL, nor are we at all prepared to say that the gentleman has now been liberated by the verdict of a jury, and the verdict was a just and conscientious one. The history of the case in a few words was this:—Mr. RUCK, unfortunately for his own health and his own peace of mind, gave way to intemperate habits, and the result was, after a time, that mania set in. He fell under various maniacal delusions, and at length it was judged right to shut him up. This was done on the 5th of November of last year. A favourable change in Mr. RUCK's health seems to have been the consequence of this measure. The supply of alcohol, which was the *poisonum* of his disease, being cut off, he speedily got better. His delusions grew gradually weaker, and finally seem to have disappeared altogether. Of course, it became a question at what particular time it could be said with certainty that it was safe to release this gentleman from restraint, and restore him to society. One man will take one view upon such a point; another may require stronger proof. Even on Friday, after the verdict had been given, it transpired that twelve jurymen were of opinion that Mr. RUCK was now sane, and capable of managing his own affairs; six other jurymen were of the other way of thinking. The opinion of the majority prevailed. So lately as July the Commissioners who went down to Moorcroft and examined into Mr. RUCK's case reported that he was even then labouring under the delusions which had warped his mind on the 5th of November in the preceding year, the date on which he was committed to the asylum. Now, as this step in the proceedings took place in the present month, and has been brought to a conclusion before the month was out, there can be no great cause of hardship made out in Mr. RUCK's favour, and against his wife and her advisers.

We deal, then, with this case, not as an illustration of the argument that in too many instances Private Lunatic Asylums are lamentably ill-conducted; that persons who should never have been placed in such establishments are sometimes confined there; and, still more frequently, that patients who had been rightly placed there in the first instance are there wrongly detained when they ought to be freed from restraint and restored to the management of their own affairs. That such things do happen is lamentable, but most undoubtedly, true; yet it is also true that Mr. RUCK's was a case in which the temporary confinement of the patient was an imperative necessity, even more so for his own sake than for that of his wife and family. We will mention a few instances of his behaviour as they were brought out in the course of the proceedings. Mr. RUCK 17 years ago was married to a lady whose conduct throughout her married life seems to have been exemplary in all respects, and notably so during the painful period which has intervened between the year 1856, when her husband's delusions began, and the present time. It appears that in the years 1855-56 Mr. RUCK, in plain English, "took to drinking." He became very restless. He would get up at all hours of the night, call up the servants and insist upon being driven about, despite of the darkness, without any apparent object. He made his wife get up and accompany him, and compelled his coachman to drive them through the river. Another of his delusions was that his estate abounded with copper and tin mines. These things, however, might have been tolerated, for it won't do to look up in a madhouse every man who drives about at untimely hours, or who has unfounded hopes about mining. But after the Manchester Exhibition, in the year 1857, things became more serious. The misguided gentleman took it into his head that everybody wanted to poison him. He vapoured about with a loaded gun and pistol, threatening to kill everybody who came in his way. Then there was a certain girl in the family who was always supposed to be virtuous until the change came in Mr. RUCK's mind, when it was found that she had two illegitimate children by him. This, again, in itself proved nothing as to his sanity. His conduct with reference to this girl had been wicked, criminal, and abominable, but it did not prove him mad. What followed, however, was good evidence in the direction of such a conclusion. Without any shadow or pretext of a cause, Mr. RUCK took it into his head that the girl had murdered the two children in question. Under the influence of this insane idea, he spoke and acted in a way which could leave little doubt as to the state of his mind. Other acts of an insane character were spoken of, such as his cutting up and destroying his clothing, and other mad freaks of the like kind. Of his crowning delusion, or rather series of delusions, we have yet to speak.

Mr. RUCK's one ruling idea since his mind became deranged was that his wife was unfaithful to him. He accused her of the grossest improprieties with strangers in various places, and with men of the lowest class. For obvious reasons we forbear to dwell upon this part of the subject, although it was the point upon which the argument as to Mr. RUCK's sanity mainly turned. Let it be enough to say that delusions more gross, more offensive, more entirely without foundation, never entered the distracted brain of a poor lunatic than those which Mr. RUCK had formed with regard to his wife's conduct. These delusions continued until the end of July. All the medical men who were called in on behalf of the petitioner in the recent proceedings said that, although Mr. RUCK's health was much improved, his delusions upon this subject still continue. On the other hand, all the medical men on his side affirmed that they have disappeared, and that his malady exists no longer. It was in the midst of evidence so conflicting as this that the jury had to arrive at their decision. It is beyond all question that Mr. RUCK himself, when examined before the Court, did most positively affirm that he was now aware he had been completely mistaken in the ideas he had entertained as to his wife's conduct. His manner was calm, and calculated to produce an impression in favour of the conclusion that he had recovered his mental health. So it was decided. The probability is

that Mr. RUCK may now be said to hold his reason in his own hands. Should he again resort to intemperate habits his intellects will again give way, and he will fall under the influence of similar, or possibly of worse, delusions. If, on the other hand, he has sufficient self-restraint and forbearance to abstain from intoxicating drinks he may finish his allotted time upon the earth without a relapse into insanity. Such are the facts of a case which has been occupying a good deal of public attention of late, and such the gist and true meaning of the recent proceedings. It would be in the highest degree unfair and unjust to torture the facts into a case against Private Lunatic Asylums. That case is sufficiently strong as it is, and does not require the questionable support of exaggeration.

## THE INDIA MAILS.

## THE BOMBAY MAIL.

(BY SUMMARINE AND BRITISH TELEGRAPH.)

The Bombay mail has arrived close upon the heels of the Calcutta mail.

We have received the following telegram from our Malta correspondent, dated Malta, August 29, 9 a.m.—  
"The Euxine, with the overland Bombay mail, has just arrived. She left Alexandria on the 25th inst. She brings the following news:—  
"Sir Hope Grant left Lucknow on the 20th of July to relieve Mann Singh and to capture Fyzabad.  
"The Rajpootana rebels, after plundering Tonk, had fled towards the Chumbul, pursued by Colonel Holmes Roberts.  
"The Bombay import market was active."

