The Times.

No. 23,101. LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1858. PRICE 4d.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st Aug., at Ballygunge, Calcutta, the wife of J. Scott Elliot, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 9th Aug., at Runnymede, Coonoor, Neilgherries, India, the wife of W. H. Stanes, Esq., of a son.

On Friday, the 3d inst., at Bollington, the wife of Mr. William C. L. Oliver, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Sutton Coldfield, the wife of Thomas Storer Eddowes, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 11th inst., prematurely, the wife of Richard Capes, Esq., of Croydon, of a son.

On Monday, the 13th inst., at Kent-town, East Moulsey, Surrey, the wife of Mr. A. P. Rubidge, J.P., of Portlock, Graaff Reinet, Cape of Good Hope, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Malvern, the wife of George Christian, Esq., of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Blake Hall, Essex, Mrs. Robert Capel Cure, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Donnington, Shropshire, the wife of Lieut. J. B. Sladen, 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Tue Brook, near Liverpool, Mrs. William Lassell, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Wisborough-green, Sussex, the wife of Henry Boxall, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Roccles, Sydenham, the wife of Henry A. Gray, Esq., of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Croydon, the wife of Marcus Henry Johnson, Esq., of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Billingshurst, Sussex, the wife of Mr. Joseph R. Westerton, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Glocester-place, Greenwich, Kent, Mrs. Thomas Fry, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Brompton, near Chatham, the wife of Dr. Burns, surgeon, R.N., and Medical Officer to the Chatham Convict Prison, of a son, prematurely.

On the 16th inst., the wife of John Knowles, Esq., of Herne-hill Dulwich, and Moorgate-street, London, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Upper Tooting, Surrey, the wife of Mark Cattley, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st Aug., at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, United States, by the Rev. J. W. Diller, Robert Bainbridge, Esq., of Brooklyn, to Martha, fourth daughter of Joseph Smith, Esq., of Clapham-road, Surrey.

On the 9th inst., at Sutton, Surrey, by the Rev. J. Maule, George Frederick, youngest son of the late George Young, Esq., of Knighton, Isle of Wight, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Thomas Bedford, of Sutton, Surrey.

On the 14th inst., at the parish church, Badger, Shropshire, by the Rev. T. F. Boddington, rector, assisted by the Rev. George Bellett, incumbent of St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, Alfred S. Trevor, Esq., of the Vinery, Bridgnorth, to Alice Louisa, eldest daughter of the late John Green, Esq., of the Heath, Badger.

On the 14th inst., at Goostrey Church, Sandbach, by the Rev. W. L. Dickson, the Rev. Richard Morris, vicar of Eatington, near Stratford-on-Avon, to Caroline, fourth daughter of Egerton Leigh, Esq., of High Leigh and Jodrell Hall, in the county of Chester.

On the 15th inst., at Valleyfield, near Edinburgh, by the Rev. H. A. Stewart, Captain Charles William Wahab, 14th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to Catharine, third daughter of Charles Cowan, Esq., M.P.

On the 15th inst., at the parish church of Haigh, by the Rev. J. T. Browne, M.A. incumbent, John Thompson, Esq., M.A., of Wigan, to Sarah Elisabeth, eldest daughter of William Peace, Esq., of Haigh, F.G.S.

On the 15th inst., at East Bridgeford, Notts, by the Rev. R. W. Hutchins, rector, and the Rev. S. Broomhead Ward, rector of Teffont-Evyas, Wilts, Frederick, son of Thos. Asline Ward, Esq., of Park House, Sheffield, to Anne Charlotte, daughter of George Beaumont, Esq., of Bridgeford-hill.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst., at Troutbeck, Windermere, by the Rev. F. A. L. Foster, rector of Saxby, Lincolnshire, assisted by the Rev. William Taylor, rector of Swynnerton, Staffordshire, Thomas Barham, second son of the late J. F. Foster, Esq., Chairman of Salford Quarter Sessions, to Mary Anne, only daughter of Samuel Taylor, Esq., of Ibbotsholme, Windermere, and Eccleston, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

On the 13th July, of cholera, at Macao, China, Joseph, second son of Capt. W. K. Maugham, Hackney.

On the 6th inst., at 13, Crawley-street, Oakley-square, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian patience and resignation, Eleanor, second daughter of the late Mr. Richard Jones, of Cambrian House, Norwood, in her 32d year, sincerely beloved and regretted. Her end was peace.

On the 7th inst., aged five months, Samuel Herbert, much beloved and only son of Mr. Samuel H. Dixon, of 94, Hatton-garden.

On the 10th inst., at St. John's-wood, Regent's-park, Elizabeth Jane, relict of the late Capt. John Buckwald, Esq., in her 81st year.

On the 10th inst., at Brighton, Anne, widow of Captain William Nugent Glascock, R.N., of 7, Onslow-crescent, Brompton, leaving two daughters to mourn their sad loss.

On the 12th inst., at his residence, Dover Villa, New-road, Hammersmith, William Bagby, Esq., aged 63.

On the 12th inst., at Croom's-hill, the residence of her great grandmother, Rosetta Mary, eldest child of Henry Fletcher Rigge and Rosetta Margaret Rigge, of Wood Broughton, in North Lancashire, aged three years.

On the 12th inst., at the Ranger's Lodge, near Charlbury, Oxon, Elizabeth Charlotte, wife of the Rev. H. De Sausmarez, rector of St. Peter's, Northampton, and youngest daughter of the late Lord Churchill.

On the 12th inst., at Odessa, Mrs. Smaragda G. Tamvaco, aged 54, sister of Madame P. Ralli, of 5, Connaught-place west, and of D. P. Scaramanga, Esq., of 43, Gloucester-place, Hyde-park-gardens.

On the 13th inst., at Beulah Lodge, Hammersmith, Miss Harvey, aged 65.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of her sister, 57, Euston-road, St. Pancras, after a lengthened illness, Miss Jane Chalkley Mitchell, aged 73, deeply loved and regretted.

On the 13th inst., at Lowestoft, Samuel Parr, Esq., of Knowle, Clyst St. George, in the county of Devon.

On the 13th inst., at Allanbank, Lucy Anne, daughter of the late Sir Robt. Preston, Bart., and relict of the late Thomas Boswell, Esq., of Blackadder.

On Monday, the 13th inst., aged 67, Mr. George Roberts, of Peckham-rye, Surrey.

On the 14th inst., in Wilton-place, Belgrave-square, the Chisholm of Chisholm.

On the 14th inst., at Pembury-road, Clapton, Samuel Roper, Esq., in his 70th year.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst., at Holly-hill, Hartfield, Sussex, Sarah Anne, Lady Sheffield, aged 83, relict of the Rev. Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart., of Normanby-park, Brigg, Lincolnshire.

On the 14th inst., at No. 1, Marquess Villas, Canonbury, Caroline Harriet, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles Slow, aged 55.

On the 14th inst., at his residence, 60, Broad-street, Reading, Henry Chase, Esq.

On the 14th inst., at Baden-Baden, Edward P. Mainwaring, Esq., eldest son of Rear-Admiral Mainwaring, of Whitmore Hall, in the county of Stafford.

On the 14th inst., Mr. Samuel Latham, at his residence, Epping, Essex, aged 82, late of the Borough of Southwark.

On the 14th inst., at 56, North-street, Taunton, after a long illness, Emma, the beloved and affectionate wife of William Richards Hitchcock, aged 40.

On the 14th inst., at Cokethorpe-park, Oxfordshire, in her 64th year, Elizabeth Thornhill, widow of the late Thomas Thornhill, Esq., of Woodleys, Oxfordshire.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, aged 47, Mr. R. E. Nye, of the Duke of York, Gloucester-street, Clerkenwell, highly respected by all who knew him.

On the 15th inst., in Belgravia, aged 20, Harriett Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Harper, Esq., of Stamford.

On the 15th inst., after a long and severe illness, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. Colk, of Fleet-street.

On the 15th inst., at Adlington Villa, Highbury, New-park, in his 89th year, George Bramwell, Esq.

On the 16th inst., Mr. William Ferres, of Wandsworth.

On the 16th inst., Mr. J. M. Wright, of Albion-road, Stoke Newington, and 6, Mincing-lane, city, in his 42d year.

NECROPOLIS GENERAL FUNERAL COMPANY.

First class funeral, complete,	£17	4s.	Including private grave in perpetuity.
3d do.	£10	18s.	
6th do.	£2	15s.	Including separate grave.
7th do.	£2	5s.	

Parties selecting the Great Woking Cemetery (which can be reached in less than an hour) as a place of burial, may, at their option, dispense with any funeral cortege through the streets of London.

Offices—2, Lancaster-place, Strand; Westminster-bridge-road; 60, Sloane-street; 5, Kennington-green; and 1, Union-place, New Kent-road.

MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE.—The Carrara Marble Works, 63, Quadrant, Regent-street.—MONUMENTS, tombs, tablets, fonts, communion tables, scagliola columns, &c., and every description of marble and stone work, executed in a superior style, and at reasonable charges. Export orders.—T. GAFFIN, 63, Quadrant, Regent-street; manufactory, Westminster. Established 1820.

NO. 83, (late 101,) GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Cavendish-square, W.—C. P. BLACKBURN, Furnishing Undertaker, takes this opportunity to announce to his numerous friends that, in consequence of an order from the Metropolitan Board of Works, all the numbers of the houses have been altered, which has caused several mistakes and much trouble; for the future he will feel obliged if they will address him as above. C. P. B. begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends for the very liberal support he has received for the last 30 years, and flatters himself, from the continued encouragement he has met with, that his system of business is approved of, and assures them the same will be pursued, and their interests faithfully studied, by which he hopes to obtain a continuance of their favours.

BIRTHS, Marriages, and Deaths, Next of Kin, &c.—Persons desirous of having a correct copy of their ARMORIAL BEARINGS, family history, &c., send name and county to the Royal heraldic office. Plain sketch of arms, 2s. 6d.; in heraldic colours 5s.; parish records searched and family pedigrees traced, 10s.; crest engraved on seal or ring, 7s.; book plate, with arms, 10s. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 engravings, 3s. 6d., by T. CULLETON, genealogist, &c., 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane. Studio and library open daily.

MONUMENTS, Tombs, Chimney-pieces, &c.—The largest STOCK of MANUFACTURED MARBLE in Europe, on view at the British and Foreign Marble Galleries, 17, Newman-street. Manufactories—Carrara, Brussels, and 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street.—EDWARDES, EDWARDS, and Co., Proprietors.

CHURCH, Chapel, or Advowson.—WANTED, by the friends of a clergyman, distinguished as a preacher, a SPHERE of LABOUR at the west end of the metropolis. Views opposed to Tractarianism. Apply to Mr. Ancona, 8, John-street, Adelphi.

FOR SALE, the ADVOWSON of a most eligible LIVING in the Diocese of Peterborough. There is a superior residence, offices, and beautifully arranged grounds, with terrace walk, greenhouse, &c. The income, which is derived from a fine estate of rich glebe land, amounts to £1,000 per annum clear. Population 1,000. Incumbent 70 years of age. Apply to Mr. W. H. Hewitt, auctioneer and land agent, 23, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

TO MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS.—MOREWOOD and ROGERS' PATENT GALVANIZED TINNED IRON and GALVANIZED IRON, corrugated or plain, patent galvanized tinned iron tiles, with zinc heads, &c., sold only of Morewood and Co. (late Morewood and Rogers), patentees, Dowgate-dock, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

IRON CHURCHES, Iron Roofs, and Iron Buildings of every description. For plans and estimates apply to TUPPER and Co., 61 a, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., or Berkeley-street, Birmingham. N.B. Iron buildings are not fixtures on leasehold property.

SMALL IRON WORKSHOP, 12 by 6, with glass in front, for SALE, price £15. Also, a Photograph-house, all iron and glass, very portable, 12 by 7; price £16.—R. RICHARDSON, 99 Euston-road, London, lately called New-road.

LODGE-ENTRANCE, Garden, and other GATES in cast and wrought iron, in every variety of design. Field, carriage and wicket gates, self shifting or otherwise, suitable for every situation, and description of fence.—J. B. BROWN and Co., 18, Cannon-st., E.C.

IMPROVED STRONG IRON HURDLES, strained wire fencing, plain and galvanized wire for fences, galvanized wire for telegraphs, and telegraph stores of the best kinds. Drawings and estimates on application. Shippers supplied.—Messrs. YOUNG, SON, and Co., 2, Upper Charles-street, Parliament-street, Westminster.

SEA-WATER PURIFYING APPARATUS, for the mercantile navy, yachts, &c.—WINCHESTER and Co., patentees and fire-hearth makers, East Smithfield, 68, Katherine Docks.

STEAM ENGINE for SALE, four-inch cylinder, new, and of very elegant and superior construction, a bargain. Apply to H. C., 27, Union-street, Borough.

STEAM ENGINE and BOILER.—For SALE, a six-horse power STEAM ENGINE and BOILER, in good order. May be seen at work on the premises, 38, Broad-street, Ratcliff, any day this week or next.

THE best and cheapest PAINT for PARK FENCING, all outside Wood and Iron Work, is MITCHELL's ANTI-SEPTIC MINERAL BLACK PAINT. Sold ready for use, 17s. 6d. per cwt. Used largely now and for many years past by the West India Dock Company, for fencing, barges, &c. Recommended to the nobility and gentry, stewards, land agents, &c. A liberal allowance to the trade, &c.—Manufactory Kennington-lane, Lambeth.

CATER LEAVES TOWN on Friday, 17th, for a fortnight.

Z. How cruel it is for you to refuse to see your brother. Your further refusal will only give greater reason for self-reproach. Much can be done and saved now by your seeing him.

TO S——N.—You were seen in London on Sunday last. WRITE immediately to your brother, and state where a letter will find you, or he is afraid steps may be taken prejudicial to your future prospects.—R.

O. I. E.—No chance, I fear, of Australia. I am most unhappy, but hope against hope; can you do so? Will you sacrifice so much at least as to wait two years? Write as agreed. Letters will be forwarded. Whatever happens, remember the German Long.

TO LODGING-HOUSE-KEEPERS and others.—A LADY, aged 20, LEFT her HOME last Monday. She was dressed handsomely, and had with her a black box, with brass corners and nails, lady's saddle and bridle, &c. Supposed to have taken apartments near Torrington-square. Her distressed mother will receive the information with deep gratitude. Call or address Mrs. Brier, 11, Drummond-street, Euston-square.

LOST, a BUNCH of KEYS, supposed to have been left in a cab which set down at Cambridge-place last Friday. Whoever will bring the same to 2, Cambridge-place, Hyde-park, will be REWARDED.

LOST, a small BUNCH of KEYS (one a watch key), on Monday last, between Baker-street and the Bank. If the same are restored this week to Mr. Fisher, 7, Paddington-street, Marylebone, a REWARD of TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE will be paid.

LOST, on the 15th of September, in Princes-street, Cavendish-square, a MAROON LEATHER PURSE, with elastic band, containing a £10 Bank of England note, £5 ditto, and sovereigns. Whoever will restore the same shall receive the REWARD of FIVE POUNDS. Apply at Mr. Portch's, 26, Princes-street, Cavendish-sq.

LOST, on the evening of Thursday, the 9th of September, or the morning of the following day, a £10 BANK of ENGLAND NOTE. It must have been dropped either in a cab between Charing-cross and Westbourne-street, or Westbourne street and the Euston Station, on Thursday evening, or during the journey by the night mail of Thursday from London to Carlisle. THREE POUNDS REWARD will be given for its restoration to Messrs. Waterlow, Parliament-street, S.W.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, a small PARROT, gray head, yellow under the wings, back green. Whoever will return it to Mr. Whittaker, dealer in foreign birds, 70, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, will receive the above reward.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, between the hours of 6 and 7, near the park-gate, Marble Arch, Sept. 15, a BROWN and WHITE SPOTTED DOG; long ears, curly hair, large size, spaniel breed. Answers to the name of Dash, having a brass collar, with name and office, on. Whoever brings the same to 24, Upper Seymour-street west, W., will receive the above reward.

DOG.—LOST, on Sept. 11, a BLACK RETRIEVER BITCH, with collar on, very fine coat, and answers to the name of Topsy. Whoever will bring the same to 23, Cecil-street, Strand, uninjured, will be handsomely REWARDED. No further reward will be offered.

DOG LOST.—STRAYED from his home, on the morning of the 15th, a large BLACK DOG, between a retriever and Newfoundland; answers to the name of Hector. Whoever will bring him to Mr. Edgar, bookseller, 13, Lower Porchester-street, Oxford-square, will be handsomely REWARDED.

BANK NOTE FOUND; will be given up on proof of ownership, and payment of expenses.—Somervell, Burr and Co., 35, Noble-street, city.

NOTICE.—Miss HUGHES, late of 34, Park-street, Grosvenor square, is requested to CALL at 24, Edgware-road, as the things must be removed by the 23d of this month.—M. W., Sept. 16, 1858.

TO PARISH CLERKS and others.—WANTED, the MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE of THOMAS CHANDLER and ANN COOK, between the years 1801 and 1803; also Marriage and Burial Certificates of Thomas Chandler and Ann Hay between the years 1777 and 1779. Any person forwarding this information to C. Aubrey, the Hale, Tottenham, N., will be REWARDED.

BANK of ENGLAND.—Unclaimed Dividends.—Application having been made to the Governors of the Bank of England to direct the payment of certain dividends on the sum of £2,356 Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities, heretofore standing in the name of MARGARET HOW, of Tiverton, Devon, spinster, and which dividends were paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in consequence of part thereof having remained unclaimed since the 5th of January, 1841;—Notice is hereby given, that, on the expiration of three months from this date, the said Dividends will be Paid to Margaret Lane, wife of Captain Frederick William Lane (formerly the said Margaret How), who has claimed the same, unless some other claimant shall sooner appear and make out his claim thereto.

BANK of ENGLAND.—Unclaimed Stock.—Application having been made to the Governors of the Bank of England to direct the re-transfer from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt of the sum of £50 New £3 per Cent. Annuities, heretofore standing in the names of CHARLES LAYTON, Esq., Rev. HENRY PLIMLEY, deceased, THOMAS DAWSON, gentleman, and JOSEPH SHARMAN, gentleman, all of Windsor, Berkshire, and which was transferred to the said Commissioners in consequence of the dividends thereon not having been received since the 5th of July, 1853;—Notice is hereby given, that, on the expiration of three months from this date, the said Stock will be Transferred, and the dividends thereon paid, to the Rev. Charles Buckner, sole executor of Mary Plimley, widow, the surviving executor of the said Rev. Henry Plimley, deceased, who was the survivor, who has claimed the same, unless some other claimant shall sooner appear and make out his claim thereto.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAM SHIP.—Admission until further notice, 1s. each, except Fridays, on which day 2s. 6d. each person. JOHN YATES, Sec.
13, Gresham-street, August 27, 1858.

