

Advertisement for a newspaper, dated 23.09.1858, London, Thursday, September 9, 1858. The page contains various notices, including births, deaths, marriages, and legal proceedings. It also features a large section titled 'LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1858' which lists numerous ship arrivals and departures, including ship names, destinations, and agents. The page is densely packed with text and includes several small tables or lists of data.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

[illegible]

THE LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

FORCIBLE ABDUCTION OF A JEWISH CHILD.

The forcible abduction by the Roman Inquisition of a Jewish child six years old at Bologna, under the pretence of its having been seduced by a secretly baptized by its Catholic nurse, has created a most painful sensation throughout the Jewish world. 21 Sardinian congregations have addressed a joint and most pathetic appeal to the London Jewish Board of Deputies, soliciting its interference in behalf of the heart-broken parents. The Board met on Monday last, when it was unanimously resolved to respond to the appeal. A sub-committee of eight was appointed, with Sir Moses Montefiore at its head, to which full power was given to take all necessary steps required by the emergency. The sub-committee resolved to put itself in communication with the Israelitish Central Consistories of France and Holland, to appeal to the press of England, to encourage to the fullest sympathy of the English Government in the cause, and it need be, to send a deputation to the Pope. The following are the facts of the case:—

(Translated from the French.)

"Gentlemen,—A cruel and barbarous scene was enacted a month ago in the house of one of our brethren at Bologna named Isaac, a man of seventy man, the father of a family professing the Jewish faith, and six years old, has been violently torn from his parents under the pretence that it had been baptized by a Christian maid-servant two years previously! and all the entreaties and

applications offered by the parents to the authorities have been rejected, and the children, either to recover the child or to learn anything of its fate.

"The history of the past unfortunately records many cases similar to that of Mr. Mortara; but times have changed, and the civil and political conditions of several European States permit us now at least to express our abhorrence of those deeds of cruelty which are still committed in some parts of the civilized world, in the name of religion, by ignorant fanatics. It is the duty of the Government to enforce its obvious duty, in the present instance, that we should avail ourselves of the universal press to appeal to all mankind against acts which violate the most sacred rights of privacy in its dearest affections, and that we should endeavor by all possible means not only to obtain redress for the outrage in question, but to prevent the re-occurrence of such a monstrous and revolting crime. We are therefore, where lots may be cast in countries where the laws are powerless against such horrible occurrences.

"It has appeared to us natural that the first appeal should emanate from this State of Italy, where complete religious liberty is sanctioned by the law, and earnestly and uniformly enforced by the Government. Hence, the councils of all the principal Jewish communities in the Christian world, have united to use the press as the medium of the press, against the iniquitous act just commuted at Bologna. They are sensible that such a protest may well cast a momentary disgrace on the Government which tolerates or encourages such acts, but would fail to exercise any permanent beneficial effects, unless followed up by vigorous measures, through other means, to attain the same purpose. While, on the one hand, the representatives of the Jewish Sanhedrin communities are exerting themselves to make known to the whole world the enormity which has been practised upon the Mortara family at Bologna, and while they are endeavoring to induce the Sanhedrin Government to remonstrate with the Court of Rome, so as to redress as far as possible the injury and to secure compensation to the party, on the other hand, deem it proper, in the interest of civilization, and with the view to remedy the evil, to make the present appeal to the hon. members of the Central Consis-

of the Israelites of France, as well as to the chiefs of the administration of the Jews of London, in the hope that they may take into their serious consideration the importance of the event above described, and use its great influence which they deservedly possess with their respective Governments with the view to secure some guarantee that at Rome, as elsewhere, nobody shall be permitted with impunity to disturb the happiness and order of Jewish families; and this in the name of a religion which proclaiming itself as being founded on the solid basis of humanity and brotherly love."

"Turin, Aug. 19, 1888.

"TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION OF THE ISRAELITES OF LONDON.

"Sir,—The undersigned President, after having obtained the assent of all the representatives of the Jewish communities in the kingdom to the memorial which he annexes to this despatch to the number of 21 copies, hastens to transmit it to you, entreating you to take into your most serious consideration the importance of this document, and so to interest yourself that the salutary effects may result therefrom which are contemplated.

"In the course of the year 1887, employed, it was not possible to obtain sooner the said copies properly signed, and it is for this reason that this letter has been delayed until the present time; nevertheless, the proper diligence has not been wanting with the Government to obtain its intervention for the good success of the undertaking (*pratique*), and there is already a proof of the interest which it takes therein, in the fact that the Government has forthwith inserted in the official journal of the kingdom.