The following telegram has been received at the East India-house:—  
"To J. D. DICKINSON, Esq., INDIA-HOUSE, LONDON.  
"The fugitive rebels from Gwalior, after making a demonstration against Boondoe on the 19th of July, attempted to cross the Bundooas, but failed. On the 13th they were menacing both Beohore and Bughore.  
"The Neemuch force had prepared to move out on the 1st of August for the purpose of co-operation with Holmes's column, which was last heard of at Boondoe. The rebels are in considerable force, their numbers being estimated at 4,000 or 5,000 fighting men, with five guns. Their leaders are Tantia Toppe, Yeydial, and others. A small force from Ahmedabad, under Major Brimes, has been pushed forward to Timaoona [q.v.], with instructions to advance on Kheirwarra, if necessary. The Sawnt Dessaves have offered to submit to the Portuguese Government. The amnesty purporting to have been issued by the Governor-General, and published in the Bombay overland papers of the 19th of July, has been officially declared to be an entire fabrication.  
"H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.  
"Bombay Castle, Aug. 4. "V. MONTANARO.  
"Malta, Aug. 29, 9.15 a.m."

## THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

Our Malta correspondent, under date of the 29th inst., says:—  
"The Calcutta homeward mail left here yesterday."

## AUSTRALIA.

Our Alexandria correspondent, under date of the 26th inst., says:—  
"The Emeu reached Suex last night with the Australian mails and gold valued at £3,044."

## TURKEY.

(BY SUMMARINE AND BRITISH TELEGRAPH.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.  
The Grand Admiral, Mehemmed Ali Pasha, the Minister of Commerce, Ali Ghalib Pasha, and the three other sons-in-law of the Sultan (members of the Grand Council), have been placed on the retired list.

Mehemmed Kibrizli Pasha has been appointed Grand Admiral, and is replaced in the Presidency of the Council of the Tanzimat by Mehemmed Ruchdi Pasha.

The new Minister of Commerce has not yet been nominated.

## THE RUSSIAN DESPATCH FROM CHINA.

The following appeared in our second edition of Saturday:—  
The St. Petersburg Gazette of the 9th (21st) of August publishes the following:—  
"On the 7th (19th) August arrived at St. Petersburg, whence he proceeded immediately to Peterhoff, Lieutenant-Colonel Martynov, sent as courier by Count Putiatin, and who completed his journey in 50 days from Tien-sin, across the northern portion of China, Mongolia, and the whole of Siberia. He is the bearer of the news of the cessation of the military operations of the allied Anglo-French armies, and of the conclusion of treaties of peace with China. Russia signed a treaty with that Power on the 6th of June, and it was followed by a similar step on the part of the United States of America. France and England signed their treaties some days later. The Chinese Empire is thus open to Europe, to her commerce, to civilization, and to the free exercise of the Christian religion, &c."

The previous treaty concluded by Aide-de-Camp General Mouravieff, and signed the 5th of April, had already fixed our frontiers with China, leaving the left bank of the Amoor in the possession of Russia."

## THE QUEEN IN GERMANY.

COLOGNE, Aug. 28.  
Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort arrived here at a quarter to 10 o'clock p.m., from Babelsberg, all well.

## THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.  
Sir,—Other people have just as much reason to complain of the off-hand way in which the Irish papers award to Dublin University the lion's share of whatever merit there may be due to the preparation of successful candidates for admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as "A Johnnie Wrangler" has in reference to the Indian civil appointments. In fact, a person dependent on these examinations alone for information respecting these examinations would very naturally infer that if Dublin did not actually prepare every successful candidate, at any rate she threw far into the shade all educational institutions in England, whether public or private.

I have no wish whatever to flatter you to do me the favour to allow me to put on record the two following facts, prefacing them by the following axiom:—That the real credit due to any individual institution is directly proportional to the number of its candidates who pass, and inversely as the number who present themselves for examination. 1. On the occasion of the examination, which commenced on the 12th of July last, for Woolwich appointments, Dublin sent up 14 candidates, and of these eight passed. 2. On the same occasion I (a private schoolmaster) sent up seven candidates, and of these all passed. I will now leave it to the public to say whether Dublin can fairly claim all the credit.

I have no wish whatever to flatter you to do me the favour to allow me to put on record the two following facts, prefacing them by the following axiom:—That the real credit due to any individual institution is directly proportional to the number of its candidates who pass, and inversely as the number who present themselves for examination. 1. On the occasion of the examination, which commenced on the 12th of July last, for Woolwich appointments, Dublin sent up 14 candidates, and of these eight passed. 2. On the same occasion I (a private schoolmaster) sent up seven candidates, and of these all passed. I will now leave it to the public to say whether Dublin can fairly claim all the credit.

## SECOND EDITION.

THE TIMES-OFFICE, Monday Morning.

## THE RUSSIAN DESPATCH FROM CHINA.

The Journal de St. Petersburg of the 10th (22d) inst. publishes the following:—  
"By a typographical error in the article relative to the conclusion of peace with China, in our impression of yesterday, the dates of the two treaties were omitted. The first treaty mentioned was concluded on the 1st (13th) June, and the second, concluded previously, bears the date of 16th (28th) May."

## EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The following is the letter of our Paris correspondent, dated yesterday (Sunday), 6 p.m.:—  
The telegraphic message sent to you this afternoon, concerning the changes at Constantinople, requires commentary for its importance to be fully appreciated. Its contents justify hopes that the Sultan is profiting by the knowledge he has lately acquired of the true financial situation, and that he is earnestly and seriously bent upon amending it. Details have been frequently given of the manner in which the Turkish revenue is burdened by enormous salaries, paid to useless employes, and notably by those of members of councils, highly remunerated for doing nothing, and five times as numerous as they ought to be. No longer ago than yesterday, your columns contained an exposé of this vicious and ruinous system, furnished by your Constantinople correspondent, so full as to exempt me from insisting on this branch of the subject. Now it would appear that the Sultan is determined to adopt the wise and necessary measure of reducing the number of employes, and that no complaint of unjust preferences may be made, he begins with his own family. Such is the unavoidable conclusion to be drawn from the telegraphic despatch which left Constantinople yesterday forenoon, and was received here to-day. From it we learn that Mehemmed Ali Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, and Minister of Marine, retires from the Ministry, as does also Ali Ghalib Pasha, the Sultan's son-in-law, Minister of Commerce. These, it is presumable, were the members of the Cabinet who were understood to be opposed to the desired reforms, and it is satisfactory to see that neither Saraglio intrigues nor their own close connection with the Sultan sufficed to retain them in power. At the same time commences the thinning of the ranks of the employes, and the first to be deprived of the governing councils, are Mehemmed Pasha, Edhem Pasha, and Hani Pasha, all belonging to the great Council, and all three sons-in-law of the Sultan. Kibrizli Mehemmed Pasha, President of the Council of the Tanzimat, who has been ambassador in London, and who went as special ambassador to the Moscow coronation, is appointed Captain Pasha. He is a man of intelligence, and pursued his military studies in France. Mehemmed Ruchdi Pasha, who was Minister of War during the Crimean contest, and who enjoys the highest reputation for integrity, is named President of the Tanzimat. It is not yet known who will be Minister of Commerce. Mehemmed Ruchdi is a self-educated man. He entered the army as private soldier, unable to read or write, obtained some instruction from the Mahometan priest attached to his regiment, took great pains with himself, and not only became a good Turkish scholar, but acquired an excellent knowledge of the French tongue, and rose through the various military grades to his present high position. He is a man of mild and amiable manners, much esteemed in Turkey, and against whom no charge of venality has ever been brought. Independently of the reasons already intimated, the change in the Turkish Cabinet will be found, I think, when viewed with respect to the standing and qualities of the in-coming and outgoing Ministers, to be decidedly for the better.

General Macmahon had, on Friday, a long audience of the Emperor, at which Prince Napoleon was present. His nomination to command in chief the troops in Algeria has been spoken of as certain, and the audience in question gives to it an additional appearance of probability, but still it is thought that the matter is not quite decided. If Macmahon does not go, it is General Martimprey, formerly Chief of the Staff of the French Army in the East, who will have the appointment. Either nomination would be popular in the army. Other rumoured appointments are those of Rear-Admiral Chopard, to command the naval division in China, vice Rigault de Genouilly, promoted; and of M. de Chassiron, Councillor of State, now in China, to represent France permanently in that country. M. de Chassiron is connected by marriage with the Imperial family. It is said that the Jesuits propose founding an important establishment in the Celestial Empire.

M. de Thouvenin, French Ambassador to Constantinople, is expected in Paris next month on leave of absence.

A note relating to the question of the navigation of the Danube has, I hear, just been addressed by the Austrian Government to its diplomatic agents abroad.

It was reported here yesterday that the Marquis de Turgo declined the embassy to Bern. To-day it is said that he accepts it. Whatever statement be true the change from Madrid to Bern is unquestionably a descent in the scale, and it would be difficult to say what M. de Turgo has done to merit exile to the dismal little capital of the Swiss Confederation. The causes of his removal from Madrid are, however, pretty well understood. The Marquis is known not to be agreeable to an adroit lady whose elevated connections enable her to exercise a certain amount of influence. M. de Turgo was a very worthy representative of France in the Spanish capital; he was much liked there, and he pulled exceedingly well with his late colleague, Lord Howden. To those unacquainted with the secret causes and intrigues that have led to his removal, it may seem rather strange that he should be recalled just when O'Donnell, to whose government he was understood to be particularly well disposed, has lately come into power.

With respect to the journey of the Emperor and Empress to Biarritz, there are various reports, the last being that they go on Thursday next, but this does not seem certain. A paper says that there is a good deal of snail-pot, although not of a virulent kind, in the country near the Spanish frontier, at no great distance from Biarritz, and that the journey is put off on that account.

A letter of the 26th inst., from Naples, contains the following political gossip:—  
"It is stated that M. Carafa, who is unquestionably one of the King's Ministers who enjoys the most consideration, has given in his resignation in consequence of the disagreement he feels at the present aspect of affairs. A portion of the indignation felt at the Neapolitan police has been extended to him. The King is said to have got alarmed with respect to the temper of the people, and to this is attributed his absence this year from the popular and religious festival of the Madonna del Piedi-Grota. This festival, instituted by Charles III. in commemoration of a victory over the Austrians, is celebrated with great pomp, and the King had never yet failed to appear at it. The police warned many persons from the provinces that they were to quit Naples before the fête. These fears and precautions are inexplicable, except by supposing the police to be

truly convinced that the country is menaced with a revolution. There are evidently persons who suggest apprehensions of this kind to the King. There is still talk of renewal of relations with the Western Powers, but reflecting persons generally refuse to credit it. It is evident that if the suspension of relations had for its motive the system, that weighed upon the country, that motive has by no means disappeared."

Kiazim Bey, bearer of the convention concluded by the Paris Congress, arrived in Constantinople yesterday morning.