PANORAMA, from the RIGHI KULM, of Switzerland, at sunrise, is now OPEN, embracing the range of the sublime snow-clad mountains and beautiful lakes below them. Lucknow and Delhi are also open. Admission, 1s. to each view. Daily, from 10 till dusk.—BURFORD's, Leicester-square.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM, OPEN DAILY, from 12 to 5 and from 7 to 10½.—The Comet will form the interesting Subject of a Lecture, in preparation by Dr. Bachhoffner—Also Popular Science by Dr. Bachhoffner. Magic by Mr. Taylor—Clairvoyance by Mlle. Prudence—Entertainments by Mr. Geo. Buckland—Atlantic Telegraph, by Mr. Traice—Chinese Views—Three stupendous Panoramas, &c. Admission 1s.; children under 10 and schools half-price.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT.—MUNICH GALLERY of ENAMEL PICTURES.—This rare COLLECTION, the works of Wustlich, Chas. Deininger, Langhamer, Muller, Schade, Proscholde, and Meinelt, now EXHIBITING at 2, Frith-street, one door from the corner of Soho-square. Admission 1s. to those not presenting cards of invitation. The collection to be sold, entire or separately.

MADAME TUSSAUD's EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street.—A Full-length Portrait Model of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, High Admiral of Russia, is now added, being a combination of celebrated characters of the present times which have received this exhibition to the honour of being visited by strangers from all parts of the world.

ASTLEY's ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—The Lessee respectfully announces that the THEATRE is CLOSED for the purpose of being entirely redecorated and embellished.—Mr. William Cooke begs to intimate that the great equestrian and dramatic establishment, with its incomparable company of artists, and splendid white and cream coloured stud of horses, such as for extent, celebrity, and beauty have never on any occasion visited the provinces, pronounced by the press of Europe unequalled in the world, will visit Epsom, This Day, the 17th; Chertsey, 18th; Windsor, 20th; Reading, 21st; Wallingford, the 22d; Oxford, two days, 23d and 24th; Thame, 25th. The morning entertainment, commencing at 2 o'clock, will consist of the same Royal Programme and Equestrian Studies as represented by special command, on Thursday, June 24, before Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the King of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and Royal Family, at Buckingham Palace. The Evening Performance, commencing at 7, will present an elegant bouquet of equestrian gems, concluding with equestrian illustration to Sir Walter Scott's Kenilworth, or the Golden Days of Queen Elizabeth.

ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square.—Lessees, Messrs. HOWES and CUSHING.—The best ventilated Building in Europe.—Great and glorious Success.—Applause loud and long proclaim the enthusiasm of the numerous and delighted audience who daily and nightly throng the Alhambra to witness Mme. Delavanti in her graceful and daring ascent on a portion of the Atlantic Telegraph Wire to the Dome of the Alhambra Palace, being 100 feet in height and 200 feet in length, a feat never attempted by any other artiste. Wallett's celebrated Circus Company. Extraordinary and brilliant success of the unrivalled Troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Artistes and splendid Stud of Horses. Two performances daily. Mid-day entertainment at half-past 2; evening at 8 o'clock. Private boxes, £2; stalls, 5s.; reserved seats, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Box office open from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. No fees for booking places. Children under nine years of age half-price.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's-park.—Notice.—The Fellows of the Society are informed that the AGAVE AMERICANA (American Aloe) is now in FULL BLOOM, 24 feet high. J. DE CARLE SOWERBY, Secretary.
Sept. 16th, 1858.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's-park, are OPEN DAILY, except on Sunday. Admission 1s.; on Monday 6d. Among the recent additions to the menagerie are the Mooruk from New Britain, and the rarest of the British waterfowl, the Red-breasted Goose. An official guide-book is sold in the Gardens, price 6d.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—The Grand Display of Fireworks which gave such delight on the 15th and 16th will be repeated THIS EVENING, at 9 o'clock. Saturday, 18th, the Messiah will be performed in the best possible style; and on Monday next the autumn season will commence with the best instrumental performance of the day.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS, the Place to spend a Happy Day.—Dramatic Performances, Farces, and Ballets throughout September, daily at 3, 6, and 8 o'clock. Dancing in the intermediate hours from half-past 4 to half-past 10. Promenades on Sundays. Trains: North Kent, North London, and Fenchurch-street. All steam boats call at the Rosherville Pier.

ROYAL GARDENS CREMORNE still continue to attract crowded audiences. Last week of the Cirque Oriental. Last Week of the Lauri Family. Last week but one of the Royal Marionettes. Monday and during the week, Grand Arena Entertainments—Comic Ballet of Action, entitled the Valley of Sweet Waters—New Extravaganza by the Marrionettes, called Alladin or the Wonderful Lamp—Vocal and Instrumental Concert—Fireworks from the Pyrotechnic Temple, &c. Open Sunday for Promenade. Table d'Hote, at 6. Dancing on the Crystal Platform. Preparations are making for a Grand Closing Fête.

HIGHBURY-BARN.—The LEVIATHAN PLATFORM EVERY EVENING.

PORTLAND ROOMS, Foley-street, Portland-place.—Mr. H. C. FRERE begs to inform the nobility, gentry, his pupils, and subscribers his GRAND OPENING FULL DRESS BALL will take place on Wednesday, September 29th, and the usual soirées every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday during the season. Dancing to commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

ADELAIDE GALLERY CASINO, Lowther Arcade, Strand.—The above ROOMS OPEN every evening. The celebrated band of the Argyll Rooms will play, by particular desire, selections from Il Trovatore, La Traviata, and Rigoletto. Conductor, Mons A. LAMOTTE, Principal cornet-à-piston, M. Boulcourt, Leader, Mr. Charles Hall. Doors open at half-past 8, commence at 9. Admission 1s.

AMATEUR AUTHORS and ACTORS, or an Evening at Home. NEW and ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT, as given at the Royal Polytechnic by D. PUSELEY, author of "Five Dramas," "The Rise and Progress of Australia," "The Poetical Register," &c. Terms for the delivery of the above humorous entertainment may be had of Mr. Puseley, 21, Rochester-road, N.W.

ENGLISH OPERA, DRURY-LANE.—A good BOX on the Queen's tier, to hold six persons, price 31s. 6d., can be had by the night at G. BUBB's library, 167, New Bond-street.

OVERLAND PARCELS.—September Mails:—To Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Aden, Mauritius, Singapore, China, Manilla, 4th and 20th; Bombay, Aden, 4th and 25th; Australia, New Zealand, Aden, Ceylon, 12th. Pre-payment optional, on certain conditions. Prospectuses, with rates and dates of despatch, apply to G. W. Wheatley and Co. (late Waghorn), 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or Chaplin's, Regent-circus, W. Overland Guides, price 1s. 6d.

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—YOUNG and Co., Ship and Insurance and Freight and Passenger Brokers. The best information respecting the above colonies. Passages secured on the most favourable terms, and goods entrusted to their care promptly despatched by first-class ships. Letters of credit granted.—Colonists' rooms, 61, Cornhill, London, E.C. Pamphlets of all the New Zealand colonies without charge.

AUSTRALIA, East and West Indies, New Zealand, Canada, and America.—OUTFITS for all classes of passengers provided by Messrs. N. HEMMING and Co., 93, Gracechurch-street, city, the cheapest outfitting establishment in London. Copy the address. N.B. Cabins fitted up with every requisite. Lists of absolute necessaries for the voyage may be had gratis, either upon application or by post. Baggage warehoused and shipped.

SEA-BATHING.—AYCKBOURN's celebrated FLOAT, improved in construction and reduced in price, is the best swimming instructor and life-preserver that can be used by either sex. Price 8s. only, or sent by post for 9s. Wholesale and retail of WILLIAM HOOPER, 7, Pall-mall east, manufacturer of water beds and pillows, hose for brewers, farmers, and gas-fitters, portable folding baths, and every kind of Indiarubber article vulcanized or plain.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY, Friday, open at 12. Admission half-a-crown; children, 1s.

TO-MORROW.—Mme. CLARA NOVELLO, Mr. and Mme. Weiss, and Miss Ransford will SING some of their most popular songs To-morrow, at the CRYSTAL PALACE, on the occasion of the first of the two Early Closing Fetes, for which a variety of other special entertainments are also provided. The Committee of the Early Closing Association, in expressing their hope that they will be well supported by their friends on this occasion, desire to draw special attention to the circumstance that instead of the usual high rate of charge to concerts of the above high character, the price of admission will be 1s. only. Doors open at 10. The concert will commence at half-past 3. Programme:—1. Overture, Martha; Flotow—2. Song, Hush, ye pretty warbling choir (Acis and Galatea), Mme. Clara Novello, flute obligato M. Svendsen; Handel—3. Aria, Love rules the Palace, Miss Ransford; Adam—4. Song, The Village Blacksmith, Mr. Weiss—5. Grand scena, Softly sighs (Freischutz), Mme. Weiss; Weber—6. New song, The beating of my own heart (expressly composed for Mme. Clara Novello), Mme. Clara Novello; Macfarren—7. Duet, Come, be gay (Freischutz), Mme. Weiss and Miss Ransford; Weber—8. Romance, Ma negli estremi istanti (Il Giuramento), Mme. Clara Novello; Mercadante—9. Duet, Laci darem (Don Giovanni), Mr. Weiss and Mme. Clara Novello; Mozart—10. Old ballad, O, softly sleep, my Baby Boy, Mme. Weiss; Smith—11. Scotch song, Within a mile, Miss Ransford—12. English song, The Wolf, Mr. Weiss; Shield—13. Wedding March; Mendelssohn. A variety of other special attractions (see small bills at 35, Ludgate-hill. Admission 1s. For reserved seats, 2s. 6d. extra.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mme. CLARA NOVELLO will SING at the Grand Concert, To-morrow, September the 18th, to commence at half-past 3 o'clock. Admission 1s., reserved seats half-a-crown extra. Tickets may be had at the Crystal Palace and at No. 2, Exeter-hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mlle. Piccolomini's Farewell to England.—The FAREWELL CONCERT of this popular artiste will take place on Tuesday, the 28th September (the day before her sailing for America)—when will be given a grand miscellaneous concert, comprising the principal features of her repertoire. The concert will also be supported by Signor Giuglini, and other artistes from Her Majesty's Theatre. Admission by season tickets, or by day tickets if purchased on or before the 27th instant 2s. 6d., by payment on the day of peformance 5s., reserved stalls 2s. 6d. extra. Plans of seats now ready at the Crystal Palace, and 2, Exeter-hall, where, as well as at the usual agents, tickets may be had. Information of excursion trains from various parts of the country may be obtained at the Secretary's office, Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Picture Gallery.—The great PICTURE, by JAMES WARD, R.A., considered by the most eminent connoisseurs as the rival of the celebrated Paul Potter Bull, and which excited great interest at the Art Treasures Exhibition, Manchester, is now ON VIEW in the new gallery. Above 230 important ancient and modern pictures have lately been added to the collection now formed in the new gallery within the building.

The Photographic Exhibition, adjoining the Picture Gallery, is now open, and contains several hundred first-class specimens.

Applications for space for the exhibition of sterling works to be addressed to the Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Ceramic Court.—Under the Direction of Thomas Battam, Esq., F.S.A.—The EXHIBITION of ENAMELS, Porcelain, and Pottery now contains examples from the collection of Her Majesty the Queen, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Granville, Gen. the Hon. E. Lygon, Baroness de Goldsmidt, H. Danby Seymour, Esq., M.P., F. W. Fairholt, Esq., S. Addington, Esq., Dr. Sibson, F.R.S., J. Falcke, Esq., the Athenæum, Stoke-upon-Trent, Messrs. Rittener and Saxby, Messrs. Hewett, Madame Temple, &c., together with choice examples of the manufactures of Messrs. Minton, Copeland, Kerr and Burns, Ridgway and Co., Rose, Phillips, &c., including the series of Ceramic works executed for the Art Union of London.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARNOLDI's FRUIT MODELS.—These perfect imitations of nature are now exhibited in the French Court; where specimens may be purchased, with descriptions by the Committee of the Gotha Horticultural Society.

MR. ELLIS ROBERTS, Harpist to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, assisted by Miss Annie Cox, will give his popular HARP ENTERTAINMENT, October 12th, Chelmsford; 13th, Colchester; 14th, Dunmow; 18th, Islington Institution; 20th, Southwark. Secretaries of institutions and musical societies are requested to address their communications to E. R., 6, Eldon street, Finsbury-square.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED's POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS, TO-NIGHT, 17th, Worthing; 20th, at Ryde; 21st, at St. George's-hall, Portsea.

CHRISTY's MINSTREL's PROVINCIAL TOUR.—THIS EVENING, and every evening during the week, at Clayton-hall, Liverpool. All communications to be addressed to Mr. Mitchell's, Royal library, 33, Old Bond-street, London, W.

CANTERBURY-HALL, Westminster-road, OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 7. Selections from all the popular operas, solos, &c. Principal vocalists—Messrs. St. Albyn, E. L. Hime, W. C. Bernard, Senors Tivoli and Antonio, Miss Russell, Mrs. Lawrence, and Mrs. Anderson; comic—Messrs. E. W. Mackney and J. G. Forde. Musical director, Mr. F. Jonghmans. Suppers, &c., until 12.

CHARLES OKEY's PARIS—Parisians, their Peculiarities and Pastimes—German Springs—Piano, Dioramic, and Easel Sketches. Seats, 1s.; reserved chairs, 2s. To night, at 8.—Lowther Arcade Rooms, Adelaide-street, Charing-cross. Will close until the 27th.

MR. W. S. WOODIN, at Darlington, with his OLIO of ODDITIES, TO-NIGHT (Friday), Sept. 17; Richmond, Sept. 18; Wolsingham, Sept. 21; Sunderland, Sept. 23 and 24; South Shields, Sept. 25; North Shields, Sept. 27; Newcastle, Sept. 28 and 29; Brampton, Oct. 1; Carlisle, Oct. 4.

MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL's comic and musical ENTERTAINMENT PATCHWORK, EVERY EVENING, at 8, at the Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly. This entertainment embodies 14 impersonations of character, Scotch, English, and Irish ballads, operatic selections, whims and oddities, cribs from Punch, &c. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. A morning representation every Saturday at 3. No extra charge for booking seats.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL, TO-NIGHT.—Polygraphic-hall, King William-street, Charing-cross.—TWO HOURS of ILLUSIONS.—For one month only, previous to Professor Frikell's departure on a provincial tour. Every evening at 8; Saturday afternoons at 3. Private boxes, one guinea; box stalls, 5s.; orchestra stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; amphitheatre, 1s. Places may be secured at the Polygraphic-hall, and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal library 33, Old Bond-street.

PARIS, Marseilles, Brussels, Cologne, and the Rhine, by the DAY MAIL PACKETS, via Dover and Calais, leaving London-bridge Station at 1.30 p.m., and Dover at 4 p.m., daily, except Sunday. This is the most convenient and agreeable route, for families and travellers can either pursue their journey the same night or stop at Calais, and proceed by any train the next morning to all parts of the continent. Through tickets and every information as to passports, &c., obtained at the chief office, 56, Lombard-street.

PARIS, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe.—Shortest Route.

Last Train from London-bdge	Arrive in Paris, weather permitting.
Sept. 18, at 8.0 a.m.	Sept. 18, at 11.15 p.m.
Sept. 20, at 10.0 a.m.	Sept. 21, at 5.5 a.m.

Through fares:—First class, 28s.; second, 20s. To Dieppe, 18s. and 14s.; return tickets to Dieppe, 27s. and 21s. Steward's fee, first class, 1s.; second, 6d. Apply at the Brighton railway stations; at the offices, 43 Regent-circus; or to Henry P. Maples, 4, Arthur-street east. N.B. International passports to Dieppe to be obtained free at 4, Arthur-street east. Passports and visas for Paris to be had of the respective agents at Newhaven.

PARIS, viâ Southampton and Havre, for 20s. or 28s., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, by the new and unrivalled fast steam ships HAVRE and ALLIANCE, now replaced on the station for the season, after refitting. The steam packets leave Havre on the same days. Passengers by this route can book their luggage through to Paris.

Latest Train from Waterloo Station, London, on

Friday, Sept 17, at 5.0 p.m.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 8.30 p.m.
Monday, Sept. 20, at 8 30 p.m.	Friday, Sept. 24, at 8 30 p.m.

Fares:—London to Paris, or vice versa, 20s. second class, or 28s. first class. Tickets include railway, pier, or dock dues, and steam packet fares. Greatly reduced rates for goods. Apply in London, at 53, King William-street, city; in Paris, at 3, Place Vendôme; 8, rue de la Paix; or 30, rue Bergere; at Havre, 47, Grand Quai.

PARIS TWICE DAILY by the MAIL PACKETS, viâ Dover and Calais.—The Shortest Sea Passage.—The newest and fastest STEAM PACKETS in the Channel carry the mails in correspondence with the South-Eastern Railway from London-bridge, and to and from Paris, Brussels, Cologne, and all parts of Europe.

Leave London, 9.30 and 11.30 a.m., 1 30, 5.30, and 8.30 p.m.
Leave Dover for Calais, 4.15 p.m. (except Sunday). 11.15 every night.
Leave Paris for Calais, 10 a.m., 1.45 p.m., and 7.30 p.m. every day.
Leave Calais for Dover, 10.30 p.m. (except Saturday), and 2.45 a.m. every day.

The mail packets are never crowded, nor do they take merchandise or dealers' horses. Through tickets and every information as to passports, &c., at 56, Lombard-street. Luggage should always be registered throughout by the mail trains.

Return tickets to Paris, first class, £4 10s; second class, £3 5s.

PARIS, viâ Folkestone and Boulogne, by Tidal Service, by South-Eastern Railway.

Departure from London:—

*Saturday, Sept. 18	2.20 p.m.	Tuesday, Sept. 21	6.25 a.m.
Sunday, Sept. 19	5.45 a.m.	Wednesday, Sept. 22	6.25 a.m.
Monday, Sept. 20	6.25 a.m.	Thursday, Sept. 23	7.55 a.m.

Baggage can be registered by these trains.

*On this day the baggage will be examined at the port.

The above special service is performed in 10½ hours. The trains are accompanied by an interpreting conductor. Return tickets are issued between London and Paris; also a third class service, fare 25s.

Offices for through tickets and information:—London-bridge Terminus; 40, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; 20, Moorgate-street; and 4, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. See Company's Time Books.

LONDON to PARIS.—A Third Class Service daily, by the short sea route, fare 25s., leaves London:—

Saturday, Sept. 18, at 9.30 a.m.,	via Folkestone and Boulogne.	
Sunday, Sept. 19, at 8.30 a.m.,	via Dover and Calais.	
Monday, Sept. 20, at 6.30 a.m.	ditto	ditto.
Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 6.30 a.m.	ditto	ditto.

BOULOGNE and CALAIS.—Short Sea Route.—The Company's superior Boats sail every day from Folkestone for Boulogne at tide time, and from Dover for Calais at 11 a.m., in connexion with the South-Eastern trains from London-bridge. Return Tickets issued available for 14 days, at the following rates:—

	First Class.	Second Class.
Boulogne, to and from	£2 3s. 6d.	£1 10s. 0d.
Calais, do.	£2 5s. 0d.	£1 11s. 0d.

Free permits can be obtained at the different booking offices of the Company, which enable excursionists who are remaining not longer than a day or two to land at those ports and to embark without a passport.

London Terminus, Sept. 1858.