"Conciding, then, in the efficacious co-operation of the venerable body so worthily presided over by you, Sir, to obtain ample justice, in regard to a matter of such great importance to our co-religionists in several States of Europe, the undersigned president has the honour to subscribe him, with the sentiments of the highest esteem and sincere consideration,

"Your very humble and devoted servant,
"The President of the Council of the Israelite Community of Turin."

"MARCO FORO,
"EMANUEL LEVY, Secretary."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space in the next number of your valuable journal to reply to a letter from Captain the Hon. C. W. Treueger, which appears in your issue of the 17th inst. with great respect, to assure the hon. and gallant Captain that I never stated in the speech which he alludes "that he had adopted the stage as a profession."

What I really did say, in reference to theatrical matters, "That when it is remembered that the House is the Court and the audience are the judges, and the highest sanction is their presence, theatrical performances—and when such men as Sheridan Knowles, Albert Smith, officers of the highest rank in Her Majesty's army, including the Hon. W. Treueger, occasionally appear on the stage in aid of funds for benevolent purposes—the stage could not be deemed an honourable calling."

If my allusion to the hon. and gallant Captain in connection with the theatre was intended to reflect on his integrity, I shall ever sincerely regret it, as I should be the last man intentionally to have done so; but his recent performance in the cause of charity, to which my speech more particularly referred, gained at the time such "valuable witness from all sorts of people" that it cannot be other than a source of deep regret to the public, and to all sincere well-wishers of the drama, that the hon. and gallant Captain (to whom all honour is due for his charitable and benevolent acts) has not adopted the stage as a profession.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very faithful servant,
LONG-CORR, CHURCH, ST. JOHN'S TOWNSEND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Permit me to correct an error in the report of my speech at Brighton. I said that a "minority" not a "majority," of the House was determined to oppose the Contingency Bill, and that Mr. Roebuck had conducted its passage to service to the "Liberal," not to the "Conservative" cause.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM COXINGHAM.

Kempston, Wexhamsey.

SAVINGS-BANKS IN ALGERIA:—The following details respecting savings-banks in Algeria, in 1857, are extracted from the report submitted to the French Government in Algeria:—"There are only four savings-banks in the

only-one in Algeria, established in 1853, one at Bonn and one at Cologne. The Bank of the Rhine was founded at Oran, in 1858. In 1861 the new deposit made in the course of the year amounted 941,830fr., this amount in hand for the year 1861 was 1,000,000fr. The amount received was 15,821fr.; and the total receipts were consequently 858,797fr. The reimbursements were 362,074fr., and the balance of the year 1861 was 696,723fr. The total number of depositors was 1,535, and 483 of them were new ones, 15 fewer than in the preceding year; and of the total 525 were paid off. The 282 new depositors consisted of 130 workmen, 48 domestics, 50 clerks, 100 sailors and soldiers, 97 various professions, 75 miners. The Bank of the Rhine had 17,919fr. in interest at the end of the year, and it had standing over from the preceding year 33,000fr. The total receipts were consequently 88,538fr., and of them 15,821fr. were reimbursed. The balance of the year was 72,717fr. The receipts of the preceding year were 94,752fr. The number of depositors was 533, of whom 237 were new ones, 15 fewer than in the preceding year. The 282 new depositors consisted of 130 workmen, 48 domestics, 50 clerks, 100 soldiers and sailors, 7 various professions, 13 miners. The Bank of Bonn received 1,000,000fr. in deposits in the year 1861, and it had standing over from the preceding year 25,000fr.; and the total receipts were 1,250,000fr. The reimbursements were 32,250fr. It reimbursed 20,510fr., and had in hand at the beginning of the present year 24,490fr. The number of depositors was 90, and of them 24 were new ones, the said 24 being 10 workmen, 4 domestics, 7 clerks, 6 soldiers or sailors, 5 various professions, 13 miners. The Bank of Cologne received in new deposits 11,903fr., had in hand from last year 10,240fr., and received in interest 2,705fr. The total receipts were 24,848fr. The reimbursements were 12,000fr. The balance of the year was 12,848fr. The number of depositors was 22—namely, 1 domestic, 16 workmen, 5 various professions, 10 miners.

the concessions of any magnitude; and truly were the