The commercial reports received from the departments to-day announce a gradual improvement. Several large orders have been received in the manufacturing districts, and the bonded stores, which have for several months been overstocked with produce, are now beginning to be cleared. Great hopes, moreover, are entertained that the treaty of commerce lately signed with the Chinese Government will create a further demand for French manufactures. From the fact that prices are not extravagantly rising, but remain nearly stationary, it would appear that this commercial reaction is of a healthy character. It cannot be expected that the prices of produce will fall lower than they are at present, inasmuch as the stocks on hand are not more than equal to the demand. One of the questions which more particularly occupies the attention of the mercantile world at present is the export of corn. The decree authorizing the export of grain will expire the 30th of next month, and it is not known what decision the Government has arrived at on the subject. It is generally believed that the decree will be renewed, having worked so well last year. It permits the importation of grain on the payment of 25c. the hectolitre, and its export on the payment of a similar sum. Under this system, which is a manifest improvement on the sliding scale, the price of wheat has been steady and reasonable. Had exportation been prohibited the farmers would in general have been ruined, and a vast quantity of land thrown out of cultivation. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the corn trade will be permitted to remain free, as the best means of maintaining the price of bread within proper limits—a matter of the greatest consequence in France, where bread constitutes the principal food of the working classes. In fact the dearth of bread during the winter of 1847 was one of the causes of the catastrophe of 1848. The discussion relative to the exportation of corn is consequently of general interest, although it is treated with contempt by parties interested in maintaining the obsolete sliding scale. Flour was more offered at the Paris market last week. The late rains have enabled the millers to work, and the bakers having replenished their stock, are waiting a further reduction of prices. The factors declared at the last market 1,884, sacks of first quality sold for delivery within 30 days, at prices varying from 47s. to 54s. the sack of 157 kilograms. Towards the close of the market prices had fallen still lower, and the best marks were unsaleable at more than 51s., and for the delivery during the last four months of the year at more than 50s. There remain 11,374 quintals of flour in the market stores. Wheat was in better demand in the Paris market last week than the week preceding. The last quotations are, prime quality from 19s. to 19s. 50c. the hectolitre, inferior from 16s. to 17s. Rye was more offered. Oats have fallen now that it is ascertained that the last crop is much better than was expected. The telegraph informs us that wheat has risen 25 centimes the hectolitre at Metz and Vierzion, that there has been a fall of 33 centimes at Beaumont-sur-Oise, of 75 at Bourges Bresse, of 43 at Colombar, of 50 at Dole. The markets of Bordeaux and Chateaufort are firm. Accounts from Marseilles dated Friday announce that within two days 80 vessels had arrived in that port from the Black Sea laden with 371,726 hectolitres of grain. It was expected that such an addition to the stock on hand would cause a serious fall in the corn-market, which will not be ascertained for some days. There was a demand at Marseilles for wheat and barley for England. At the last market of Seaux, which supplies Paris with butcher's meat, there were 1,498 oxen sold at prices varying from 11s. 15c. to 11s. 30c. the kilogramme; 147 cows, from 92c. to 10s. 17c.; 102 veal calves, from 11s. 14c. to 11s. 48c.; 15,021 sheep, at from 11s. 30c. to 11s. 52c. There is very little variation in the price of sugar in the Paris market. Good beetroot sugar, fourth quality, is still quoted at 142s. the 100 kilograms, colonial 131s. Good refined sugar remains at from 157s. to 158s. Business has been active in Marseilles, where colonial sugar is quoted at 41s. 50c. in the bonded stores. There was one time bargain declared of 5,200,000 kilograms of refined sugar for delivery in December, but the price was not announced. The sale of rape oil in the Paris market is difficult, there being little demand for the article. The quotations are 108s. 50c. the 100 kilograms, and 116s. the refined; linseed oil, 104s. The accounts from Lyons announce a daily improvement in the silk market. Orders both for home consumption and for exportation are increasing. The articles most in demand are figured satins, flounced silk dresses imitating velvet, light silks not costing wholesale more than 2s. the metre, and various coloured velvet. The markets in the silk growing districts are becoming more animated. At the fair of Grenoble, which has just closed, the ordinary silk of the country was sold at from 57s. to 58s. the kilogramme, and a few choice samples at 60s., 62s., and 64s. At Aubenas prices ranged from 68s. to 70s. for the choice silk of the country, and similar prices were obtained at Avignon, Joyeuse, and Romans. The silk market at Marseilles is likewise animated. Fine Persian is quoted at from 40s. to 50s., and ordinary, 25s. to 30s.; Salonica, 40s. to 74s. The price of wine is still firm at Clermont, and holders will not yield, consequently there is no business doing. The consignments of wine from the provinces are still numerous, and everybody asks what will speculate for a rise say when the vines of the approaching vintage, which promises to be most abundant, shall appear in the market. The late rains have rendered valuable service to the vineyards by swelling the grape and facilitating its maturity. The following are the last quotations:—Ordinary Burgundy, of 1857, from 110s. to 115s. the cask of 272 litres; superior ditto, 125s. to 140s.; Orleans, 70s. to 80s. the 230 litres; Anjou, 55s. to 65s.; Cher, 90s. to 110s. the 250 litres; Touraine, 75s. to 85s.; Bordeaux, of 1857, 120s. to 140s. the 228 litres; Maconnais and Beaujolais, 100s. to 120s.; Roussillon, 45s. to 50s. the hectolitre. To these are to be added 10s. 65c. the hectolitre, the octroi duty payable on the entrance into Paris. The price of brandies in Paris is maintained, though there is no business doing. Fine beetroot is quoted at 54s. the hectolitre. Armagnac brandy is quoted at Bordeaux at 65s., and Languedoc, 75s.

The *Saintine* and *Jura* states that the abundant showers which have recently fallen in that department have been of the greatest service to the vines and to the grass crops. The vineyards now present the most prosperous appearance, and promise a fine vintage. The meadows, which a short time ago were dried up and withered for want of moisture, have now revived, and give hopes, if not of a good second crop of hay, at least, of good pasturage.

The works of the railway from Rennes to Brest are being continued with increased activity. It is not, however, expected that the road can be opened to the public before the beginning of the year 1861. The Orleans Company will open to the public the branch line from Lot to Montauban on the 31st inst. This line communicates with the rich coal

mines of the Aveyron and the ironworks of Aubin and Cazeville.

The commercial activity remarked in the provinces has produced a corresponding improvement in the receipts of the railway companies.

The following are the last returns of the gross receipts of the principal French railways from August 13 to August 19:—

	Passengers.	Goods.	Total.	Corresponding Week Last Year.
Northern .. ..	575,844.	635,942.	1,211,786.	1,057,702.
Western .. ..	698,369.	439,620.	1,137,989.	1,072,813.
Orleans .. ..	677,512.	290,361.	967,873.	1,041,177.
Strasbourg ..	257,354.	709,943.	967,297.	1,006,681.
Paris to Moulins ..	245,915.	827,599.	1,073,514.	1,078,566.
Southern .. ..	223,484.	167,496.	390,980.	360,129.
Lyons to Geneva ..	50,445.	34,694.	85,139.	84,587.

## TURKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.  
In my last I gave you an account of the battle which has been going on here between the good and evil principles for supremacy in the Turkish Administration. It is over, for the moment at any rate, and the followers of Ormuz claim the victory.

As it is universally agreed to attribute victory to him who keeps the battle-field, the claim seems just, but if we take victory in the sense of a rout and discomfiture of the enemy it is rather too early to rejoice. It was only the first successful move towards it.