DAY SERVICE to PARIS, Brussels, Cologne, and all parts of the Continent.—The South-Eastern Railway Company's favourite PACKETS leave Dover every day, at 11 a.m., in connexion with the train leaving London at 8.30 a.m., arriving at Paris at 10.20 p.m., and Brussels at 8.45 p.m. From Calais at 3.30 p.m., leaving Paris at 8 a.m., and Brussels at 8.15 a.m., arriving in London at 10 p.m. Sea passage 90 minutes. The quickest route to Brussels by an hour and a half, and the only one second, as well as first class throughout. 50 lb. registered baggage allowed free on the Belgian and Rhenish Lines. N.B. Passports.—Passengers will not be permitted to proceed into the interior of France unless they have their passports viséd by a French consul, which can be done at the English outport as well as London.—Offices, for through tickets and information, London Terminus, and 40, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

HAVRE and PARIS.—The General Steam Navigation Company's STEAM SHIPS leave St. Katherine's Wharf for HAVRE, every Thursday and Sunday: Sept. 19, at 8; 23d, at 10 a.m. Saloon, 14s.; fore cabin, 10s.; return tickets, 21., or 15s

RAIL and STEAM.—London to Jersey, via Brighton.—Wednesdays and Saturdays.—The steamer ALAR leaves Kingston, on Saturday, Sept. 18th, at 9 p.m. Last train from London at 7 p.m. Through fares:—First class, 18s.; second and best cabin, 15s.; third, 10s. Steward's fee, cabin, 1s. Apply at 4, Arthur-street east, E.C.—Henry P. Maples.

WEYMOUTH and CHANNEL ISLANDS STEAM-PACKET COMPANY (Limited).—Day Passages.—Shortest Sea Route to Guernsey and Jersey.—The BRIGHTON, CYGNUS, or AQUILA from Weymouth Harbour every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 a.m. Ordinary fare from London, 31s. and 21s.; return fare, 45s. and 35s. Steward's fees additional. Passengers may break the journey at Chippenham, Dorchester, Weymouth, or Guernsey. Through booking from all the principal stations on the Great Western Railway. Steamers from Weymouth to Cherbourg are now placed upon the station, making three trips per week each way.
JOSEPH MAUNDERS, Manager and Sec.

IPSWICH and HARWICH.—The TELEGRAPH, Captain BACKHAM, leaves Nicholson's-wharf, London-bridge, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a.m., returning from Ipswich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, calling at Blackwall and Tilbury.

IPSWICH and HARWICH, also Walton.—Cheap fares. Quick travelling by the ORWELL, fast well known packet from London-bridge wharf, 10; Blackwall pier, 10½; Tilbury, 12, (10.50 trains from Fenchurch-street), on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, leaving Ipswich on alternate days about 8½. Fares single 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Return ticket 5s. and 7s.

MARGATE and RAMSGATE.—The LITTLE WESTERN and EAGLE leave London-bridge-wharf for MARGATE and RAMSGATE daily, (Sundays excepted), at 10 morning, calling at Blackwall and Tilbury-piers. Saloon, 5s. 6d.; fore, 4s. 6d.

FOR SALE, a small SCREW STEAMER. Any gentleman wanting such, she is a fine strong built boat, and copper fastened, length 50ft. by 8ft. beam, and has a saloon 18ft. by 8ft. Would do for pleasure or shooting parties. She has been surveyed by Government surveyors. Being unable to attend to it the cause of sale. Apply to Mr. Baget, Roff's-wharf, Woolwich.

COLLISION at SEA PREVENTED.—MILLER's PATENT LAMPS, having been used for some years in Her Majesty's steam navy, with unqualified success, the system of coloured bow lights has now been extended to all sea-going vessels, whether under sail or steam.—Miller and Sons, lamp manufacturers to the Admiralty, 179 Piccadilly.

STEAM to DUNKIRK, Lille, and Paris.—The SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY's VESSELS will leave Irongate-wharf:—

From London.	From Dunkirk.
Saturday, Sept. 18, 10 night.	Saturday, Sept. 18, 10 night.
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 11 night.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 11 night.

Fares to and from Dunkirk:—Saloon, 10s.; fore cabin, 7s. Lille:—Saloon and first-class rail, 13s.; saloon and second-class rail, 11s.; fore cabin and third-class rail, 9s. Paris:—Saloon and first-class rail, 28s.; fore cabin and second-class rail, 20s. Passengers booked by W. H. Carey and Son, 34, Mark-lane; or at the Universal-office, Regent-st.

BRUNELLE for BOMBAY.—All goods for this ship, must be alongside, and cleared by 4 o'clock on Saturday, 18th instant, as she proceeds to sea on Monday. For freight or passage apply to H. H. Lindsay, 8 East India chambers, E.C.

FOR BOMBAY direct, with immediate despatch, to follow the Brunelle, the beautiful Clyde-built clipper ship HURRICANE, 979 tons register, A 1 at Lloyd's, JAMES SCOTT, Commander; now loading in the East India Dock. This fine ship has a full poop, with spacious accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to H. H. Lindsay, 8, East India-chambers, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY direct.—The undermentioned SHIPS (under engagement to the Hon. East India Company, and taking a limited quantity of dead weight) will sail for BOMBAY with quick despatch:—

Ships.	Captains.	Tons.	Docks.
Kennington, A 1	G. F. A. Edwards	725	London
Athenais, A 1	J. Kirby	1,016	East India
Persian, A 1	P. R. Kerr	1,069	Do.

These ships have unrivalled accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Rogers, Gladstone, and Co., 24, Billiter-street, E.C.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS to BOMBAY.—The LAUDERDALE is fast filling up, and shippers are requested to send their goods down to the East India Docks immediately. Will be followed by the Rival, A 1, 392 tons register, and Mary Shepherd, A 1 13 years. For freight and passage apply to T. Haviside and Co., 69, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR MADRAS direct, Messrs. Green's ship SERINGAPATAM, 1,000 tons, Captain H. J. GIMBLETT, will sail from Gravesend on the 2d October. Apply to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 63, Cornhill, E.C., or 9, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross, W.C.; or to F. Green and Co., 72, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR MADRAS direct, under engagement for the conveyance of Government stores, and will have despatch, the fast sailing British-built clipper ship JANET WILLIS, A 1 13 years, 666 tons register; loading in the East India Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to T. Haviside and Co., 69, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR MADRAS direct.—Has room for a few tons measurement goods, the splendid new Aberdeen built clipper HUGUENOT, A 1, 630 tons, JOHN FORBES, Commander. This fine vessel, just launched, built by W. Duthie, Esq., under special survey, upon the most improved model for fast sailing and seaworthiness, presents a most favourable opportunity to shippers. Her passenger accommodation is excellent. For freight or passage apply to Robertson and Co., St. Michael's-house, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill. E.C.

FOR CALCUTTA direct, the very fast-sailing clipper ship MERSE, A 1 13 years, 699 tons register, A. SHEWAN, Commander; will load in the East India Dock. This fine vessel, belonging to Messrs. Jno. Willis and Son, has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to T. Haviside and Co., 69, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR CALCUTTA direct, with immediate despatch, under engagement to the East Indian Finance Committee, the fine, fast-sailing, British-built ship GWALIOR, A 1, 404 tons per register, H. HOUSTON, Commander; loading in the West India Docks. This ship has good accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the owners, Messrs. R. and J. Henderson, 34, Fenchurch-street; or to Douglas and Mills, 23, Billiter-street.

FOR CALCUTTA direct, to follow the Royal Stuart, with immediate despatch, the magnificent frigate-built ship TALBOT, A 1 13 years, 947 tons register, THOMAS SPENCER, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This splendid vessel has superior accommodation for chief-cabin passengers.—Ellis, Son, and Fickling, 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or Temperleys, Carter, and Darke, 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA direct, with immediate despatch (under engagement to Her Majesty's Council of India), the splendid, new, frigate-built, clipper ship ARETHUSA, A 1 for 13 years, (belonging to Messrs. Allan and Sons,) 942 tons per register, WM. CLARK, Commander; loading in the East India Docks. This ship has a full poop, with elegant and spacious accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. John Chapman and Co., 2, Leadenhall-street; or to Crozier, Horne, and Co., 148, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—Weekly Communication by Steam to India, &c., viâ Egypt.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company will BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for INDIA and CHINA, &c., during the month of September as follows:—For the Mediterranean, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, China, and Manilla, by their packets leaving Southampton the 4th and 20th September; and for the Mediterranean, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay on the 25th of September. For particulars of rates of passage money and freight, apply at the Company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., and at Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE to CEYLON and AUSTRALIA, viâ Egypt.—The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY book passengers for MALTA, Alexandria, Aden, Ceylon, and Australia by their steamers (conveying Her Majesty's mails), leaving Southampton on the 12th and Marseilles on the 18th of every month. A reduction is made in favour of families.

For any details and for the Company's handbook, giving the rates of passage and information respecting the conveyance of specie, cargo, and parcels, application should be made at the Company's office, 55, Moorgate-street, London; or to Captain Vincent, the Company's Superintendent at Southampton.

COLOMBO direct, first ship to sail September 25, the splendid clipper METEOR, A 1, 401 tons register, R. H. LAMBTON, Commander; lying in the London Docks. Apply to Toulmin, Livingston, and Co., 31, Great St. Helen's.

SINGAPORE direct.—Notice to Shippers.—The beautiful clipper-built ship FEROZEPORE, A 1, is now loading in the West India Docks, and will receive goods until the 25th inst. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. R. and J. Henderson, 34, Fenchurch-street; to J. Thomson and Co., 6, Billiter-square; or to Douglas and Mills, 23, Billiter-street.

REGULAR LINE of PACKET SHIP, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, with immediate despatch.—For HONGKONG and CANTON, the splendid British-built clipper ship BANIAN, A 1 14 years, 760 tons register, GEORGE GRAHAM, Commander; lying in the London Docks. This magnificent ship has superior accommodation for passengers, and offers a most desirable opportunity to shippers of fine goods. For freight or passage apply to Phillipps, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C., and 4, India-buildings, Liverpool.

ZIBA for SHANGHAE direct.—This beautiful clipper will be despatched positively on the 1st of October. Early application for space is requested by Robertson and Co., St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill. Has excellent passenger accommodation.

ROBERTSON and Co. will despatch the following first-class vessels to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ship's Name.	Master.	Tonnage.	Date of sailing.
Hongkong & Canton	Star of the East	T. E. Gaggs	1,219	With despatch
Shanghae	Ziba	Tomlinson	650	October 1
Madras	Huguenot	Forbes	630	In a few days
Madras	Alice	McVicor	474	To follow
Calcutta	Lady Octavia	D. Welsh	1,201	With despatch
Calcutta	Vanguard	Webb	643	To follow
Bombay	Caroline Coventry	Freeman	888	With despatch

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

FROM LIVERPOOL for the EAST, the

Ships.	Tns	—		Destination.	To Sail.
Cambalu	536	A 1	13yrs.	Shanghai	About Sept. 25
Invincible	718	A 1	13yrs.	Ditto	About Oct. 15
Crest of the Wave	856	A 1	13yrs.	Ditto	About Oct. 25
Pelican	469	A 1	12yrs.	Hongkong and Whampoa	Oct. 1
Hoang Ho	595	A 1	13yrs.	Ditto	About Oct. 20
Corriemulzie	606	A 1	9yrs.	Batavia and Singapore	About Oct. 1
El Dorado	357	A 1	9yrs.	Mauritius	About Oct. 1
Oryx	281	A 1	8yrs.	Cape and Algoa Bay	About Sept. 25
Sandford	626	A 1	12yrs.	Cape Town	About Sept. 25

For freight or cabin passage apply to James Aikin, Son, and Co., Liverpool.

CAPE of GOOD HOPE, following the Hero, the Aberdeen clipper GEORGE WASHINGTON, A 1; loading in St. Katherine Dock. Has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers only. Cookes and Co., 60, Mark-lane; Escombe, Brothers, and Co., 22, Eastcheap, E.C.

CAPE of GOOD HOPE and KURRACHEE.—The celebrated Jersey-built clipper ship MATILDA WATTENBACH, A 1 10 years, 955 tons register, THOMAS DENKIN, Commander; now loading in the East India Docks, and will be quickly despatched. This splendid ship made the voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta in 79 days, the fastest on record, and home in 82 days. Has excellent poop accommodation for passengers, and lofty well-ventilated 'tween deck cabins for a few second-class passengers.—Holmes, Knevitt, and Holmes, 102, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

FOR the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—The superior clipper barque ROYAL ARTHUR, A 1, Captain J. S. FURBER, will sail in a few days from the London Dock. Has three excellent cabins vacant.—Escombe, Brothers, 22, Eastcheap; or Cookes and Co., 60, Mark-lane, E.C.

FOR CAPE of GOOD HOPE direct, a regular trader, will have immediate despatch, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, the splendid clipper barque CORAL QUEEN, A 1, 270 tons register, T. MELHUISH, Commander; loading in the London Docks. This beautiful vessel, well known for her rapid passages and for the dry and excellent manner in which she discharges her cargoes, will meet with prompt despatch. Shippers will find this a favourable opportunity. She has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to James I. Bennett and Co., 77, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR CAPE COAST CASTLE, Accra, and Lagos, the well-known Jersey clipper TOKEN, A 1, 108 tons register, C. NOEL, Commander; loading in St. Katharine Dock. Apply to Henry Gamman, ship and insurance broker, 29, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

ALGOA BAY, the Dundee clipper BROTHERS, A 1, 286 tons; London Docks.—Cookes and Co., 60, Mark-lane; Escombe, Brothers, and Co., 22, Eastcheap, E.C.

PORT NATAL direct.—Notice to Passengers.—The NIL DESPERANDUM, A 1, 13 years. Has one of her best cabins disengaged, for which immediate application is necessary. Apply to T. and C. Nichols, 150, Leadenhall-street.

PORT NATAL.—Passengers to this settlement are invited to inspect the celebrated A 1 British clipper ship LAUNCESTON, 1,000 tons, E. CRISP, Commander, loading in the London Docks, for ALGOA BAY, there being frequent communication between these ports. This splendid ship, built expressly for passenger trade, has a full poop, with large cabins, and also accommodation for a few second-class passengers, at moderate rates.—Holmes, Knevitt, and Holmes, 102, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

WEST COAST of AFRICA.—Steam from London.—The splendid and powerful steam ship BRITANNIA, A 1, 917 tons register, 1,200 tons burden, 200-horse power, W. H. BARNWELL, Commander, will be despatched from the Victoria (London) Docks on Monday, the 20th of September (to be followed monthly by equally fine vessels) for MADEIRA, Teneriffe, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Lagos, the Rivers, and Fernando Po. The accommodation for passengers is of the most comfortable and commodious description. For terms of freight and passage immediate application should be made to George Offor, 2, New City-chambers, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.; or to John Hall, jun., and Co., 1, New London-street.

MADEIRA.—Steam from Liverpool and Plymouth.—The African Steam ship Company's well-known fast and powerful steamer ETHIOPE, in place of the Athenian previously advertised, will leave Liverpool on the 21st September, at 9 a.m., calling at Plymouth to embark the Royal mails and passengers on the 24th, for Madeira, Teneriffe, and the West Coast of Africa. Passengers will find the accommodations are of the most comfortable description. For freight or passage apply to H. J. Waring, 11, Octagon, Plymouth; or to Laird Fletcher, and Co., 23, Castle-street, Liverpool, and 49, Lime-street, London.

STEAM to MADEIRA.—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers CONWAY, 895 tons, will leave Southampton on or about the 7th, and the TRENT, 1,856 tons, on or about the 23d of October next, for the West Indies, viâ Madeira, to take up their stations in the Mail Service.

For information respecting passage apply to R. T. REEP, Sec.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, 55, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.—White Star Clippers.—The celebrated Ex-Royal Mail clipper ship SHALIMAR will be despatched from Liverpool to Melbourne on the 20th October sailing punctually at noon. Her first passage was made from Liverpool to Australia (Cape Northumberland), in 67 days, from Melbourne to Liverpool in 75 days, and from Liverpool to Melbourne in 75 days. She has sailed the extraordinary distance of 420 miles in one day, a feat never equalled by the fastest steamers afloat. Her saloons, like those of the Red Jacket, White Star, &c., are handsomely furnished, and supplied with piano, library, bedding, linen, &c.; a cow for saloon passengers. Passengers must embark on the 19th. Apply to the owners, H. T. Wilson and Chambers, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to Seymour, Peacock, and Co., agents, 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

AUSTRALIA.—MERMAID.—WHITE STAR LINE of British and Australian Ex-Royal Mail Packets, sailing from Liverpool to Melbourne. Passage money £14 and upwards:—

Ship.	Captain.	Register.	Burden.	To Sail.
Mermaid	J. White	1,320	4,500	Sept. 20
Tasmania	Nourse	1,198	4,000	Sept. 27
Shalimar	J. R. Brown	1,556	4,500	Oct. 20
Red Jacket	O'Halloran	2,460	5,000	—
White Star	T. C. C. Kerr	2,360	5,000	—

The famous clipper ship Mermaid, Captain James White, late chief officer of the White Star, will be despatched as the packet of the 20th of September, with mails, cargo, and passengers. She has made some of the quickest passages on record, and has sailed the extraordinary distance of 3,740 geographical miles in 13 successive days. Her outward passages have been made in 72, 75, and 77 days, and from Melbourne to Liverpool in 75 and 77 days. Her saloons are handsomely and elegantly furnished. Bedding, and all necessaries for saloon passengers. Passengers embark on the 20th and 27th of September. For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. Wilson and Chambers, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to Seymour, Peacock, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

AUSTRALIA.—BLACK BALL LINE, British and Australian ex-Royal Mail Packets, sailing from Liverpool for MELBOURNE, on the 5th of each month. Passage money £14 and upwards:—

Ships.	Register.	Burden.	Captains.	To Sail.
Greyhound	1,410	4,000	Davies	October 5
Ocean Chief	1,090	3,000	Brown	November 5
Lightning	2,090	4,500	Byrne	December 5
Marco Polo	1,675	4,000	Clarke	January 5

The clipper ship Greyhound will be the Black Ball Mail Packet for the 5th October. The upper deck of this splendid ship is flush fore and aft, affording an unbroken promenade nearly 300 feet long, and the chief cabin is beautifully fitted in the same style as the Lighting, Ocean Chief, and Donald McKay. The state rooms are furnished with bedding, towels, &c. The second cabin, intermediate, and steerage are thoroughly lighted and ventilated. The Greyhound has made one voyage to Melbourne, and is the most desirable ship now on the berth. Apply to James Baines and Co., Tower-buildings, Liverpool; or to T. M. Mackay and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER SHIP.—For SYDNEY, to leave the Docks the 25th September (all goods must be alongside and cleared by the 22d), the magnificent new Aberdeen-built clipper ship JASON, A 1, 1,400 tons, GEORGE STUART, Commander at the Jetty, London Docks. She is expected to prove one of the fastest vessels afloat. Passengers are invited to inspect her beautiful poop accommodation. Apply to Toulmin, Livingston, and Co., 31, Great St. Helen's, E.C. N.B. Will carry an experienced surgeon.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For SYDNEY, the splendid Aberdeen-built clipper ship STAR OF PEACE, 1,282 tons register, A 1 at Lloyd's, JOHN JAMSON, Commander; loading in the London Docks. Will receive goods till September 20th, if not previously full, and sail from Gravesend punctually on the 25th. This beautiful vessel, one of the fastest clippers in the Sydney trade, has a full poop, with superior accommodation for first-class passengers. For freight or passage apply to the owners, Geo. Thompson, Jun., and Co., 12, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street. N.B. To be followed on the 25th of October by the Moravian, 1,500 tons, just launched at Aberdeen.