You will remember the two points around which the financial reforms turned are, first, the reduction of the expenditure of the Palace and then the economies in the personnel of the Porte. With regard to the first, an Imperial *fradé* appeared three days ago, which was communicated to all the foreign missions, and in which the Sultan expresses in the strongest terms his dissatisfaction at the reckless expenditure of the Palace, and that he has heard with the greatest displeasure of the debts which have been contracted by its inmates without any body's knowledge and sanction. He cautions all purveyors against ministering any longer to this extravagance, as they will be punished. At the same time he appoints Kizla Pasha, the Minister of War, to investigate these outstanding debts, to see them fairly settled, and to prevent their recurrence. However vague and incomplete this may sound to European ears, this public reprimand of those who had hitherto the credit of making and unmaking Ministries is no small triumph for a Ministry. Whether this will be only momentary, or lead to practical results must in a great measure depend on the way in which the Comptroller of the palace expenditure will fulfil his duties, and on the support which will be given to him in the discharge of these duties.

Kizla may really take the matter in earnest, and rule with a firm hand. He is no novice in the matter, having occupied a similar confidential post under the late Sultan; and the frequent intercourse with the Sultan will give him plenty of opportunities for disclosing the truth, and countervailing the intrigues which, in such a case, the whole Palace would infallibly weave against him, or else he may seize this opportunity to make friends; he may find, for instance, that the allowances made to the different establishments are not sufficient in the present depreciation of the paper money, and that they ought to be augmented; in one word, he may lend himself as a blind to screen greater follies. General opinion, I am sorry to say, thinks the last the most probable, but it would be unfair to judge beforehand.

As for the economies to be introduced in the personnel of the Porte another Imperial *fradé* is expected to appear to-day or at latest on Monday, and it is expected that the Sultan in person will assist at the reading of it. It is said to be drawn up in equally strong language as that relating to the Palace expenditure. The Sultan is made to express his dissatisfaction at the daily increasing number of employes, and the disorder which prevails in the finances of the different departments; he calls on his Vizier to set these things right, to diminish the useless employes, and to make a regular budget for each department. It is the custom to draw up these kinds of documents in rather general terms, and the persons who are charged with the execution of the orders contained in them has to fill out the details. The details in this case, if they are to mean anything, imply nothing more nor less than a general reconstruction of the whole Administration, and the upsetting of a tendency which has been growing up ever since the new reforms have been introduced.

By abolishing whatever existed of provincial independence, and by jealously concentrating everything in Stamboul, an entirely wrong direction has been given not only to the minds of the upper but likewise of the lower classes. Every one wants to be an employe, or at least get his children into that category. This has become a perfect mania. Every turn towards Constantinople and towards the Porte. Hundreds of places have been created without any necessity, to accommodate clients, and thousands of suitors are waiting to be accommodated. The enormous expenditure which this entails, however great, is not the greatest evil of this system. It precludes the possibility of an independent upper class, and develops a general spirit of servility, which is more deplorable than the disorders caused anciently by the too great independence of the feudal classes in the provinces. It cripples the intelligence of the upper classes, and kills all individual energy; it entails not unfrequently misery on them, and is the most powerful engine of corruption. Take a man who has been only sufficiently educated to be an employe, and relies on his pay for the maintenance of his family, he cannot act independently, and must shut his eyes against the grossest corruption of his superiors, unless he wishes to expose himself to be dismissed, and to starve with his family. The reduction of one-half at least of the present employes would check the mania and direct attention to other occupations, while a better securing of employes against arbitrary dismissal would render them at the same time more independent. But anything like a thorough reform of the present system will be no easy task. He must have great power indeed, and possess the entire confidence of the Sultan, who will do it. It would, therefore, be just as much folly to expect that this can be done at once as to make Raynals equal by a Hatti-Humayoun. The *fradé* must be looked upon as a first step in the right direction—this is all.

The unprecedented rise in the exchange has suggested a rather clever expedient to the bankers to invest at a high rate some of their paper money, and the Government in its despair has adopted the expedient. 600,000 sterling of *kaimas* subscribed by the bankers of Galata and Stamboul are to be sealed up and deposited in the safes of these same bankers, with the promise not to touch them. By this withdrawal of about one-eighth of the paper money from circulation it is expected to fix the exchange at a certain rate, namely, 150 the £ sterling, until next March, when the Government promises to redeem the 600,000, deposited in their full value with gold. I give you the proposal without comment, as a curious specimen of financial operations.

## SPAIN.

The following private telegram has been received:—  
"MAJRID, Aug. 27.  
"General Serrano has returned from the Asturias. The Gerrano of Mahon is to be reinforced.  
"The difficulties which had arisen in some towns of Catalonia between the manufacturers and the operatives have been arranged."

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SOUTHAMPTON, MONDAY MORNING.  
Wind N.W.  
Arrived, Aug. 28th.—Duke of Cornwall, steamer, from Dublin; Alamyron from Newport; Industry from Swansea.

Arrived, August 29th.—Vesta, from Newport; Argyle, steamer, from Carant.

Arrived, August 30th.—L'Espresso, from Carant.



## MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

**SATURDAY EVENING.**  
The expected Turkish loan has been announced. It is for an ultimate sum of 5,000,000, but the first issue will be limited to 3,000,000. The interest is to be 6 per cent., and the subscribing price 85. The regular payment of the dividends and the ultimate redemption of the principal at par are secured by a mortgage on the Customs' duties and octroi at Constantinople, which produced last year 600,000, or double the amount of the interest now to be provided for; and these revenues are to be administered by a commission of five members, consisting of the Finance Minister, two other Government functionaries, and Messrs. Hanson and Falconet on behalf of the contractors. The proceeds of the loan are to be applied faithfully to restore the currency system of the country by the withdrawal of the inconvertible Government paper, &c., according to a definite plan, to be promulgated for the purpose. To the subscribers for the first issue of 3,000,000, the option is given of taking the remaining 2,000,000, at the same price below 90. The instalments are payable monthly, terminating January 10, 1890. The sinking fund is to be 1 per cent., and will be augmented, in proportion as the bonds are cancelled, by the appropriation of the sums which will thus be saved by the cessation of interest. Messrs. Dunn, Palmer, and Co. are the contractors. All applications are to be made to them or Messrs. Mullens and Co. or Laurence and Co. on or before Thursday afternoon.