SYDNEY direct.—The splendid first-class Danish clipper VIRGINIE, 3-3ds in Veritas, 837 tons register; loading at the Jetty, London Docks. Has excellent accommodations for first and second class passengers. Apply to John Lidgett and Sons, 9, Billiter-street.

SYDNEY direct, the celebrated American China clipper SNAPDRAGON, A 1, and newly coppered, 612 tons register; loading in the London Docks. This favourite vessel is well known for her rapid passages, and the splendid condition in which she delivers her cargoes. For freight or passage apply to Houlder, Brothers and Co., 156, Leadenhall-street.

SYDNEY direct.—Notice to Shippers.—The favourite clipper ship HANNAH, A 1, T. RICHARDS, Commander, 800 tons burden, is now rapidly loading in the London Dock. This splendid vessel (so favourably known for her quick passages in the Australian trade), has almost the whole of her cargo engaged. Room may yet be secured for a few tons measurement goods, which must be sent alongside and cleared not later than the 25th inst. For freight or cabin passage apply to Pickernell, Brothers, 38, Fenchurch-street.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS.—For SYDNEY, the CAMPERDOWN, 1,000 tons, Captain DENNY, lying in the East India Docks, belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons. This fine East Indiaman has a full poop, with first-rate cabin accommodation for passengers on moderate terms. Carries an experienced surgeon. All goods should be down and cleared not later than noon of Monday, the 20th inst., to ensure reception. Early application should be made to Mr. E. Gellatly, with the owners; or to Devitt and Moore, 9, Billiter-st.

PORT PHILLIP direct (has a considerable part of her cargo engaged), the magnificent first-class Dutch Indiaman, MINISTER PAHUD, 3-3ds in Veritas, 658 tons register; loading at the jetty, London Docks. Has a splendid poop for chief cabin passengers. Apply to John Lidgett and Son, 9, Billiter-street.

PORT PHILLIP.—The splendid and favourite clipper-ship KAFFIRLAND, A 1, burden 826 tons; in the London Docks, is fast filling up, and, having nearly the whole of her cargo on board, will soon be despatched. For freight or cabin passage apply to Pickernell, Brothers, 38, Fenchurch-street.

FOR PORT PHILLIP RAILWAY PIER, the magnificent Boston clipper ship GOLCONDA, 993 tons register, 3-3ds Veritas, G. T. EMERSON, Commander; is now rapidly loading in the London Docks, and, as the greater part of her cargo is engaged, she will meet with very quick despatch. Will be followed by the celebrated clipper ship Sparkling Sea, 893 tons register, in the London Docks. For freight or passage apply to Houlder, Brothers, and Co., 156, Leadenhall-street.

FOR PORT PHILLIP RAILWAY PIER, will have quick despatch, having the principal portion of her cargo engaged, the magnificent oak American clipper ship GODDESS, classed A 1 10 years at New York Lloyd's, 1,126 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, ZENAS EDWIN CROWELL, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. Shippers of goods requiring despatch are respectfully requested to give this ship a preference, being one of the fastest afloat. For terms of freight or passage apply to Hotchkin and Mobbs, 116, Bishopsgate street within, E.C.

BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS.—For PORT PHILLIP direct, to sail from Gravesend October 20, and call at Plymouth, Messrs. Green's splendid fast-sailing river-built ship OWEN GLENDOWER, A 1, 1,000 tons register, JOSEPH WATSON, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This fine ship has a full poop, and lofty 'tween decks, with superior accommodation for chief, second, intermediate, and steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to Phillipps, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings; or to F. Green and Co., 72, Cornhill, E.C. Passengers by this line of packets can travel from Paddington to Plymouth first-class for second class fares, and second-class for third-class fares.

BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS.—For PORT PHILLIP direct, to sail from Gravesend 20th November, and will call at Plymouth, Messrs. Green's splendid clipper ship RESULT, A 1, 1,465 tons, JOHN COW, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This ship has excellent accommodation for first, second, intermediate and steerage passengers, to whom and shippers she presents a most desirable opportunity, having made her last passage to Sydney in 72 days. For freight or passage apply to Phillipps, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings; or to F. Green and Co, 72, Cornhill E.C. Passengers by this line can travel from Paddington to Plymouth first class for second-class fares, and second class for third-class fares.

BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS.—For PORT PHILLIP direct (to sail from Gravesend on the 1st October, and will call at Plymouth), Messrs. Green's fast-sailing frigate-built ship MONARCH, 1,400 tons, A 1, J. N. THORNE, Commander (late of the Anglesey); lying in the East India Docks. This magnificent ship has unusually large cabins for first-class passengers, with a separate saloon for ladies, lofty 'tween decks, with superior ventilation from full-sized ports, and excellent cabin accommodation for second class passengers; also for intermediate and steerage, on moderate terms. For freight or passage apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings; or to F. Green and Co., 72, Cornhill, E.C.; agent at Plymouth, J. B. Wilcocks. Passengers by this line of packets can travel from Paddington to Plymouth first class for second class fares, and second class for third class fares.

STEAM (under 60 days) to AUSTRALIA.—The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's auxiliary STEAM CLIPPERS, in conjunction with the Eagle Line of packets, are despatched on the 15th of each month. For MELBOURNE, the magnificent steam clipper ROYAL CHARTER. Apply to Gibbs, Bright, and Co., 1, North John-street, Liverpool, or to Roberts and Irving, 9, Cornhill, London.

WHITE HORSE LINE of AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—Passage-money, 14 Guineas and upwards.—For MELBOURNE, to sail October 5, calling at Plymouth to embark passengers for all parts of Australia and Tasmania, the magnificent river-built ship CHILI, A 1 12 years, 1,500 tons, loading in the East India Docks. This splendid clipper (expected to be one of the fastest vessels afloat) is admirably adapted for machinery and large packages for which special agreement must be made. Her chief cabins are most elegantly fitted, and the accommodations for second and third cabin passengers unrivalled. She will carry an experienced surgeon, and the provisions and arrangements will be of that superior description for which this favourite line enjoys so high a reputation. Apply to Seymour, Peacock, and Co., 117, Fenchurch-street; or to Fry and Davison, 60, Fenchurch-street. N.B. Reduced fares by railway to Plymouth.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SON's (of Blackwall-yard, London) LINE of PACKET SHIPS to AUSTRALIA.—For MELBOURNE (Port Phillip) direct, to leave the East India Docks on Thursday, the 23d of September, the beautiful clipper ship SUSSEX, A 1, 1,000 tons register, WM. F. FOTHERGILL, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This splendid ship has unrivalled accommodation for first, second, and third-class passengers, at moderate rates, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to M'Leod, Allport, and Morgan (with Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons), 156, Leadenhall-street.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS' (of Blackwall-yard, London) LINE of PACKET SHIPS to AUSTRALIA.—For MELBOURNE, Port Phillip, direct, to leave the East India Docks on Thursday, the 28th of October, the favourite clipper ship ESSEX, A 1, 1,000 tons, J. S. ATWOOD, Commander; now lying in the East India Docks. This splendid ship, so noted for the uniformity and regularity of her passages, offers superior accommodation for first, second, and third class passengers, at moderate rates, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to McLeod, Allport, and Morgan, with Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons, 156, Leadenhall-street.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS, of Blackwall-yard, London), LINE of PACKET SHIPS to AUSTRALIA.—This celebrated line consists of the Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex, Lincolnshire, and other fast, favourite, and well-known ships, so noted for the rapidity and regularity of their passages, and will be despatched from Gravesend punctually, as under, for MELBOURNE, Port Phillip, direct:—

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	To Sail.
Sussex	1,000	W. F. Fothergill	Sept. 25.
Essex	1,000	J. S. Atwood	October 30.
Suffolk	1,100	J. B. Martin	Nov. 27.
Lincolnshire	1,100	R. Roe	Dec. 30.
Kent	1,000	E. B. Brine	Jan. 27.

The above splendid ships are built and fitted expressly for the passenger trade to Australia, offer unrivalled accommodation for first, second, and third-class passengers at moderate rates, and carry experienced surgeons. For freight or passage apply to McLeod, Allport, and Morgan, with Messrs. Money, Wigram, and Sons, 156, Leadenhall-street.

GEELONG-WHARF direct, has a large part of her cargo engaged, the new and really beautiful oak-built ship TINOS, 528 tons register, J. C. BENNETT, Commander; loading at the London Dock Jetty. Has just discharged a cargo of sugar entirely free of damage, is a splendid model, and particularly adapted for the trade. For freight apply to James Hibbert and Co.; or to G. H. Burnham, 71, Cornhill, E.C.

ADELAIDE direct.—Shippers by the SMALL WOOD, loading in the London Docks, are requested to send down their goods at once, as nearly the whole of her cargo is engaged, and she will be immediately despatched. For freight or passage apply to Houlder, Brothers, and Co., 156, Leadenhall-street.

ADELAIDE direct (to sail about the 23d inst.), the fine new Sunderland built clipper VERULAM, A 1 for 10 years, H. R. ANGEL, Commander, 510 tons register, rapidly completing her cargo at the Jetty, London Docks, and offers an excellent opportunity to shippers seeking despatch, and also to cabin passengers. Apply at once to John Lidgett and Sons, 9, Billiter-street.

ADELAIDE direct, with quick despatch, the splendid first-class Danish clipper ship ALEXANDER, 492 tons register, L. BARFRED, Commander; loading in the London Dock. Has good accommodations for a few cabin passengers. Apply to Adamson and Ronaldson, 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or to James Thomson and Co., 6, Billiter-square, E.C.

ADELAIDE direct (Grierson and Tweeddale's Monthly Line—last shipping day 10th October), the splendid first-class clipper ship CORNELIS GIPS, 649 tons register; lying at the Jetty, London Docks. This magnificent vessel is well known for her fast-sailing qualities; she has a full poop, with magnificent accommodations for first-class passengers, and will carry a few second class. Apply to Grierson and Tweeddale, 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR ADELAIDE direct, a regular trader, will have immediate despatch, having the principal portion of her cargo engaged, the splendid, fast-sailing, British-built barque HENRY GILLESPIE, A 1, 397 tons register, newly coppered and copper fastened, ROBERT HODGSON, Commander; loading at the Jetty, London Docks. Has room for a few cabin passengers at moderate rates. For terms of freight or passage apply to Hotchkin and Mobbs, 116, Bishopsgate-street within, E.C.

FOR SWAN RIVER (Western Australia), will have quick despatch, the fine fast-sailing ship ROBERT MORRISON, A 1 for 13 years, 610 tons register, DAVID CUMMING Commander; lying in the St. Katharine's Docks. This ship has superior accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Thomas Wright and Co., 4, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

HORSE WHEEL WANTED, about 10 ft. diameter, with pinion 15 to 18 inches. Particulars and price to D. F., 1, Windmill-street, Hackney-road, N.E.

NEW ZEALAND.—The PASSENGERS' LINE of PACKETS.—Free grants of farms in Auckland of from 40 to 500 acres are now issued to eligible parties proceeding by this line. The clipper ships of this line sail at convenient intervals for all the settlements in New Zealand. Apply to John Lidgett and Sons, 9, Billiter-street; or to Shaw, Savill, and Co., 24, Billiter-street, London, E C.

NEW ZEALAND.—WILLIS and Co.'s LINE of PACKETS: established 1843. To sail about the undermentioned dates:—

Ships.	Tons.	Destination.	Date.
Duchess of Leinster, A 1	400	Nelson and New Plymouth	Sept. 25
William Watson, A 1	1000	Auckland direct	Sept. 30
Midlothian, A 1	800	Wellington and Nelson	Sept. 30
Strathallan, A 1	1000	Canterbury and Otago	Oct. 5
Alfred the Great, A 1	1000	Auckland	Oct.
Caduceus, A 1	1400	Canterbury and other ports	Nov.
Joseph Fletcher, A 1	1000	Auckland and New Plymouth	Nov.

Reduced rates of passage-money:—Chief cabin, £40 and upwards; second cabin, £25; steerage, £18 to £20. For prospectuses and further information as to free grants of land at Auckland, &c., apply to A. Willis, Gann, and Co., 3, Crosby-square, Bishopsgate, London.

FOR CANTERBURY, New Zealand (calling at Otago to land passengers).—Young and Co.'s Line.—The well known passenger ship ORIENTAL, 900 tons burden, C. J. MACEY, Commander; now loading in the East India Docks for Canterbury. This splendid ship has just delivered a full cargo of wool from Canterbury in first-rate condition, and will be despatched on the 3d October. Her passenger accommodations are unrivalled, and will carry a duly qualified surgeon. Capt. Macey, an old and experienced commander in the New Zealand trade, will give to passengers every reliable information respecting the above settlements. For freight or passage apply to Young and Co., ship and insurance brokers, 61, Cornhill, E.C.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c., per AURORA AUSTRALIS for HOBART TOWN.—Will leave the London Docks in a few days, having nearly completed her loading. Has still two or three first-rate cabins in the poop disengaged, and room for three passengers in the intermediate. Early application to be made to Devitt and Moore, 9, Billiter-street.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS between SOUTHAMPTON and NEW YORK.—The following splendid, full-power, paddle-wheel steam ships will sail from Southampton for NEW YORK direct every fourth Wednesday:—
ARAGO, Captain LINES, 3,000 tons, 800-horse power, Sept. 22.
FULTON, Captain WOTTON, 3,000 tons, 800-horse power, Oct. 20.
Passage money—Saloon, £26; second class, £14 and £16, according to accommodation. For particulars apply to the agents, Croskey and Co., Southampton, and 84, King William-street, city, E.C. or to Grindlay and Co., Charing-cross.

STEAM to NEW YORK direct, and the cheapest and shortest route to Canada West.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full-powered, Clyde-built, iron screw steam ships from Liverpool to NEW YORK as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 29.
KANGAROO, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.
And each alternate Wednesday.
Cabin passage, 15, 17, and 21 guineas, according to the accommodation; forward passage, 8 guineas, including provisions. Passengers for Canada and the United States booked through on very advantageous terms. For further particulars apply to William Inman, Tower-buildings south, Liverpool; or to the American-European Express Company, 61, King William-street, London-bridge.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE of splendid STEAM SHIPS to NEW YORK, from Southampton.—The magnificent steamers of the Hamburgh American Steam Packet Company, celebrated for having made passages across the Atlantic among the fastest on record performed by screw power, are appointed to leave Southampton for New York on the 4th and 18th of every month, as follows:—
HAMMONIA, 2,200 tons, 500-horse power, Sept. 18.
SAXONIA, 2,500 tons, 600-horse power, October 4.
BORUSSIA, 2,200 tons, 500-horse power, October 18.
AUSTRIA, 2,500 tons, 600-horse power, Nov. 4.
The passenger accommodations and the dietary are unexceptionable, and the fares—First-class, £20; second class, £12; steerage, £8 8s.; freight $15 per ton. For further particulars apply to Croskey and Co., Southampton, and 84, King William-street, city, E.C.; to Alfred Brett and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street; or Grindlay and Co., St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN STEAM SHIP LINE.—United States Mail Steamers from Southampton or Cowes to New York.—The VANDERBILT, Captain LEFEVRE, 5,500 tons, and 2,500-horse power; the NORTH STAR, Capt. JONES, 2,500 tons, and 1,000-horse power; the NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKELPAUGH, 2,500 tons, and 1,000-horse power; and the ARIEL, Captain LUDLOW, 2,000 tons, and 800-horse power will leave Southampton or Cowes for NEW YORK as follows, viz.:—

North Star, September 29	Vanderbilt, October 13
Ariel, October 6	

The above steamers are fitted with water-tight compartments. Price of passage per Vanderbilt:—first class, £20 and £25; second class, £14, third class, £8; per Ariel North Star and Northern Light—first class, £17; second class, £10 and £12; third class, £8. For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to Messrs. Dunlop and Schoales, Southampton; Oakford and Co., 67, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.; Mr. Albert N. Chrystie, 27, rue Richelieu, near rue Rivoli, Paris; and Messrs. Chrystie, Schloessman, and Co., general agents, Havre and Mayence.

BRITISH and NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS.—Notice.—Reduction in Passage-money.—The passage-money by these steam-ships from Liverpool to New York is now, chief cabin, £26; second cabin, £18. For passage or other information apply to J. B. Foord, 52, Old Broad-street, London; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; or in Liverpool, to D. and C. MacIver, 8, Water-street.—April 19, 1858.

BRITISH and NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, appointed by the Admiralty to sail between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK direct, and between LIVERPOOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships only calling at Halifax to land and receive passengers and Her Majesty's mails. The following or other vessels are appointed to sail from Liverpool:—
ARABIA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 18.
CANADA, for BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 25.
AFRICA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 2.
Passage money, including steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board:—To Halifax and Boston, chief cabin, £22; second cabin, £16. To New York, chief cabin, £26; second cabin, £18. Freight to Halifax, Boston, and New York, £3 per ton and 5 per cent. primage. Small parcels, 5s. each and upwards. These steam ships have accommodation for a limited number of second cabin passengers. For passage or other information apply to J. B. Foord, 52, Old Broad-street, London; S. Cunard, Halifax; E.C. and J. G. Bates and Co., Boston; E. Cunard, New York; D. Currie, Havre, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; or D. and C. MacIver Water-street, Liverpool.

STEAM between GALWAY and NEW YORK.—The shortest and most direct route to America.—Through rates from all the principal towns in the United Kingdom to New York direct, calling at Halifax to land Her Majesty's Mails.—The splendid and powerful Ocean Mail STEAM SHIPS will leave Galway for New York as under:—

Steam Ships.	Tons.	Horse Power.	To Sail from Galway.	To Sail from New York.
Indian Empire	5,000	1,000	Sept. 28.	Oct. 28.
Pacific	3,000	1,000	Oct. 12.	Nov. 11.
American Empire	3,000	1,000		
British Empire	3,000	1,000		
Antelope	1,500	500		

Passengers booked to New York. Through rates—1st class £18, 2d class £10, steerage £7; from Galway, 1st class 16 guineas, 2d class nine guineas, steerage six guineas, including steward's fee and provisions. A limited quantity of light freight only can be taken. For freight or further particulars apply to Bake, Adam, and Co., 8, Philpot-lane, London; Jackson and Eastman, 1, Rumford-place, Liverpool; Elias Levy, Market-street, Manchester; Peter Jones, Eden-quay, Dublin; Gregory O'Neil, Cork; Ryan, Brothers, Limerick; and at the Steam Packet-office, Galway.

CANADA, the United States, British Columbia, and Vancouver.—Steamers NOVA SCOTIAN, from Liverpool, on Sept. 22, and LADY EGLINTON, from Galway, on the 23d of September; fast first-class ship IRONSIDES, from Liverpool on the 5th of October; and others in the season from London, Plymouth, Bristol, Hull, and Glasgow. For through tickets to all places named on the tariff (including railway to Liverpool), through rates for goods, money orders on Canada and Chicago, the Government and other pamphlets, on Canada, maps, &c., gratis, and every information, apply to Carman and Pearse, Grand Trunk Railway, 21, Old Broad-street, E.C.

STEAM COMMUNICATION direct to CANADA from LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steam Ship Company's first-class powerful SCREW STEAMERS (under contract with Her Majesty's Provincial Government for the conveyance of the mails), are intended to be despatched from Liverpool fortnightly as under:—
NOVA SCOTIAN, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
ANGLO-SAXON, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
NORTH AMERICAN, Wednesday, October 20.
Passage-money to Quebec:—Cabin, 18 guineas and 15 guineas; steerage, 8 guineas. Passengers can be booked through the principal towns in Canada and the United States. Apply, in Glasgow, to J. and A. Allan, 54, Enoch-square; in Liverpool, to Allan and Gillespie, Weaver-buildings, Brunswick-street; or here to Montgomerie and Greenhorne, 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

TO PASSENGERS to the GOLD FIELDS of BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Line of Clipper Ships from Liverpool direct to SAN FRANCISCO and FRASER RIVER.—The splendid and fast-sailing clipper ship J. L. HALE, Captain GRAVES, 2,500 tons burden, to sail 5th October. To be followed by the clipper ship Hebe. For passage apply to Sabel and Searle, 19, Water street, Liverpool.

VANCOUVER's ISLAND and SAN FRANCISCO.—The beautiful fast-sailing clipper-ship J. L. HALL, 2,500 tons, will be despatched on the 5th of October, to be followed by the well-known splendid clipper-ship Hebe, to sail 5th November. Apply to H. Hitchins and Co. (late of the firm of Wm. Bennett and Co.), 49, King William-street, London-bridge.

VANCOUVER's ISLAND and the GOLD REGIONS of BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The splendid British clipper ALLISON, A 1, 1,000 tons, to sail with despatch, has unrivalled accommodations for all classes of passengers, and will carry an experienced surgeon. The fittings and arrangements for the comfort and safety of passengers will be the same as have given such universal satisfaction in the vessels of the White Horse Australian Line. Will load in the East India Docks. Apply to Seymour, Peacock, and Co., 117, Fenchurch-street or to Fry and Davison, 60, Fenchurch-street.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, direct, the splendid new clipper BRISEIS, A 1, 550 tons burthen, J. CARE, Commander. This very desirable vessel having been accepted by Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of military stores for the above port, she has a limited quantity of space disengaged, for which immediate application will be necessary, as she will be despatched forthwith. She has superior accommodation for a few cabin passengers. Apply to Shaw, Savill, and Co., 24, Billiter-street; or to Oswald, Fitze, and Co., 4, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.—To follow the Briseis, and sail early in October, the celebrated clipper packet ship EUPHRATES, A 1, 413 tons register, 800 tons burden; lying in the London Docks. This ship possesses accommodation of the most complete description for all classes of passengers, who will be provided for on a scale of the utmost liberality. This ship will be consigned to Messrs. Dickson, Campbell, and Co., at Victoria, who are prepared to receive consignments; Oswald, Fitze, and Co., 4, George-yard, Lombard street; or Shaw, Savill, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E C.

EXPRESS to VANCOUVER, San Francisco, United States, and Canada.—The AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS COMPANY, connecting at New York with Messrs. Freeman and Co., of California and Vancouver's Island, CONVEY GOODS, parcels, despatches, &c., through to the above countries with unequalled promptness and despatch.—Lansing, Starr, and Co., proprietors, London, 74 (late 61), King William-street; Liverpool, 9, Chapel-street. Agents to the Atlantic and Pacific United States' Mail Steam Ship Company.

STEAM to FRAZER RIVER (British Columbia) and SAN FRANCISCO.—Mail Line, through in 40 days.—The Atlantic and Pacific Steam-Ship Company's VESSELS leaving NEW YORK on the 2d, 5th, 17th, and 20th of every month, with the United States mails, are now prepared to convey passengers through from England viâ New York and Panama. Passengers for the Gold Fields will find this the most pleasant, speedy, and, considering the great saving of time, by far the cheapest route. To guard against certain detention at Panama, passengers must secure through tickets, as only such can depend on accommodation thence to destination. Fares, from £39 upwards. For further information apply to Lansing, Starr, and Co., 74, King William-street, London, or 9, Chapel-street, Liverpool. A limited quantity of goods and parcels forwarded by express.

DATE of SAILING POSTPONED to the 30th September.—Steam to the Gold Fields.—For VICTORIA (VANCOUVER's ISLAND), calling at San Francisco, will be despatched on 30th September, the splendid new screw steamer FORWOOD, G. HOWSON, Commander. This steamer is of full power, and the fastest out of Liverpool, and promises to make the passage to the Gold Fields in as short a time as the route viâ Panama, thereby saving the inconvenience of the transit across the Isthmus. Can only take a limited quantity of goods, for which special engagement must be made. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodation for first-class and intermediate passengers, apply to W. and J. Tyrer, or to Imrie and Tomlinson, Liverpool; or Roberts and Irving, 9, Cornhill, London. The agents of the vessel in Victoria and San Francisco, Messrs. Falkner, Bell, and Co., will receive consignments, and render any information, through their resident partner in this country, Mr. H. D. Harrison, 30, Exchange-street east, Liverpool.

CALIFORNIA direct, the celebrated American clipper ship SOUTHERN EAGLE, 3-3ds = A1, 724 tons register; fast loading in the London Docks, and will sail on the 25th inst. She has first-rate poop cabin accommodations. Apply to Oswald, Fitze, and Co., 4, George-yard, Lombard-street, London agents for the Panama Railway Company.

ASPINWALL (Colon), N. G.—The fine British clipper brig HUNTLEY, A 1, 12 years, 186 tons register, is now loading in the London Docks, and will be despatched on the 22d inst. Apply to Oswald, Fitze, and Co., London agents for the Panama Railroad Company, 4, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

PUMPS.—FOWLER and Co., Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

BRAZIL and RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.—The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS leave Southampton on the 9th of each month conveying Her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, &c., for CAPE DE VERDES, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres. Return tickets issued with an abatement of 25 per cent. from the passage money. For any details and the Company's hand-book, giving information respecting the conveyance of the specie, goods, and parcels, apply personally or by letter to the undersigned, or to Captain Vincent, Superintendent of the Company, Southampton. R. T. REEP, Secretary.
55, Moorgate-street, London.
Specie, goods, parcels, or luggage sent to Southampton should be addressed to a shipping agent there.

WEST INDIES, Mexico, Colon, or Aspinwall, Central America, Panama, and the Pacific.—The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY's VESSELS, with Her Majesty's mails, leave Southampton on the 2d and 17th of each month, conveying passengers, specie, cargo, and parcels. Return tickets issued, with an abatement of 25 per cent. from the passage-money. Trains run daily across the Isthmus of Panama, and from Panama steamers start for California and the South Pacific. For any details, and for the Company's hand-book, apply personally or by letter to the undersigned, or to Captain Vincent, Superintendent of the Company, Southampton. R. T. REEP, Secretary.
55, Moorgate-street, London.
Specie, goods, parcels, or luggage sent to Southampton should be addressed to a shipping agent there.

STEAM from LONDON to CONSTANTINOPLE and ODESSA, calling at Havre, Malta, and Smyrna.—The new and powerful screw steamer NORNA, 1,200 tons, 300 horse-power, EDWARD DIXON, Commander, is now loading at the East-lane Tier, for the above ports, and is intended to clear on Saturday, Sept. 18. Has superior accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to A. G. Robinson, 64, Mark-lane; or to Smith, Sundius, and Co., 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

STEAM to ITALY.—The splendid and favourite screw steamer EARSDON, A 1, burden 420 tons, loads in the London Docks for GENOA, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, and Palermo. For freight apply to Pickernell, Brothers, 38, Fenchurch-street.

STEAM from LONDON to ITALY.—The very favourite fast screw steamer IMPERIAL, A 1, will be despatched punctually on the 30th Sept. for GENOA, Leghorn, Naples, and Messina lying at the Spirit Quay, London Docks. Apply to Alfred Laming and Co., 70, Cornhill, E.C.

STEAM NAVIGATION in the BLACK SEA.—The Steam Vessels belonging to the Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company run regularly during the summer season between Odessa and Constantinople, Eupatoria, Sebastopol, Talta, Theodosia, Kertch, Nicolaieff, Kherson, Otchakoff, and vice versa. Also between Kertch and Berdianski, Marioupol, Yeisk, Taganrog, and vice versa. And between Kertch and Poti, Redout Kaleh, and Soukhoum Kaleh, and vice versa. For scales of freight and passage money apply to the London agents, Messrs. Somes, Mullens, and Co., 55, Old Broad-street, city, E.C.

STEAM from LONDON to St. PETERSBURG.—The splendid and powerful A 1 screw steamer GERTRUDE, 600 tons, R. H. MARTIN, Commander, will load off East-lane. Has good accommodation for passengers, and will sail on the 25th inst. For freight, &c., apply to Harrington, Hewett, and Co., 3, Leadenhall-street; or to Z. C. Pearson, Coleman, and Co., 34, Great St. Helen's.

STEAM to ST. PETERSBURG from HULL.—The steam-ship ATLANTIC, 1 600 tons and 400-horse power, Capt. THOMAS MARSHALL, is intended to sail about September 24. This splendid vessel is well known for her speed and superior accommodation for passengers. Apply in London at 33, Regent's-circus, Piccadilly; to J. J. Andrews, 44, Lombard-street, W.; or to Thos. Wilson, Sons, and Co., Hull.

STEAM to ST. PETERSBURG from HULL.—The splendid steam ship TIGER, 800 tons, B. P. BEAUMONT, Commander is intended to be despatched from Hull to CRONSTADT about the 27th September. The passenger accommodations of this fine vessel is of the first order, and replete with every comfort and convenience. Return tickets, available during the season, granted for a fare and a half.—Brownlow and Co., Hull; or George Russell, 85, Lower Thames-street, London, E.C.

IMPERIAL and ROYAL AUSTRIAN DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of VIENNA.—The steamers of this Company are now running from Vienna to GALATZ, Odessa and Constantinople, in connexion with the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's and the Bavarian boats, calling at intermediate stations. (See Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, page 174).

The Directors of this Company have made arrangements for carrying grain on the Danube, in iron barges towed by steamers, to the harbour of Sulina, and over the bar, by which means vessels intended to be laden at Galatz or Braila may avoid the risk and delay attending the navigation of the Danube, while ships of larger size, which hitherto have been prevented from getting up the Danube are afforded the opportunity of loading at Sulina.

The freight is as follows:—From Ibrail or Galatz to Sulina, about 2s. 9d. per imperial quarter, exclusive of cost of loading and discharge; if across the Sulina bar, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter extra, according to whether their own crews effect the discharge wholly or in part; these rates being, however, subject to reduction (according to circumstances) to be arranged with the Company's agent at Galatz.

Arrangements have also been made for the direct transmission of goods from Vienna to France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Foralberg; and also from Rotterdam and Amsterdam direct to Vienna and other places on the Danube, at fixed rates.

Contracts for the transport of grain can be entered into, and full particulars of rates of freights, transport, &c., obtained, at the agency for the United Kingdom, 81, London-wall, E.C., London.
Vienna, May, 1858.

HAMBURG, £1 5s.—The General Steam Navigation Company's first-class STEAMSHIPS leave from off St. Katharine's-wharf for HAMBURG every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Sept. 18th, at 9; 22d, at 11 morn. Saloon, £2; fore, £1 5s.

STEAM between LONDON and ROTTERDAM.—The fine powerful steam-ship SCHIEDAM, A 1 12 years, 400 tons burden, trades regularly between the above ports, leaving London every Saturday morning (clearing Friday), and Rotterdam Tuesday evening. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight, passage, &c., apply to Seeuwen and Co., Rotterdam; and to Lowe and Langford, 92, Circus, Minories, city, E.C.

ROTTERDAM and the RHINE.—The General Steam Navigation Company's STEAM SHIPS leave the St. Katharine's-wharf for ROTTERDAM every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 morn. Saloon, £1 10s.; fore cabin, 17s. 6d.; London to Cologne, 19s. 9d.—Offices, 71, Lombard-street, or 37, Regent-circus.

ANTWERP, Brussels, Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, &c.—Sea Passage Five Hours only.—Reduced fare, 27s. and 20s.—The Antwerp Company's new, splendid, and very powerful steam ship BARON OSY, F. W. PEIRCE, Commander, leaves the St. Katharine's-wharf, Tower, every Sunday, at 12 noon, returning from Antwerp every Wednesday afternoon, at 1. Travellers may proceed by railroad from Antwerp to Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, &c., with the short sea passage of five hours only. All applications for the shipment of goods must be made to the London agents, Messrs. Lightly and Simon, 123, Fenchurch-street, where, as well as at the packet-office, 314 a, Oxford-street, berths may be secured and every information obtained.

OSTEND, 14s.—The General Steam Navigation Company's STEAMSHIPS leave St. Katharine's-wharf for OSTEND, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning. Sept. 18, at 9; 21st, at 12 noon. Saloon, 18s.; fore cabin, 14s.

DOVER and OSTEND, daily, by the MAIL PACKETS, en route to Brussels, Cologne, &c., Antwerp, Rotterdam, &c.—The new English mail packet PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM.
Leaves Dover Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 11.15 p.m.
Leaves Ostend Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6.15 p.m.
In correspondence with trains from London-bridge, 5.30 and 8.30 a.m., and to and from all parts of Europe. Information at 56, Lombard-street. Luggage can now be registered to and from London, Brussels, and Cologne.

SCOTLAND and LONDON.—The cheapest and quickest sea route is by the splendid new STEAM SHIPS of the London and Edinburgh Shipping Company sailing from Irongate-wharf, near the Tower, to Victoria Dock, Leith, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Fares:—Saloon, 15s.; fore cabin, 10s.; deck, 5s.; return tickets (28 days), 22s. 6d. and 15s. Apply at Spread Eagle, Regent-circus; or at Irongate-wharf, to David Thomson, wharfinger.

EDINBURGH, 10s.—The General Steam Navigation Company's paddle STEAMSHIPS leave St. Katharine's wharf, for EDINBURGH, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 morn. Saloon, £1; fore cabin, 10s.; deck, 5s. Return tickets, 30s. or 15s.

STEAM to ABERDEEN.—From Aberdeen Steam Wharf, 257, Wapping.—Fares, first-class, 30s.; second ditto, 20s.; deck (sailors only), 15s.; exclusive of provisions.—The splendid and powerful ships will leave as under (weather, &c., permitting):—
EARL OF ABERDEEN, Sept. 22, at 2 p.m.
CITY OF LONDON, Sept. 29, at 1 p.m.
Berths secured and small parcels received at the Spread Eagle office, Regent-circus; and at the wharf.—John Smith, agent.

DUNDEE.—Steam from Downe's-wharf.—Fares:—Main cabin, including fees, 30s.; fore cabin, 20s.; deck, 12s. 6d., for sailors and soldiers. Return tickets, entitling holders to a fortnight's stay, for main cabin, 15s. additional. DUNDEE, Sept. 22, 12 noon; PERTH, Sept. 29, 3 p.m.—Chaplin's, Regent-circus; Swan with Two Necks, Gresham-street; and Downe's-wharf. Provisions supplied on board, at moderate prices.

NEWCASTLE, 5s.—The splendid iron steam ships, LIFEGUARD and BRIGADIER, leave Irongate Steam-wharf, for NEWCASTLE, every Wednesday and Saturday evenings, at 6 o'clock. Fares—saloon, 10s.; fore cabin, 5s.; or return tickets for 28 days 15s. and 7s. 6d. Apply to Laing and Stephens.

STEAM to DUBLIN, calling at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.—The superior steam-ship CERES, A. TAYLOR, Commander, is intended to sail from off the British and Foreign Steam-wharf, Lower East Smithfield, on Saturday, next, Sept. 18, at 8 a.m. Goods for shipment to be sent to the British and Foreign Steam-wharf, Lower East Smithfield, or West Kent-wharf, Montagu-close, Southwark. For further particulars apply at the St. Petersburg Steam-ship Office, 64, Mark-lane.—A. G. Robinson

HULL, 2s.—The General Steam Navigation Company's steam ships WATERWITCH and VIVID leave London-bridge wharf for HULL, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 morning. Saloon, 6s. 6d. (return tickets, 9s. 9d.); fore cabin, 2s.

STANHOPE PHAETON WANTED, suitable for either one or two horses, with head, lamps, &c. A good one by a London maker is required. Address C., 14, Wigmore-street, W.

HANDSOME circular BROUGHAM, Horse, and Harness for SALE. Price of the whole £115. No dealers will be treated with. Apply at 15, Upper Gloucester-street, Dorset-square.

CABRIOLET.—To be SOLD, for £14, a gentleman's CAB, in good order and of modern build. Inquire of the groom, R. Stephens, 2, Henry's-road, Old Kent-road, opposite East-street, S.E.

BROUGHAM, a widow lady's, warranted, by an excellent town builder, not £10 worse than new. It must be SOLD at any reasonable offer. See front of The Times of 8th inst. Stands at 21, John-street west, Blackfriars-road, S.

A Good STOCK of CARRIAGES, just off the season's work, comprising broughams, sociables, phaetons, &c., may be had on HIRE, with or without liberty to purchase, or a liberal deduction for cash. Apply at 26, North Audley-street, Oxford-street.

SUPERB pair-horse CLARENCE CARRIAGE for SALE. It has not been run 150 miles, is of the highest fashion and finish, and of very unique appearance. Offord and Co., of 79, Wells-street, will show it on application.

SOCIABLE LANDAU, opens instantaneously, without loose parts; also a Circular Brougham. Both first-class carriages, were built to order, but for unforseen circumstances will be SOLD at a sacrifice. Apply at Hepburn's factory, 99, Marylebone-road, W.

BROUGHAM.—For SALE, a new light circular-fronted BROUGHAM, built to the order of a gentleman, for India. It is of the best seasoned materials, and will be sold at a very moderate price. May be seen at the Baker-street Carriage Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square. (No. 1,380.)

FASHIONABLE and highly-finished CIRCULAR BROUGHAM, the property of an invalid gentleman, for whom it was built, from circumstances is OFFERED 40 guineas under its cost, although quite equal to new.—At the builder's, 26, North Audley-street, Oxford-street, W.

IMPORTANT to CARRIAGE PURCHASERS. BROUGHAMS, Sociables, Cart and Stanhope Phaetons, &c., new and second-hand, which will be SOLD at extremely low prices, to make room for repairing and extending the manufacturing departments.—At HOLMAN and Co.'s, 128 and 129, Long-acre.