This loan may constitute the turning point in the fate of Turkey. Until the finances of the country are put upon a sound footing every effort for its advancement must be liable to be frustrated, while its political independence is likewise jeopardized, since a Government harassed by pecuniary difficulties becomes not only reckless, but loses all sense of independence and self-respect. The proposed 5,000,000 will, it is understood, amply suffice to redeem the whole of the depreciated currency now floating, and in future all the obligations of the Government are met in specie, or its equivalent, the credit of the State will be such as to enable it to command from the capitalists of Constantinople every aid that may henceforth be needed, since, looking at its commerce and resources and the insignificance of its debt, scarcely any country possesses in a greater degree the elements of financial prosperity. According to the statements now made, there can be no doubt that the funds to be raised will be devoted solely to the object named. The duties of the commission are to be defined for that purpose by an Imperial firman, and any deviation would at once become known. From the manner of its appointment, moreover, with the Finance Minister at its head, an occurrence of the kind would constitute a deliberate breach of political faith beyond what any European Government could expect of that of Spain—could now commit. On the whole, therefore, the proposed terms seem such as may be regarded with favour. To the commerce of England, France, and other countries the results of its success would be incalculable. In no quarter is trade or enterprise more inviting yet no prudent merchant will venture anything in that region beyond the most limited and ordinary transactions, from the total impossibility of making any calculations under the precarious state of its exchanges. It is, probably, no exaggeration to conjecture that during each year of the continuance of the existing currency Turkey loses far more than the entire five millions she proposes to raise for her extrication. Should her Government in any way abuse the advantages that are now likely to be accorded, nothing more can be required to seal the fact that the Empire has passed the possibility of regeneration. Even in that case, however, it may be assumed that her present and former loans should be entirely safe, since, having all been raised for the most national and legitimate purposes, no future Government or Governments that might be founded in the country under the auspices of any or all of the European Powers would be likely to be permitted to inaugurate their new arrangements by confiscation.

Consols have been steady throughout the day at the slight decline of yesterday, 96½ to 97 being the only quotation. The Indian news was again calculated to inspire confidence. Bank Stock left off at 227 to 229; Reduced and New Three per Cent., 97½ to 98; India Stock, 215 to 218; India Debentures, old, 98½ to 99; new, 98 to 99; India Bonds, 12s. to 17s.; no change in the market. Consols, 70½, for money and 70½, 40c. for three months, showing a recovery of between a quarter and three-eighths per cent.

In the discount-market to-day money was in increased demand, and there was a slight advance in the rates. At the Bank the applications showed no augmentation.

Foreign stock have been generally neglected, the only transactions recorded being in Portuguese at 45½; Spanish, 44½; ditto, Deferred, 28½; Turkish Six per Cent., 95½ and 96; for the account, 96 and 96½; and the Four per Cent., Guaranteed, 104½.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cent. are 70½, for money and 70½, 40c. for three months, showing a recovery of between a quarter and three-eighths per cent.

There were no gold operations at the Bank to-day. The Persia, from New York, has brought 133,000.

Letters from Paris announce the suspension of Messrs. Rudolf Jung and Co., an important firm, chiefly connected with the silk trade. They had a large manufactory at Elberfeld, and also in India. The position of the house has been regarded with anxiety ever since the crisis of last autumn, and their liabilities are believed to be very heavy.

On Wednesday next, the 1st of September, the last meeting will be held of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. At the close of that day the existence of the corporation will terminate. It is now feared that the efforts which have been in progress during the past three weeks to overcome the difficulties of some large timber firms at Liverpool, who were known to have applied for assistance, may prove unsuccessful, notwithstanding the statements lately made that every necessary arrangement was within a few hours of completion.

The Eastern exchanges by the Calcutta and China telegram to-day show several alterations. If there is not some inaccuracy in the Calcutta quotation of 94½, the Calcutta exchange is equal to nearly 3 per cent. in favour of this country, at Bombay, on the other hand, there has been a rise of 3 per cent. At Hongkong and Shanghai the variations have been in our favour, to the extent, respectively, of about 1 and 2½ per cent.

The railway proceedings of the week have again been important. The report of the South-Eastern states the total receipts during the half-year ending in July at 495,102, or 7,421, less than in the same period of 1887. The net balance for dividend on the ordinary stock is 112,000, out of which a distribution is proposed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. This decrease in revenue is attributed to the falling-off in the continental passengers, caused partly by the stagnation of trade and partly by the stringency of the passport regulations. Measures, however, are said to have been adopted by the French and British Governments calculated to facilitate intercourse between the two countries. The actual number of passengers conveyed on the whole line shows an increase from the activity of the local traffic. The expenditure on capital account was 24,077, less 8,328, received for land. At a meeting of the Board of Directors it was proposed to divide at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The outlay on capital has been nearly closed, and the necessary improvements now being a year. A provisional agreement for the lease of the Burnham Extension has been approved. The report of the East Kent states that the capital has been entered into for the completion of the line between Strood and Faversham, and a meeting of the North and South Western has been held at Exeter, at which a dividend of 2s. per share was declared. The unproductive of the 22,000, expended on the Hammonds branch. A committee of com-

sultation was appointed. The report of the Dublin and Wicklow states that, notwithstanding the late commercial pressure, an increase has taken place in the receipts for the past six months of 2,350, as compared with the same period in 1887. The interest on the Government loan has been reduced in active progress, and other works have been completed. At a meeting of the Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston a dividend of 2s. 9d. per share was declared. In consequence of the late convulsions in trade as much as 5½ per cent. has been paid on the renewal of debentures. At present, however, there are none above 5 per cent.