BROUGHAM and CABRIOLET.—To be SOLD, the property of a gentleman going abroad. They are both very fashionable carriages, being nearly new, and will be sold at a great sacrifice to ensure an immediate sale. May be seen at the builder's, 71, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

HEADED SOCIABLE and CIRCULAR-FRONTED BROUGHAM, Second-hand.—A widow lady is desirous of DISPOSING OF the above CARRIAGES. They have been recently built, in first-rate order, by eminent builders, and will, from circumstances, be sold bargains. On view at 51, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square.

AN excellent second-hand BROUGHAM for SALE, lined with drab silk, and patent self-acting steps. For sale at the coach factory, 269, Oxford-street. Also an elegant Gig, painted blue, with blue cloth cushions, lamps, and apron. Both carriages are by first-rate builders, and reference, if desired, may be made to the owner

FELTON's BASKET CARRIAGES, Waggonettes, and Park Phaetons. Drawing of 34 on receipt of six stamps. Noblemen and gentlemen are invited to inspect the same, which will be found superior to any yet introduced. 100 may be seen in stock and building, from 10 guineas.—Factory, 1 and 3, Old-street-road. The registered Albert dog cart and other light carriages in stock.

COLLARD's (improved) NEWPORT PAGNEL CARTS.—A variety may be seen at his manufactory, 9, Kinnerton-street, Knightsbridge. A splendid new Pagnel Van, suitable for any light business, and a second-hand Pagnel Cart, very strong and nearly new. Prices moderate and all warranted. N.B. Brougham wheels £7 per set, painted complete, equal to any made. All other sizes, and repairs at equally moderate charges.

MESSRS. LENNY and Co., Croydon, beg to call the particular attention of purchasers of close carriages to their REGISTERED HOLFORD and their Holford Coach, suitable for a cob, one or a pair of horses. Their lightness, comfort, or appearance cannot be exceeded. Building to order and on view. The saving to owners of horses is very great; a cob in these carriages can do the work of a large horse in the ordinary brougham. Carriages of every kind built to order or on hire, and for exportation. Carriages repaired and painted.

HORSES WANTED (a PAIR), 15 hands high, quiet to ride and drive; subject to Vet. Coll. examination and trial. Full particulars to J., post-office, 5, Brompton-place, S.W.

A Handsome well-bred BROWN GALLOWAY for SALE; equal to 14 stone, and goes well in harness.—At Salter's stables, Eaton-square, Pimlico.

A Superior HACK for SALE, about 15 hands, the property of a gentleman. Warranted sound and quiet. Standing at Wragg's livery stables, 6, Finsbury-place north.

FOR DISPOSAL, a BLACK MARE, quiet to ride or drive, very suitable for any gentleman or lady who wants a steady animal to draw a brougham or phaeton. Apply to the coachman, 32, Blandford-mews, Baker-street, before 12 o'clock daily.

BROUGHAM HORSE.—A handsome DARK GRAY GELDING, 16 hands high, six years old, with capital action, very quiet in harness; has been drawing a double seated brougham for several months; private property, and warranted. To be seen at Mr. Miller's, 5, Seymour-place, Bryanston-square, W.

HUNTERS for SALE or HIRE, with breeding and substance.—Mr. Gapp begs to inform the nobility and gentry he has some first-class HORSES, fit for any country. Can be seen and tried at his hunting grounds. Apply at the Great Western Royal Riding School, 29, Glocester-crescent, Paddington.

SADDLE HORSE.—To be SOLD, the property of a tradesman, a beautiful CHESTNUT MARE, six years old, very docile, and a fine goer. Price 35 guineas. Or she would be exchanged for a nice animal, fit for a town cart. No dealer will be treated with. Apply at the Mortimer Arms, Mortimer-road, Kingsland.

TO be SOLD, by the breeder, a superior BRIGHT BAY HORSE, six years old, suitable for a brougham; also a Dark Brown Colt, five years old, partly broken, with beautiful action and perfect in shape, calculated to carry a lady or light weight, 15 hands in height. Apply to Mr. Wakeman, South-end, Eltham, Kent.

THREE HORSES, for half their value:—1. Peacock, one of the handsomest Bay Geldings in England, 15 hands 2, good hunter, charger, and quiet in harness; 2. Bay Gelding, 15 hands 3, perfect brougham, phaeton, or riding horse; 3. Bay Cob, 14 hands, master of 14 stone. Warranted sound and fast in harness. Seven days' trial. Apply at the yard, next 519, New Oxford-street.

HUNTERS.—Messrs. BLACKMAN, Kensington-gate, Kensington, beg to inform noblemen and gentlemen that they have on SHOW and for HIRE, several superior and clever HUNTERS, some of which are up to weight and fit for any country. The hunting grounds and schools encompass seven acres, thereby affording the purchaser every facility of testing horses previous to purchase.

HORSES from IRELAND.—J. BENNETT, of Lonsdale-yard, Portobello-road, Notting-hill-gate, begs to inform noblemen and gentlemen and the trade that he has returned from the above country, and has ON SHOW, THIS DAY, HORSES, consisting of match pairs, bays, and grays, and some short-legged weight-carrying hunters and hacks, and a clever lady's mare. To be let on jobs, or sold.

TO be DISPOSED OF, a bargain, a very handsome GRAY COB, 15 hands high, quiet to ride and drive, with chaise harness complete, the property of a gentleman having no further use for it; also a very handsome Red and White Setter Dog and Pointer, well broken, stanch to the field, and shot over two seasons. A trial allowed. To be seen at the White Horse livery stables, Liverpool-road, Islington.

TWO HORSES, for half their value.—1. Sampson, one of the handsomest Cob Geldings in London, 5 years, 15 hands, rides well, master of 18 stone, perfect phaeton cob. 2. Brown Horse, 6 years, 15 hands 1½, suitable for phaeton or dog-cart, and good hunter, and very fast, with grand action. Private property. Trial and warranty given. Also handsome Chaise Cart and Plated Harness. Price of horses 35 and 30 guineas. Apply at 73, St. Martin's-lane, W.

ELEGANT EQUIPAGE.—BLACK COB, very handsome, has been driven by a lady, with Park Phaeton, scarcely soiled, and plated Harness. 50 guineas will be taken for the lot. Owner referred to, and trial allowed. Also a new basket phaeton, 18 guineas; pony gig and harness, 8 guineas; new double pony harness, 7 guineas; single ditto, 4 guineas.—At DOBSON's repository, 3, Percival-street, Goswell-street.

FOR SALE, a GRAY BROUGHAM or MATCH HORSE, 16 hands, has lofty action; and Brown Cob, 15 hands, carries 18 stone, very fast in saddle or phaeton, six years. Private property. Price moderate. Owner treated with. Warranted sound, with specified time given to ensure their genuineness. Apply to Thomas Groom, at Scott and Co.'s, 15, Moore-place, Brooke-street, Kennington-road, near Bethlem.

FOR SALE, the property of a gentleman going abroad, one of the most compact BAY GELDINGS in London, 6 years old, 15 hands 2 high, with fast bold action, a perfect phaeton horse and good hunter, and has carried a lady to hounds; also a handsome weight-carrying Cob; and a fine young Retriever, shot from last season; to be sold, a bargain. They are warranted in every respect, and one week will be allowed for approval. Apply to the coachman, 4, stables, Rutland-yard, opposite the Barracks, Knightsbridge.

AT a moderate price, a PAIR of BROWN, short-legged, very handsome weight-carrying GELDINGS, 15 hands 2, quiet in single and double harness, perfect in saddle, match, carry 18 stone, have lofty action, very fast, five years off; and Two shooting Cobs, brown and gray, five years off, 14 hands and 14 hands 3, both quiet in single phaeton; with a Bay Hunter and Charger, five years off. Owner treated with; private property. Warranted, and 10 days' trial. Apply at 3, York-stables, York-road, Westminster-road.

ALDRIDGE's, St. Martin's-lane.—Dogs.—To-morrow, 18th Sept., will be SOLD by public AUCTION, the property of a gentleman returned from Scotland, a BRACE of SETTERS, which have been shot to this season. On view.

ALDRIDGE's, St. Martin's-lane.—Saturday's Sale.—To-morrow (Saturday), Sept. 18, will be SOLD by public AUCTION, the property of an officer going abroad, a PAIR of BROWN GELDINGS, 15 hands 3 inches high, quiet in harness; and a light Sociable, with shifting head. On view.

ALDRIDGE's, St. Martin's-lane, London.—Public Sales by Auction every Wednesday and every Saturday throughout the year, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely.—ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTEEN HORSES are submitted to public COMPETITION, by Mr. MATTAM, the auctioneer, on each of the above days, comprising young and fresh horses, direct from the breeders; hunters, hacks, and carriage horses, from the studs of noblemen and gentlemen. To-morrow, Sept. 18, active and powerful horses, from the stocks of several jobmasters; ladies' horses, hacks, cobs, and ponies; with phaetons, broughams, clarences, dog carts, gigs, harness, saddles, and bridles. On view two days before either sale day.

CITY REPOSITORY, Barbican.—Slop and Rubbish Carts, Mail Phaeton, &c.—Mr. J. GOWER will submit to AUCTION, THIS DAY, Sept. 17, FIVE strong well-built SLOP or RUBBISH CARTS and a MAIL PHAETON, with shifting head, all of which are now on view.

CITY REPOSITORY, Barbican.—Belgian Cart Horses.—To Brewers, Builders, Contractors, and others.—Mr. J. GOWER has received direct from the importers THIRTY powerful active BELGIAN CART HORSES, which are now on view and for SALE by AUCTION THIS DAY, Sept. 17. The above are worthy the notice of persons requiring shaft or heavy draught horses, being mostly young, with immense substance.

CITY REPOSITORY, Barbican.—Tuesday's Sale.—Cab Stock.—Mr. J. GOWER is directed to SELL by AUCTION, on Tuesday next, Sept. 21, at 1, FOURTEEN useful HORSES, eight Hansom and Clarence cabs, headed mail phaeton, spring cart, harness, chaff machine, wheels, &c., the property of Mr. Naish, Edward-street, Regent's-park; sold in consequence of his entirely relinquishing the cab business. On view the day prior.

CITY HORSE and CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, Barbican.—Sales by Auction every Tuesday and Friday; Private Treaty daily.—Mr. J. S. GOWER will offer by public AUCTION, on each of the above days, commencing at 12 o'clock, upwards of 100 HORSES, of various descriptions, comprising consignments of young fresh horses from breeders, weight-carrying, riding, and powerful harness horses suitable for clarences, broughams, phaetons, &c.; and about 40 English and Belgian Cart Horses, from farmers and importers direct, adapted for all kinds of town and agricultural purposes; also an assortment of Carriages, Harness, Clothing, &c. Property intended for sale by auction should be sent two days prior for inspection and insertion in the catalogues.

HUNTING LESSONS.—Great Western Royal Riding School, 29, Glocester-crescent, Paddington.—Mr. GAPP begs to call the attention of those gentlemen whose inclinations would lead them to follow hounds, but have not sufficient confidence in their riding to do so, to his method of teaching, enabling them in a few lessons to ride across country with safety to themselves and horses.

RIDING TAUGHT, in 12 lessons, price £2 2s., at ANGLE's North London Riding Academy, No. 1, Tyndale-place, Islington. For the convenience of pupils the riding school is brilliantly lighted, and lessons are given until 9 p.m. Horses and Carriages to be let of every description on the most moderate terms.

RIDING ACADEMY, by Appointment to Her Majesty and the Court.—Mr. GAPP begs to call the attention of the nobility and gentry to his peculiar method of TEACHING, which not only imparts unusual confidence to his pupils, but that great desideratum, lightness of hand, is obtained, by means of which the most restiff or high-couraged horse is at once placed under control, with perfect ease and security to its rider. Mr. Gapp having had the honour of being specially selected to supply Her Majesty and the Court with saddle horses, hopes that that will be a sufficient guarantee of his ability in the selecting and training of horses.—Great Western Royal Riding School, 29, Glocester-crescent, Westbourne-terrace, W.

ALDERNEY and GUERNSEY COWS.—M. FOWLER, Sen., Bushey Farm, Watford, Herts, will have a fresh importation of TRIRTY-THREE newly calved and down calving COWS and HEIFERS, en route from the Islands, on SALE, privately, at the Red Lion-yard, 111, Edgeware-road, Paddington, London, on Monday next, the 20th inst. N.B. Regular sale day the first Monday in every month.

DOG to be SOLD—a thorough-bred black and tan terrier, 13 months old, very handsome and small. Apply at 18, Stratford-place, Camden-road, Camden-town.

IMPORTANT to EVERY MAN who KEEPS a HORSE, Cow, Sheep, or Pig.—THORLEY's FOOD for CATTLE, as used in Her Majesty's stables, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's Farm, Windsor; throughout the Royal Military stables of Prussia, by order of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Willisson, Head Master of the Horse; patronised by Son Excellence Le Ministre d'Agriculture et de Commerce, Paris; and approved by the leading nobility, clergy, and agriculturists of the day. For horses it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigour. For milch cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For beasts nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For sheep and pigs its effects in one month will exceed all expectation, as it fattens all kinds of stock quicker than any known diet. The first and only prize ever awarded for food for cattle in a condensed state was given by the Cheshire Agricultural Society in 1857, to Joseph Thorley, the inventor and sole proprietor of Thorley's Food for Cattle. The first prize at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, Class 10, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford, was fed with this food; also the second prize, the property of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Cards of commendation have also been awarded by the North Lancashire Agricultural Society, and the Halifax and Calder Vale Agricultural Association, at their Meetings held during the months of August and September, 1858, at Ulverstone and Halifax. The foregoing are but a few of the marks of approbation obtained by this valuable compound. For further information a pamphlet is sent post-free on application, containing 64 pages of testimonials, including Mr. Brebner, steward to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Mr. James Fisher, farm manager to her Grace the Duchess of Atholl; Captain the Hon. Hugh Gough; Sir David Cunynghame, Bart.; Sir John Cathcart, Bart.; Sir John Ribton, Bart.; Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart.; and some of the leading agriculturists of the day; together with some hundreds of the most startling facts ever recorded. Sold in cases containing 448 packages (each package one feed), with Joseph Thorley's signature, price 56s. per case; and in casks containing the same quantity loose, with measure enclosed and signature burnt thereon, price 50s. Carriage paid to any railway station in the United Kingdom. Offices, 77, Newgate-street, London. Steam mills and manufactory, Caledonian-road, within five minutes' walk of King's-cross Station. Post-office orders must be made payable to Joseph Thorley (the inventor and sole proprietor), General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. For export the 56s. cases only are shipped. The public are cautioned against being imposed upon by worthless imitations.

SADDLES.—A. DAVIS, 33, Strand.—These SADDLES are of the most superior quality and on the most improved principles; the tree being constructed so as to fit the horse in a manner yet unattainable in most saddles, giving at the same time to the rider an easy and comfortable seat. Military saddlery to regulation on the same principles. Every description of military equipment at 30 per cent. under the usual price. Camp and barrack furniture on the newest principles, at extraordinarily low prices. Horse clothing, blankets, saddlery, harness brushes, sponges, whips, bridles, &c., at nearly half the saddlers' prices. Hunting establishments can have a list of prices forwarded. Officers and regiments can be supplied with estimates of every description of outfit.—A. Davis, 33, Strand, W.C.

SECOND-HAND HARNESS and SADDLERY WANTED, for prompt cash; also horse clothing, bridles, &c., to any amount. A good value and speedy sale for the above. May be had at Bryant's, saddler, 1, Chapel-place, Belgrave-square. Established 1833.

STUDY your CHILDREN's HEALTH, and buy one of HILL's PATENT SAFETY PERAMBULATORS, at wholesale price. Invalid carriages in variety. Illustrated price catalogues for one stamp.—Hill's manufactory, 212, Piccadilly. Established coachmakers 30 years. Invalid carriage, with shafts and harness complete, a bargain, second-hand.

CARRIAGES by AUCTION.—Bazaar, King-street and Baker-street, Portman-square.—The next PERIODICAL SALE by AUCTION will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 28. Carriages intended for the sale should be sent in on or before the Friday morning previous. The proprietors beg to draw the attention of the public to these sales, which have now been established 19 years, and at which various carriages, the property of coachmakers and gentlemen, are for sale mostly without reserve. The business of the carriage department of the Bazaar is strictly an agency, and both buyers and sellers will find the auctions, as well as the sales on commission by private treaty, an advantageous market. The commission is 5 per cent. The business is managed by Mr. JEMMETT, carriage valuer and auctioneer.

NEW PATENT BROUGHAMS, Barouches, &c.—Messrs. COOK, ROWLEY, and Co., coachmakers to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, respectfully invite the attention of the nobility and gentry to the new system they have so successfully introduced in hanging their BROUGHAMS, &c. The ease and comfort attained by this new mode are admitted by all who have used them to be far superior to any other yet offered to public notice. The high testimonials received from noblemen and gentlemen who have adopted these carriages have induced Messrs. C. and R. to call the public attention to this most desirable improvement, which is applicable to all light carriages. To be seen at the manufactory, 9, King-street, Regent-street; entrance from Chapel-place, between 170 and 172, Regent-street. N.B. Carriages on this principle let on job, with option to purchase. Several very excellent second-hand carriages for sale.

WANTED, by Vyse's, 30, Ludgate-street, a first-rate SALESWOMAN; also a First Hand Milliner.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, with good character. Apply at 9, Hanover-place, Old Kent road, S.E.

WANTED, TWO YOUTHS, for the entering desk, in a Manchester warehouse. Must have had some experience. Apply at 108, Cheapside, E.C.

WANTED, as NURSEMAID, a respectable young woman, not under 20, with good character. Apply to Mr. Parsons, 30, Shoemaker-row, Doctors'-commons.

WANTED, a CLERK, in a wholesale house: one who thoroughly understands bookkeeping and will make himself useful. Apply by letter to R. B., post-office, Moorgate-street, E.C.

WANTED, a strong and willing hand for a MELTER. He will be instructed. Apply at 9, London-house-yard, St. Paul's.

WANTED, a CHAMBERMAID, thoroughly acquainted with the business, and not under 35. Apply to Mr. Hiscocks, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate.

WANTED, a genteel detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE, within three miles of the Bank. Address, pre-paid, stating rent and full particulars, to A. B., 82, Cheapside, E.C.

WANTED, by a respectable person, to superintend the constabulary in a small town, or any place of trust. Well recommended. Address J. S., 19, Union-street, Whitechapel.

WANTED, by a brother of a clergyman, who is preparing for Cambridge, a PRIVATE TUTORSHIP or RESIDENT MASTERSHIP. Most satisfactory testimonials can be given.—R. S., Mr. Salter's, 45, Upper Baker-street, Regent's-pk., N.W.

WANTED, immediately, a small six-roomed HOUSE, in the neighbourhood of Pimlico, Westminster, or Somers-town. Rent about £20 per annum. Apply to Mr. Underhay, 9, Upper Baker-street, Regent's-park.

WANTED, by a respectable young man, of good character, EMPLOYMENT as BRICKLAYER &c., to an estate or establishment, where he could devote his spare time to the interest of his employers. Address W. W., 43, Hill-street, Walworth, S.

WANTED, by a manufacturer, an active pushing SALESMAN, in the printed silk bandanna trade. A knowledge of styles and printers requisite. Address, with full particulars, to D. 3, Guardian-office, Manchester.

WANTED, by a highly respectable young person, a SITUATION as BARMAID, or to serve in a confectioner's or baker's shop. Willing to make herself useful. Well recommended.—M. N., 101, Edgeware-road, W.

WANTED, a good PLAIN COOK, in a small gentleman's family, where no washing is done, and no knives or boots to clean. Apply this day and to-morrow at 10, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, W.

WANTED, by a young gentleman, declining business, a SITUATION as BOOKKEEPER, Foreign Corresponding Clerk (speaking five languages), or as Traveller abroad. First-class references. Address X. Y., 27, Trinity-terrace, Tower-hill, E.C.

WANTED, by a retail house of the first respectability in Liverpool, an experienced SHIRT CUTTER; one who is also acquainted with the gentleman's hosiery trade. Apply by letter, with name and address, to B. E., 5, Wood-street, Cheapside, E.C.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. One who understands plain cooking and would make herself generally useful. Must be an early riser. Good personal character indispensable. Apply any day this week, between 12 and 2, at 32, Kensington-square, W.

WANTED, a SITUATION as PORTER, Messenger, or Parcel Packer, by an active, genteel, honest, sober, and industrious youth, age 19. Five years' real good character. Has no objection to make himself generally useful. Apply by letter only to William Watson, 6, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

WANTED, a CAB-BOY, commonly called Tiger, as small as possible, who can ride and drive, for a nobleman's stable at Paris. Board wages 2s. 6d. per day. Lodging and livery given. Ready to start with an engaged coachman for the same service. Address B. A., Stone's, post-office, Clapham-rise, S.

WANTED, by a widow lady, aged 30, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER, or to take the entire management of a widower's establishment, where trust and confidence are required. The highest reference given. Address M. M., Mrs. Milton's, the Vale, Hampstead, N.W.

WANTED, TWO active, steady, respectable YOUNG MEN in a general furnishing establishment. Would not be objected to from the country, if good salesmen. Also, a Porter, who has been accustomed to horses, and can drive well. Apply to W. Waine, 3, 4, and 5, Newington-butts.

WANTED, by a respectable young person, a SITUATION as COMPANION, or to attend on an invalid lady. No objection to take charge of the housekeeping if required, having held a similar situation seven years. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address A. B., 8, Lyon-terrace, Maida-hill, W.

WANTED, to APPRENTICE, immediately, a genteel youth, 16 years of age, with whom a liberal premium will be given: a draper, bookseller, grocer, upholsterer, or any light mechanical trade. Direct full particulars and lowest premium to C., 15, New Bond-street.

WANTED, by a proficient chymist, metallurgist and practical assayer, an APPOINTMENT for which chymical knowledge is an essential qualification. He is an experienced bookkeeper, and accustomed to commercial and manufacturing business.—F. G., post-office, Battersea-square, Battersea, S.W.

WANTED, by the daughter of a tradesman, a SITUATION in a confectioner's or baker's shop, or in any other light business. Would not object to give the first three months. Willing to make herself generally useful. Good references. Address E. A. R., to Mr. Dietman, confectioner, 284, Euston-road, N.W.

WANTED, a respectable ENGLISHWOMAN, about 30 years of age, for a first-class dining rooms. Must thoroughly understand a city business, and have a good character for sobriety, civility, and honesty. Apply, after half-past 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Harp Tavern, Harp-lane, Great Tower-street, city.

WANTED, in a toy and fancy warehouse, a YOUNG PERSON, of good address and manners. Must be a good needlewoman, and give good references as to respectability. Apply by letter, stating age and previous occupation, to E. S., Nash and Teuten's, newspaper office, Saville-passage, Conduit-street, W.

WANTED, immediately, a thorough GENERAL SERVANT, age about 24. Must be a good plain cook, good tempered, and obliging, also an early riser. Good personal character indispensable. Apply this day for address to W. Soutter, 2, High-street, Shoreditch, N.E. No Irish need apply.

WANTED, a thorough HOUSEMAID, in a small quiet family, who will have to act as parlourmaid. She must not be under 24 years of age, or above 30. Apply on Saturday or Monday, between the hours of 10 and 1, at 34, Porchester-square, Paddington, W.

WANTED, a good PLAIN COOK and HOUSEMAID. The cook to assist a little in the housework; the housemaid to wait at table and clean plate. Both must have at least one year's good character. Washing put out. Apply to-day and to-morrow, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at 3, Marlborough-hill, St. John's-wood.

WANTED, a TRAVELLER in the wine and spirit trade. One who has a knowledge of the midland counties would be preferred. Security will be required. Applications containing the most satisfactory information will have the earliest attention. Letters to be addressed to A. Z., Mr. Johnson's, bookseller, Stamford.

WANTED, for three or four months, a FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within 40 miles of London, containing not less than three reception rooms, five or six best bed rooms, and suitable accommodation for servants; convenient stabling and offices. Apply to A. Boyd, 20, Edwards-street, Portman-square.

WANTED, to RENT, for six or eight months, from the 25th inst., in the neighbourhood of Bayswater, a PARTIALLY FURNISHED HOUSE, containing six bed rooms, sitting rooms, and domestic offices. Apply, pre-paid, to K. Z., Hereford-house, Hereford-road north, Bayswater, W.

WANTED, by a young man, age 26, a SITUATION as CLERK or WAREHOUSEMAN in a wholesale house. Is capable of taking charge of a set of books. Good references can be given. Address E. L., Mr. Stevenson's, 4, Elm-court, Middle Temple, E.C.

WANTED, as PORTER, a young married man, who is well acquainted with the wholesale houses in the city. He will be required to live on the premises. Unexceptionable references will be indispensable. Wages £1 per week. Address M. N., care of Mr. H. Owen, Falcon-square, Noble-street, city.

WANTED, to RENT or PURCHASE, in a nice locality, with easy access to city, a moderate-sized HOUSE, with garden. Rent under £35. Advertiser might purchase the furniture if under £150. Apply by letter to Messrs. White and Jameson, 56, King William-street.

WANTED, in a wholesale warehouse, several active respectable, well-educated LADS, from 16 to 19 years of age, to give their services for three years for board and lodging. Apply by letter, own handwriting, to S. A. L., care of Mr. Wood, stationer, 24, Milk-street, Cheapside, city, E.C.

WANTED, an unfurnished gentleman's RESIDENCE on the Hyde-park Estate, or in or near Regent's-park. It must be in an open situation, in perfect substantial and decorative condition, and if with stables preferred. Rent from £200 to £300. Particulars to be sent to Messrs. Jackson and Graham, 37 and 38, Oxford-street, W.

WANTED, a young woman, age 25 to 30, of strict moral principles, as ATTENDANT at a stall of light goods, at the London Crystal Palace. She must be obliging, active, intelligent, unassuming in her manners, and accustomed to business. One who can speak French preferred. Apply to-day and to-morrow, between 3 and 6 p.m., at 13, Charles-street, Soho-square.

WANTED, immediately, in a first-class finishing establishment near town, a young lady as ARTICLED PUPIL, for two years, to assist merely with the French conversation. She will receive an excellent education, music, French, Italian, elocution, &c. Liberal treatment and maternal care. Premium moderate. Address L. E. M., Messrs. D'Almaine's, 104, New Bond-street, W.

WANTED.—The principal of a ladies' college wishes for a GOVERNESS PUPIL desiring to complete her musical studies, under an eminent professor. Premium for two years about 50 guineas, proportionate to the abilities of the pupils and advantages offered. Address, pre-paid, to M. B. H., at Messrs. Cramer and Beale, Regent street.

WANTED, in a clergyman's family in Kingstown, Ireland, a young person, as NURSERY GOVERNESS for two little girls: one who has never been in a situation preferred, as she will be treated as a member of the family. The situation will be open for 10 days. Good references required. Address the Rev. A. B., Kingstown post-office, Ireland.

WANTED, in a respectable upholstery and cabinet business, in the Isle of Wight, a single young man, as SALESMAN, of unexceptionable character and ability. One who has some practical knowledge of the business preferred. Apply personally, between the hours of 11 and 12, to Messrs. White, Son, and Co., 78, Watling-street, city.

WANTED, by a man and his wife, without encumbrance, a SITUATION: the man to assist in the garden, attend to cows and pigs, or poultry, &c.; the wife to have the charge of an entrance lodge, and occasionally assist, or take charge of a small dairy. Address G. P., care of Mr. Hill, poulterer, 20, Great Hall, Hungerford-market, Strand.

WANTED, by the advertiser, a SITUATION as MESSENGER or LIGHT PORTER, or in any way where he could make himself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can be well recommended.—T.B., care of the Secretary, Royal Benevolent Society, 8, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.

WANTED, in a wholesale city house, a youth about 17, as ENTERING CLERK, and to assist in the counting house. Must write a good hand and be quick at accounts. No salary given for the first six months. Apply by letter in own handwriting, stating age and full particulars, to A. C., T. M. Inchbold's, 13, Paternoster-row, E.C.

WANTED, a good COOK and HOUSEKEEPER, about 40, for an elderly gentleman and his wife, without family, who live in a small house, and keep one other servant (parlour and house maid). Good wages, and a comfortable place for a competent person of undeniable character. Apply at Tomlin's dairy, near the Black Lion, Bayswater-hill, this day and Monday, 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED, a MORNING GOVERNESS, for a young lady 11, and little boy 6 years of age. Must be experienced in tuition, about 25 years of age, and able to impart a sound English education; Parisian French conversationally and grammatically, good music, singing desirable, and drawing. Hours from half-past 9 to 1. Terms 10s. per week. Address P., Trimmer's, post-office, Camden New-town, N.W.

WANTED, by a young lady, of prepossessing manners and agreeable disposition, who has had much experience in housekeeping, a SITUATION as USEFUL COMPANION to a lady, or would not object to attend upon a lady during illness, and take the entire management of the household duties. References of the highest order. Address to Alpha, Mr. Messent's, baker, Clayton-place, Kennington-road, S.

WANTED, a young man, with good character, as COLLECTOR of RENTS, taking care of an office, looking after workmen, or repairing of houses, &c., and to make himself generally useful. He must write a good hand, and give security for £100. To board and lodge in the house, and to be treated as one of the family. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, to-morrow morning, or Monday the same hour, No. 2, Ireland-row, Mile-end-road, five doors from the Eagle Tavern.

WASHING in EARNEST.—Bleaching, dyeing, and scouring has been brought by this Company to a point of excellence never before attained in London. Prices moderate. A single article fetched. Price lists sent.—Metropolitan Steam Bleaching and Dyeing Company, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

SUPERIOR MORNING GOVERNESS, in town or country.—A lady, of long experience, wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT. She instructs in English literature, French and German, acquired in France and Germany, and drawing. She is a brilliant musician, singing, harp, piano-forte, studied under Crivelli, Chatterton, and Negri. Private lessons £1 1s. per quarter. Address L.F. C., post-office, Morrell's, 255, Upper-street, Islington.

GOVERNESS.—A lady is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT as above. She instructs in French, music, singing, drawing, and the essentials for a good English education. Terms £50 per annum. Address K. P., Morley's library, 27, Park-terrace, Park-road, Regent's-park.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady, who has resided four years in her last situation, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a private family. Acquirements—music and singing, French, drawing, dancing, and the usual branches of a sound English education. Address M. J., Mr. Mitchell's, stationer, Holbeach, Lincolnshire.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. In addition to the usual branches of an elegant English education, she instructs in French and German (acquired in the respective countries), music, and drawing. Address W. E. S., care of Mr. Pettifer, chymist, 6, Southgate-road, Ball's-pond, N.

REQUIRED, immediately, a young lady, as GOVERNESS, to assist in a small school, to instruct in English, French (which she must have acquired on the continent), and music to junior pupils. Unexceptionable references required. Address L. M., post-office, Richmond, Yorkshire.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A clergyman's daughter, with high testimonials as to character and ability, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. In addition to English, her acquirements are French, Italian, music, singing, and elementary German. Salary 60 guineas. Address H. Y., post-office, Long Ditton, Surrey.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A lady, who has been for several years accustomed to tuition, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. She is a member of the Established Church, and instructs in every branch of a solid English education, also in French, music, drawing, and the rudiments of Latin. Address R. M., post-office, Portland-road, Regent's-park, W.

RESIDENT or DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young lady is desirous of meeting with a RE-ENGAGEMENT at Michaelmas. Her acquirements are English in all its branches, music with harmony, and singing. French (acquired at Paris), and drawing. Address T. B., care of J. Madden, Oriental bookseller, 3, Leadenhall-street, E.C. If daily governess the neighbourhood of Clapton or Dalston preferred.

FRENCH and GERMAN.—Une dame Parisienne, who speaks her native tongue with the purest accent, as well as German (acquired in Germany), and has a practical easy method of instruction, is desirous of ATTENDING FAMILIES or SCHOOLS on moderate terms. Address, post paid, M. E. S., 116, Edgeware-road, Paddington.

SUPERIOR FINISHING GOVERNESS.—A lady, age 30, of great experience in tuition, desires an ENGAGEMENT for her mornings in London or its vicinity. She is competent to superintend the progress of her pupils in German and French, Italian, music, drawing, with perspective and colouring, arithmetic, and algebra, geography and general history, English composition, &c. A long residence in Paris and Germany enables her to impart fluency and correctness, and her system of teaching generally is considered successful. Very satisfactory references. Address B. H., Mr. Bedbur's, foreign importer, 3, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street.

A LADY, aged 20, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or as Companion to a lady. Salary £12 to £14. For particulars apply to A. W., Somerset-cottage, Maybush, near Southampton.

A YOUNG LADY, in her 26th year, seeks a RE-ENGAGEMENT as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. She undertakes to teach all the branches of a solid English education, with music singing, French, and German, both grammatically and conversationally. Has spent two years on the continent, and has excellent recommendations. Address F. H. W., Rolandi's library, Berners-street, Oxford-st.

A LADY, going abroad, wishes to RECOMMEND her RESIDENT GOVERNESS. She considers her fully competent to instruct in English generally, music, French, and German (acquired from natives), and drawing, with the rudiments of Italian and singing. Good references. Address Alpha, Mr. Maddox's, bookseller, Upper Albany-street, Regent's-park, N.W.

A LADY wishes to RECOMMEND an experienced FOREIGN GOVERNESS (a brilliant pianiste, speaking French and German with pure accent), whose cheerful temper, superior manners, varied intellectual attainments, and great musical ability enable her to complete the education of pupils without masters. Salary from £80 to £100. Address M. B., New Charlton, Kent.

A GERMAN LADY (Protestant) is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS, in a nobleman's or gentleman's family. Is thoroughly competent to teach French, music, and drawing, also sufficiently acquainted with the English language to superintend that part of the education of her pupils. Children from 7 to 12 years preferred. The highest references given and required. Address X. O., post-office, Redland, Bristol.

AS GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—A young lady, accustomed to tuition, wishes to obtain a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a family, where the children are young, or a Situation as Companion to a lady. French, music, singing, and English in its various branches. Salary (exclusive of laundry and travelling expenses) £30 per annum.—Mr. Burfield, 180, Strand, will be happy to answer particulars relative to the advertiser.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, Soho-square.—Mrs. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the nobility, gentry, and principals of schools to her REGISTER of ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNESSES, Teachers, Companions, Tutors, and Professors. School property transferred, and pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany.

THE INSTITUTE for GOVERNESSES (under distinguished patronage), 9, New Bond-street, W., conducted by Mrs. HOPKINS, to whom the nobility and gentry requiring efficient ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNESSES, &c., are invited to apply, her thorough knowledge of continental languages qualifying her especially to estimate correctly the competency of instructors.

TO FAMILIES and SCHOOLS REQUIRING GOVERNESSES or TEACHERS.—Mrs. READ, scholastic agent, begs to solicit applications for several ladies now disengaged. Mrs. Read's thorough knowledge of the continental languages from an 18 years' residence abroad, and her strenuous efforts to meet the approval of her patrons, will, she trusts, ensure her the continuation of their patronage. Offices removed to 18, York-buildings, Adelphi, Strand, W.C. No charge to principals.

FOREIGN and ENGLISH SCHOLASTIC AGENCY.—Families and schools requiring well qualified ASSISTANTS, of either sex, are invited to apply to Monsieur Fenwick de Porquet, author of "Le Trésor," &c., (observe) 14, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, W.C. An English Catholic Lady Wanted, for a school in France; also an English Master.

AS COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER, accustomed to the duties of a large family or establishment. Unexceptionable references to former engagements.—A. Z., 4, Lorn-terrace, Mildmay-park, Ball's-pond, Islington.

A Respectable YOUNG WOMAN, having lately left a situation of trust and responsibility, wishes to obtain a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Address A. Z., 70, Tottenham-court-road, W.

A YOUNG PERSON wishes for a SITUATION in a stationer's or any light business. No salary required the first three months. The highest references given.—R. S., 35, Gifford-street, Caledonian-road, N.

A YOUNG PERSON wishes for a SITUATION in a baker's or confectioner's shop. A good accountant. Can be well recommended. Address A. B., Mr. Brown's, baker, 3, High Holborn, W.C.

A Respectable PERSON, having a slight knowledge of dressmaking, wishes to ENGAGE herself in a house of business for board and lodging for three months, if a small salary would be given afterwards. Good recommendations.—J. M., 10A, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square.

AS LADY's-MAID, or Maid and Housekeeper. A good milliner and dressmaker, clever servant, age 28. Excellent character of nearly four years. Address M. C., 40, Marine-parade, Dover.

A LADY wishes to RECOMMEND a young person, age 26, as LADY's-MAID, Young Ladies'-maid, or to wait on an elderly lady. Understands dressmaking.—R. S., 12, Paragon-place, New Kent road, S.E.

AUSTRALIA.—A respectable female, of considerable experience as nurse, or a good useful servant, wishes an ENGAGEMENT with a lady or family going there. Good character. No salary required for 12 months. Address A. B., Roberts', stationer, 17, Brompton-row, Brompton.

AUX FRANCAISES.—On DEMANDE, pour la campagne, dans une bonne famille, une PERSONNE, pour SOIGNER DEUX ENFANS. Elle doit savoir bien coudre et repasser, et être munie de bons certificats. S'adresser, demain, entre midi et deux heures, au bureau de Brown's Patent Parchment Company, La Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, city.

AYAH.—A lady wishes to RECOMMEND an AYAH, to attend on a lady or a family proceeding to Calcutta. She is a Christian, is accustomed to children. Has made the voyage twice, once overland and once round the Cape. Speaks English, and does not suffer from sea sickness. Address Mrs. Tootell, 12, the Terrace, Kennington-park.

A LADY wishes to RECOMMEND a respectable middle-aged COOK. Understands her business in either private family or public institution. Can have a good personal character from a public asylum. Leaves on the 31st. The advertiser will be at the address on Thursday, 23d inst.—M. M., Mr. Saunders's, 189, High Holborn, W.C.