The report of the North-Western states the gross receipts during the half-year at 22,352, leaving only a net balance of 435, to be carried forward. The mortgage debt has been reduced by 2,640. At a meeting of the South Devon the dividend was the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. The total revenue during the past half-year was 61,531, against 64,750, in the corresponding period of 1887, both the passenger and goods receipts showing a decrease. The working expenses were 20,000 less, 7,000,000, has been appropriated to the purchase of rolling stock for the Tavistock line, and to meet any increase of traffic from the opening of the Cornwall Railway. The Aberdeen and Inverness Junction has been opened, with the exception of the bridge across the River, to be ready for distribution ordered by the North Devon was the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum on the ordinary stock. The gross income shows a trifling falling off, but since June an amelioration has taken place, the receipts being larger than at the same period of last year. The report of the Andover and Salisbury states that after a protracted contest with the South-Western—their only opponents—an Act was obtained for the incorporation of the company. At a meeting of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, the dividends declared were on the preference capital of 1,000,000, and on the ordinary of 3,049, but there has been an increase in debenture interest, &c., of 5,846. The gross income has been diminished by the stagnation of trade, which has especially affected the goods traffic. The shareholders of the Norfolk have authorized a distribution of the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281. The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281.

The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281. The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281.

The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281. The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281.

The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281. The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281.

The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281. The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281.

The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281. The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281.

The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281. The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281.

The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281. The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281.

The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281. The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281.

The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281. The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281.

The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281. The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281.

The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281. The various questions between this company and the Eastern Union, and the Eastern Counties, under the agreement of 1854, remain undisturbed. The reduction in the dividend will be met by the increased revenue of the half-year, and the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year, out of the net balance of 47,281.

and assets the balance against the mine was 774, & a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. At South Wharf, Bristol, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 106, & a call of 1s. per share was made. At West Stratton, Devon, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 106, & a call of 1s. per share was made. At West Stratton, Devon, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 106, & a call of 1s. per share was made.

**THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.**  
We have been favoured with the following account of the landing of the Telegraph Cable in Newfoundland.

The American Government having requested the Admiralty to furnish a vessel to assist in laying down the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, by sounding Trinity and Bull's Arm Bay, and to look out for the Niagara on her approaching the land, to pilot her up the latter place, Her Majesty's ship Porpoise was selected for that purpose, and ordered to leave the port of the Channel on the 6th of June. She replenished coals at Cork on the 6th of June, and proceeded on her voyage across the Atlantic a week in advance of the other ships.

She encountered for ten days, when nearly midway across, the same gales which so seriously damaged the Niagara, and it is not without some illustration of the extraordinary character of these summer gales, that another vessel 200 miles to the N.E. of them had, on the same day and hour, a gale of wind from the opposite direction to that which they experienced it from.

The vessel arrived at St. John's on the 26th of June, and left the next day for Trinity, and commenced operations with the surveying, taking the precaution to keep a look-out on the summit of Bull Island, whence they could obtain a clear view of 40 miles to seaward for the vessels. Nearly a month had elapsed, the survey was completed, and every one was beginning to get anxious about them, when, on the 27th of June, at 4 p.m., the beacon fire of the look-out gave them warning of the approach of the long-lost Niagara and Gorgon.

At 7 p.m. Captain O'Brien boarded the Niagara, and, although it was late, expressed his willingness to conduct her to the head of the bay, boats having previously been despatched to the head of the bay, and the vessels had been ordered in which the ships proceeded—Porpoise, Niagara, and Gorgon; each boat marking the channel burned a blue light, and then hoisted a lantern, to show her position as the vessels approached. This, with the vessels' lights, and the fire-beacon on Bull Island having extended to some of the boats, which the place is situated, the vessels were able to discern the dark night, which, in contrast with the high and gloomy appearance of the cliffs, gave to the whole a peculiar grand and picturesque effect.

They arrived in the terminus bay at 3 a.m., and soon the sailors of the anchor-boat, who had been sent to the shore, and other officials, who had been long waiting for the vessels, thronged down on the beach to welcome their arrival. Shortly afterwards the boats of the vessels were seen to muster round the Niagara, with numbers of the officers on board, and then, with the connecting link of the two companies in tow, they pulled with right good will towards the shore.

On landing, the shore end was carried up through a road only recently cut through the primeval forest to the terminus-house, a wooden building, about one-third of a mile from the beach, which connects it with the electric telegraph line. This house, which is situated on the summit of Bull Island, is 1,000 miles to St. John's, 80 miles to the terminus, and 1,080 miles to the terminus. When this place was reached the great work, as far as landing this end of the cable was concerned, may be said to have been nearly complete, and when Mr. Field, amid the stumps of fallen trees, informed the assemblage that he was about to commence the surf-riding, the cable was laid down the Atlantic, this wonderful undertaking was consummated.

At this stage of the proceedings Captain Hudson, as senior officer, granting the people present, returning thanks to the Almighty for granting such favourable weather, with which it was evident to the most unrelucting that the undertaking could not have been so successful, if not even completed by thanking all the officers and men for their exertions and assistance in carrying out the work.

Friday, 11, 11.30 a.m.—Mr. Field conveyed the following intelligence that he was communicating direct with Valentia Bay, Ireland.

Monday, 15th.—The Niagara, the Porpoise, and the Gorgon went to St. John's. Great enthusiasm was shown by the inhabitants. A public illumination, a ball, and regatta, were got up during the brief stay of the vessels, and all classes on shore vied with each other in expressing their delight at the successful termination of this undertaking.

They left St. John's on the 15th of August, and have sailed a line of deep sea soundings across the Atlantic, nearly on the parallel of 49° 36', the deepest water, 2,621 fathoms, being found on the meridian of 17° W., and it continues nearly at this depth until 13° W., where it shoals suddenly to 80 fathoms, and then decreases gradually to 70 fathoms, in long. 10° W. The Porpoise arrived at Plymouth August 27.

The cable is submerged at a depth varying from 150 to 100 fathoms (soft muddy bottom), through the centre of Trinity Bay, and when it reaches the commencement of the deep sea soundings, it is covered by a layer of mud, and within 23 miles of the landing place, when it gradually decreases, and the bottom is a mixture of mud and sand.

The Bay of Bulls' Arm, which has just been brought into notoriety by the fact of its being selected for the terminus of the Atlantic cable, is at the west end of Trinity Bay, and separated from Valentia Bay by a narrow isthmus of a mile and half in breadth, the distance round by sea being upwards of 200.

It is one of the many inlets and sounds which abound in Trinity Bay, and has been chosen owing to its situation with regard to the prevailing winds, which prevent it from being so frequently encumbered with the drifting icebergs annually sent down the current from the Polar Regions.

It is situated 40 miles from the eastern promontory of the bay (Break-Point), but, by the bay, in the centre of which the cable is laid, more encouraging names, and prospects of the success which has attended this undertaking, are to be found in "Heart's Content," "Heart's Ease," "Heart's Content," and not far from the spot where the cable is landed "Hope All Day."

These places were named by some of the early navigators, Cabot, Sir Walter Raleigh, Hudson, and Sir Humphry Gilbert. Who was unfortunately lost, with all his crew, in returning, and had to explore this country; and, more recently, the celebrated circumnavigator, Cook, who first circumnavigated the globe, and was the first to land in this country.

Sung fishing villages, containing from 20 to 60 houses, are now to be met with in most of these harbours, the largest of which is at Trinity, on the north side, and not far from its mouth. Here the magistrate and postmaster reside, and it contains a population of 1,000 inhabitants, all more or less engaged in fishing.

The people appear to be well off, and are principally of English or Irish descent, the children still retaining the accent of the counties from which their forefathers originally emigrated.

Natural fish are plentifully supplied the sea around them with fish for their support, that they have neglected the soil for agricultural purposes, and are consequently dependent on imports for their supplies, although it has been proved that corn and almost every kind of vegetable will grow in the short summer which they have from July to September.

The population of the island is about 90,000, nearly one-half of whom are Roman Catholics. There is a Roman Catholic and a Protestant Bishop at St. John's and several earnest missionaries at the different stations on the island; but, as the people are so scattered, it is difficult with the existing means to scatter the missionaries. The scarcity of schools and schoolmasters is another great evil. Few of the children, or even the grown-up population, are able to read or write.

Near the sea coast the country is wooded, but it gets clearer as you advance inland. Minerals are plentiful, but not looked after, the people's attention being so entirely taken up with fishing.

A most valuable lead mine, yielding 80 per cent. of ore, has recently been worked by an American on some land ceded to the Newfoundland Telegraph Company by the Colonial Government. It is about 10 miles from the Atlantic coast, and the ore is of a fine quality, but from want of capital and enterprise it remained entirely neglected until its value was appreciated by its present proprietor, who will in a few years realize a most handsome fortune from it.

Nothing of the interior is known, except from Italian reports and the journey of Mr. Combes across the island from Trinity to George's Bay in 1822, he being the only white man who has penetrated the interior. It presents, therefore, a fine unexplored field for the naturalist or geologist.

**TRADE REPORT.**  
**SATURDAY EVENING.**  
TALLOW.—The market is firm to-day at 40s. 6d. on the spot, 40s. to 40s. 6d. for the last three months, and 40s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. for the spring. Delivery, 1,649 casks; arrival, 1,320 casks.

## RAILWAY, MINING, AND OTHER SHARES.

**SATURDAY EVENING.**  
In the railway-market the quotations at 2 o'clock for the fortnightly settlement commenced to-day. It appears that during the past account bond fide stock has been sold to an increased extent, especially Great Western and London and North-Western. Midland, on the other hand, have been rather largely bought for investment. The closing quotations at 2 o'clock show a decline of nearly 1 per cent. in London and North-Western, the final price being 91½ to 92, and of about 2½ in Lancashire and Yorkshire, Great Western, South-Western, and Eastern Counties. Midland, Great Northern, Canadian, and Sheffield left off at 3 per cent. higher. In colonial descriptions Grand Trunk of Canada related to 38 to 39; Great Western of Canada were also flat at 17½ to 18. Indian Guaranteed were rather less steady. French shares were slightly weaker, in response to the fall in the Paris Bourse. In other foreign railways Great Eastern, London and North-Western, and a further recovery of 1½ occurred in Illinois Central. In joint-stock banks English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered advanced. Mines and miscellaneous securities were in little demand, and show no change of importance. Atlantic Telegraph left off at 830 to 850, and Red Sea Telegraph at 8 to 9 premium.

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**

20	Donner & Holyhead	All	34	96	
21	Dumfries, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction	All	7	8	
Stock	Pearl Assurance	100	15	16	
22	Eastern Counties	100	46	48	61½
Stock	Eastern Union, A Stock	100	49	48	
23	East of Kent	100	13	15	
24	East Lancashire	100	11	13½	x.d.
25	Edinburgh & Glasgow	100	24½	25½	25
Stock	Edin. Perth & Dundee	100	24½	25½	
26	Edinburgh & Waverley	100	10	10½	100½ 1100½
10	Gt. North of Scotland	All	10	10½	
27	Glasgow & Fife	100	17	18	
Stock	Gt. Sth. & West	100	79	81	123½
28	Glasgow & Waverley	100	10	10½	105
Stock	Gt. Sth. & West (Ire.)	100	104	106	50½ 1 50½
29	Glasgow & Waverley	100	10	10½	
30	Gt. Sth. & West	100	88	88	
31	Lancaster & Carlisle	All	88	88	13 pm.
100	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
101	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
102	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
103	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
104	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
105	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
106	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
107	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
108	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
109	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
110	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
111	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
112	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
113	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
114	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
115	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
116	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
117	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
118	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
119	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
120	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
121	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
122	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
123	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
124	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
125	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
126	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
127	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
128	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
129	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
130	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
131	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
132	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
133	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
134	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
135	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
136	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
137	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
138	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
139	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
140	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
141	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
142	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
143	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
144	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
145	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
146	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
147	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
148	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
149	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
150	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
151	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
152	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
153	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
154	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
155	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
156	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
157	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
158	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
159	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
160	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
161	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
162	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
163	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
164	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
165	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
166	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
167	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
168	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
169	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
170	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
171	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
172	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
173	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
174	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
175	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
176	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
177	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
178	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
179	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
180	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
181	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
182	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
183	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
184	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
185	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
186	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
187	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
188	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
189	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
190	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
191	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
192	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
193	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
194	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
195	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
196	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
197	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
198	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
199	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.
200	Leith & W. Junc.	100	13	13	pm.