A LADY, by birth and education, a widow, musical, and speaks French fluently, would be happy to conduct a single gentleman's or widower's house, or to chaperone some young ladies. No salary required. Apply to M., care of Mons. F. de Porquet, 14, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

A LADY wishes to RECOMMEND a highly respectable PERSON, who has been employed in her family between 16 and 17 years. During the last three years she has had the entire care and superintendence of a widower's family of four young children, and desires an engagement of a like confidential character. Address R. A., Noble's, post-office, Mile-end-road, E.

A Highly respectable middle-aged PERSON desires a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER to a single gentleman, or Companion to a lady. Emolument not of so much consideration as a comfortable home, with the prospect of a permanency. The most satisfactory reference can be given. Address M. G., Rev. C. H., Harrow, near London, N.W.

A LADY wishes to RECOMMEND her SERVANT, a strong healthy young person, as KITCHEN or UNDER HOUSEMAID, in a gentleman's family. Address C. C., Manning's library, Hornsey-road.

COMPANION to a LADY.—WANTED, by a young lady, an ENGAGEMENT as USEFUL COMPANION. Is thoroughly domesticated, a good needlewoman, with a knowledge of millinery and dressmaking. Or to superintend the domestic arrangements of a gentleman. Is a good and economical housekeeper. Emolument not so much an object as a comfortable home. References exchanged. Address A. Z., 7, Strahan-terrace, Liverpool-road, Islington.

COLOURERS WANTED.—REQUIRED, one or two expert and smart GIRLS, at the colouring, for Scotland. Wages according to ability, and constant employment. None but experienced hands need apply. Address by letter, stating age, last or present employer, and average wages, to J. C., Mr. F. J. Brown's, 68, Queen-street, Cheapside.

COOK and HOUSEMAID WANTED, in a gentleman's family, where there are no children. Both must be under 26 years of age, and of respectable appearance, with at least 12 months' verbal character from their last situations. Cooks to apply this day, between the hours of 1 and 5, and the housemaids to-morrow, between the same hours, at 1, Delamere-crescent, Upper Westbourne-terrace, Paddington.

COOK (good PLAIN) WANTED, 10 miles from London, in Kent, in a gentleman's family. Must have 12 months' character at least. Apply personally on Monday next, between the hours of 11 and 2, to Miss D., at 49, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, London.

PLAIN COOK and NURSE WANTED, from 24 to 36 years of age. The cook to assist in the house. The nurse must have been accustomed to several children. No Irish. Good personal characters indispensable. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock, this day, at 52, York-terrace, Regent's-park.

ON DEMANDE, dans une famille à la campagne, une FEMME de CHAMBRE FRANCAISE ou SUISSE PROTESTANTE, qui sache bien coiffer et faire les robes. Adresser à B. B., post-office, Buckingham.

SERVANT WANTS a PLACE.—A lady wishes to RECOMMEND her servant, who is leaving her, and requires a situation as HOUSEKEEPER, or General Servant. She is a middle-aged person of active habits. Apply to L. D., 12, Canonbury-square, Islington, N.

NURSEMAID.—WANTED, in a lady's nursery, in the country, a respectable YOUNG WOMAN, from 20 to 24 years of age, where an upper nurse is kept. Must be well recommended as good-tempered and trustworthy, and thoroughly capable. Address, stating age, height, and recommendations, with full particulars, to Mrs. J. L., care of Mr. Wybroo, Bridge-street, Westminster.

NO SALARY REQUIRED.—A lady, age 35, of highly respectable connexions, wishes to enter a respectable Christian family as useful COMPANION to a lady, or to superintend the domestic arrangements of a gentleman's establishment, possessing a thorough knowledge of housekeeping; or any other suitable occupation where nothing menial would be required. The most satisfactory references given and required. Addres C. R., Trewman's Exeter Flying Post, Exeter.

LUCRATIVE.—Established 1840.—WANTED, directly, a limited number of LADIES and GENTLEMEN, to execute, at their own residences, the new, easy, and artistic work lately exhibited in the New York and Paris Exhibitions, and now being exhibited in the Crystal Palace. The work is extensively used for every useful and domestic purpose, and superseding a well-known patented article. Those who engage will receive constant employment, at the most liberal prices. A small premium required. References required. Early application is necessary. A prospectus sent by post for four stamps. Apply, from 10 till 6, at Lawrence's show rooms, 24, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-sq., near Tottenham-court-rd. The art taught by letter.

MILLINERY.—WANTED, for a first-class house at the west end, a young lady as APPRENTICE. Apply at Verey and Limon's, 293, Regent-street, W.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED, in a genteel business, a YOUNG LADY who thoroughly understands the dressmaking. Must be a good fit. One with a knowledge of millinery preferred. A Vacancy for an Improver and an Apprentice to the dressmaking. Apply, stating age, salary, and reference, to K. O., post-office, Wolverhampton.

TO DRESSMAKERS and MILLINERS.—WANTED, by two young ladies (sisters), SITUATIONS as FIRST HANDS in each department. Have had good experience in London houses. Country preferred. Unexceptionable references. Address A. B., 2, Redcross-square, E.C.

TO FEMALE ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, an experienced SALESWOMAN, in a ladies' outfitting and fancy business at Richmond, partly to take the management of a department. Apply at 10, Bishopsgate-street within, E.C.

TWO SERVANTS WANTED—General Servant (must be a good plain cook), and Nurse, competent to take charge of an infant, and good needlewoman. Apply at 18, Pembroke-road, Kensington.

TO LAUNDRYMAIDS.—WANTED, a SINGLE PERSON, who thoroughly understands her business, in the above capacity. Character from her last situation required. Apply to Richd. Mumford, Chilton-park Farm, near Brill, Bucks.

TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS and WHOLESALE HOUSES.—WANTED, by the advertiser, a SITUATION as MATRON or HOUSEKEEPER to the above. Has filled a similar situation during the past four years. First-class testimonials as to ability, character, punctuality, &c. Address E. C., Mr. White's, bookseller, 161, Fleet-street, city.

TRAVELLING COMPANION.—A lady, just returned from abroad, of middle age, and who speaks and writes the foreign languages correctly, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as above with a lady, or as housekeeper and reader to an elderly gentleman, or as governess in a widower's family going abroad. Salary £50. Address E. L., 39, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square.

SCHOLASTIC.—An experienced CLASSICAL ASSISTANT is WANTED, in an old-established school. He must be able to undertake the general routine of the English department. Also a Junior Assistant for a preparatory class. Apply by letter to Beta, 19, Robinson's-row, Kingsland, N.E.

SCHOLASTIC.—REQUIRED, in a first-class school, a MASTER to teach German, music, and drawing. Salary £60. He may have a day or two in the week to himself. If the gentleman could teach French, also he might obtain private pupils. Apply to Allen and Hugall, scholastic agents, 26, King William-street, Charing-cross, W.C.

TO HEADS of SCHOOLS.—A gentleman, who can render assistance in mathematics, geometrical drawing, and surveying (a Graduate of Woolwich), is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT. Address Theta, post-office, Upper Baker-street, N.W.

TO GRADUATES of OXFORD and others.—TUTOR WANTED, in a first-class small school, near town, a GENTLEMAN of experience in tuition, to assist the principal in the general duties of the school.—B. A., post-office, Brentford.

TO MATHEMATICAL ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a RESIDENT ASSISTANT, in a small school, near town, to give instruction in mathematics, &c. A graduate of Cambridge would be preferred. Letters, stating age, extent of knowledge, experience, amount of salary expected, &c., to be addressed to A. B., 66, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, W.

TO MUSIC and SINGING MASTERS.—REQUIRED, in an establishment for young ladies, at Holloway, a GENTLEMAN, who could attend twice a week and introduce a pupil. Address C. M. S., at E. C. Smith's, bookseller, 6, Holloway-place, Holloway, N.

TO PROFESSORS of DANCING and DRAWING.—REQUIRED, at Michaelmas, in a select ladies' establishment, the attendance of MASTERS in the above professions, who can introduce pupils on reciprocal terms. Address, free, to G. S., Mr. Goode's, 106 a, Crawford-street, Bryanston-square, W.

IN a LADIES' COLLEGE, near town, a PROFESSOR is REQUIRED, to teach English (composition, history, astronomy, &c.), and Latin, one day in the week. One who can introduce a pupil will be preferred. Address A. B., Mr. Mead's, stationer, Bishopsgate-street, London.

VISITING TUTOR.—London and Environs.—A gentleman, of great and successful experience in teaching, possessing numerous flattering and distinguished testimonials, INSTRUCTS in the ENGLISH, French, and Latin languages, mathematics, bookkeeping, history, geography, the use of the globes, &c. Terms moderate. Applications by letter to R. A., 3, Stafford-place south, Pimlico, S.W.

ASSISTANT TUTOR.—WANTED, at Michaelmas, an ASSISTANT TUTOR, under 25 years of age. His duties, in point of tuition, would be light, but must be efficiently discharged. He would be expected to be with the boys at all times when they were not in the school-room. Testimonials to personal piety, temper, and firmness required. Salary £40 per annum, with board and lodging. To one thoroughly competent to teach French the salary would be £50. Apply to the Rev. C. F., Messrs. Suter and Alexander's, 32, Cheapside, E.C.

MUSICAL.—An English gentleman (married) wishes to resume TEACHING, either for the Pianoforte or in Singing. Also requires an Appointment as Organist. The most satisfactory references can be given. Address Music, Claren's Cottage, Brixton-rise, Surrey, S.

CIVIL ENGINEERING and SURVEYING.—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in SURVEYING, Levelling, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Building, Draughting, Mapping, Measuring, and Valuing of Land, Timber, and Buildings, Working Drawings, Specifications, Estimating, Setting-out, and Constructing Railways, Roads, Bridges, Viaducts, Tunnels, Waterworks, &c., by Messrs. HYDE, SMITH, and LEWIS, civil engineers, surveyors, architects, &c., who beg to inform gentlemen desirous of acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the profession that they have refitted up their offices with every requisite, including models and instruments of every description. The courses are all remodelled and enlarged, embracing all the latest improvements. Gentlemen are prepared for civil engineers, surveyors, lecturers, &c., in a short course of instruction, on moderate terms, which include field work and the use of instruments, comprising theodolites, levels, sextants, quadrants, clinometers circumferentors, perambulators, prismatic compasses, levelling staves, measuring chains, optical squares, vernier protractors, pentagraphs, maps, plans, drawings, models, &c. For prospectuses apply at the offices, 24, Guildford-street, Russell-square. "We have much pleasure in stating that the system of instruction pursued at this establishment is thoroughly practical, and well adapted for gentlemen desirous of qualifying themselves for surveyors, engineers, architects, &c."—Railway Gazette.

COACHMAN WANTED. Consistent member of a Christian Church preferred. Apply, post-paid, to Y. Z., care of Mr. Good, 60, Moorgate-street, city, E.C.

CLERK WANTED.—WANTED, in an auctioneer and upholsterer's office in the midland counties, an able, active, and industrious CLERK, thoroughly conversant with accounts, and competent to take the entire management of the books. Apply by letter, stating age, salary, &c., addressed to Double Entry, post-office, Leamington.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COLOURIST WANTED, accustomed to finish paper pictures in black. Apply at 75, St. Paul's churchyard, between the hours of 10 and 4.

SITUATION WANTED, as GROOM and GARDENER, by a married man, aged 34, who thoroughly understands his business in both departments, with good character. Address J. B., J. W. Robinson, Esq.'s, the Grove, Debden-green, Loughton, Essex.

BOOKKEEPER or ACCOUNTANT.—A young man, having a portion of his time unoccupied, is anxious to obtain EMPLOYMENT in the above capacity, between the hours of 10 and 4 daily. Can give unexceptionable references as to ability and integrity. Address C. S., 50, Great Marlborough-street, W.C.

BOOT and SHOE TRADE.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a SITUATION as TRAVELLER, Clerk, Warehouseman, or to take the management of a branch retail establishment. Has a thorough knowledge of the trade, both wholesale and retail, and can furnish first-rate references. Address C. C., 255, Tottenham-court-road, W.

GERMAN and FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.—A German gentleman, age 27, who speaks and writes English, French, and German, and has some knowledge of mercantile affairs, seeks a SITUATION as FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT, Clerk or otherwise. Address K. H., care of Mr. Collingwood, bookseller, Epsom, Surrey.

EMPLOYERS REQUIRING CLERKS, Travellers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, Messengers, Porters, &c., may select, free from all charge, from the NOTICES publicly exhibited at the Employers' Commercial Institution, 8, Fore-street, city: established 1810. Employers' notices exhibited, 1s. to 2s. 6d., available for one month.

FARM BAILIFF.—A respectable person wishes to ENGAGE himself as FARM BAILIFF to any nobleman or gentleman. Has had considerable experience in agriculture. Highly respectable references can be given. Apply to W. H., Andrews' library, Guildford, Surrey.

NEW ZEALAND.—A solicitor, resident for 14 years at Wellington, in New Zealand, now temporarily in London, is prepared to take CHARGE of any BUSINESS, requiring attention in the colony. References given if required. May be seen for a few days, by arrangement with his London agent, Mr. James J. Blake, solicitor, 39, King William-street, city, E.C.

HOPS.—TRAVELLER; large connexion.—Any first class house in the hop trade, having a vacancy for a traveller, who has a large connexion and certain class of customers, through 20 counties, may be treated with at once, on application to J. S., post-office, Worcester. A good salary and liberal expenses will be required.

SEA.—WANTED, young gentlemen as MIDSHIPMEN, in a large Indiaman. They will learn their profession, and receive promotion. Premium moderate. Apply to Messrs. Grant and Co., No. 3, Union-court, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange, E.C. Also a Vacancy for a Third Mate.

SEA.—MIDSHIPMEN REQUIRED, for splendid sailing ships for Australia, India, and C[illegible] and for a steamship for Mediterranean. Premium moderate by [illegible] voyage or term. Apprentices also required: premium £10 and u[illegible]rds. Apply to W. Sutherland, 5, St. Benet's place, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

SEA.—Parents and guardians desirous of procuring berths for youths as MIDSHIPMEN or first-class APPRENTICES in ships bound for Australia or India, can ascertain (free of charge) what owners are requiring the same by applying to J. Dawbarn, manager of the Bloomsbury Money-order-office, 1, Broad-street, W.C. or 10, St. Mary-axe, Leadenhall-street. Premium from 10 guineas.

MEDICAL.—To Invalids Travelling.—A married medical gentleman who has travelled much is open, during a month's vacation in the month of October, to an ENGAGEMENT, to take charge of any invalid requiring professional care or supervision.—W., Griffith's library, Baker street, Portman-square.

MEDICAL PUPIL.—WANTED, by a firm in large practice in Middlesex, an intelligent YOUTH. The opportunities for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the profession are great. Address F. R. C. S., Messrs. Herring and Co.'s, wholesale druggists, 40, Aldersgate-street, city, E.C. A liberal premium expected. References to former pupils, now in high class practice in London given. Application by letter only.

MEDICAL PUPIL.—A Graduate of the London University (with honours), M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., and Prizeman of his College, married, and in good London practice, wishes to RECEIVE into his family a well-educated YOUTH, intended either for general practice or University graduation. The advertiser resides in a healthy and pleasant square, within easy distance of the Borough and St. Bartholomew's, affording the advantage of hospital attendance during the term of pupilage. Address H. I. F., care of Messrs. Sotheran and Co., booksellers, Great Tower-street, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN desires to obtain a respectable AGENCY for Liverpool. References given and required. Address V.P., care of Mr. Wilkins, news agent, Birkenhead.

APPRENTICE WANTED, out door, in a window glass warehouse, at the west end. Premium £20. Five years. Apply to F. A., 63, Castle-street east, Oxford-street, W.

A YOUTH, who can write well and is quick at figures, is WANTED in a wholesale house in the city. One who has been accustomed to the desk preferred. Address A. B., care of Mr. Hawke, hatter, Gresham-street, city.

A YOUNG MAN, aged 19, who will shortly leave his present employers, wishes to obtain a SITUATION in a merchant's, broker's, or other office. Understands the shipping business, &c. Undeniable reference. Address Mercator, Messrs. Whitehead and Morris's, 1, Philpot-lane.

A BOOKKEEPER and CORRESPONDING CLERK, in a leading mercantile firm, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT. He is 32 years of age, married, and has had practical experience in England and the colonies. References unexceptionable. Address Spes, advertising office, 435, Oxford-street, W.

ADMINISTRATION of PUBLIC AFFAIRS.—The advertiser, who is principal in a department of the public service, is desirous of a more extended sphere of operation. Can produce ample proof of administrative aptitude, combined with energy, experience, and references of the highest character. Address B., Messrs. Austin's, Golden-square, W.

A GENTLEMAN, about 30 years of age, a good accountant, and thoroughly acquainted with mercantile operations, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Would not object to take an active part in the superintendence of an establishment, having had several years' like experience. Address D. A., care of Messrs. Dawson and Sons, 74, Cannon-street, city, E.C.

A PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT, of experience, desires an ENGAGEMENT, in town or country, as BOOKKEEPER or MANAGING CLERK, or would be willing to accept of temporary employment in the balancing and adjustment of books and accounts. Terms moderate. Address W. W., care of Mr. Gravatt, 11, King-street, Cheapside, W.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to RECOMMEND a young man, of steady habits, from the country, as JUNIOR CLERK or MESSENGER, in a merchant's or any other office. Also a relative (a widow), highly respectable, to take charge of the offices. No objection to gentlemen lunching. First-class references, and security if required. Address to H. S., 9, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

A GERMAN THEOLOGIAN, who speaks several modern languages, and who has several times given up his engagements at a Prussian university to study and travel with young Englishmen, wishes to make a similar ENGAGEMENT before the 15th of October next. His address may be known on application to Messrs. Longman and Co., 39, Paternoster-row, London.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN is desirous of meeting with a SITUATION in a counting house as CORRESPONDENT in his native and the French languages. He is well acquainted with bookkeeping, and has no objection to go abroad. Salary a secondary consideration. Satisfactory references can be given. Address R. H., 12, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, E.C.

TOWN TRAVELLER WANTED.—A gentleman of good address, having filled a similar situation, and calling on jewellers, may hear of a good PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT by addressing to Mr. Peto, City News Rooms, Cheapside, E.C.

TRAVELLERS WANTED, on commission, at 10 per cent. to call upon confectioners and others, for North and South Wales, to carry 120lbs. of samples. He must refer to his present employer. Apply by letter to D.Z., at Mr. Cotes', 139, Cheapside.

TAILOR's CLERK.—WANTED, by a west-end tailor, an active and industrious CLERK. One who speaks French preferred. Application to be made by letter only, stating age, salary expected, and where last employed, to A. B., Mr. E. G. Bradley's, accountant, 4, Dowgate-hill, E.C.

TO COOKS.—WANTED, a STOVE COOK. Apply at the King's Head Tavern, 53, Fenchurch-street.

TO CHEESEMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, of good character. Apply at 176, Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, E.C.

TO SHIRT-CUTTERS.—WANTED, a MAN, who thoroughly understands his business. Constant employment. Apply at Yeatman's, 146, Leadenhall-street.

TO CHYMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, by a surgeon, with retail, an active OUT-DOOR ASSISTANT. Address, stating salary, age, &c., to M. D., 11, Aldermanbury, E.C.

TO TOBACCONISTS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, of good address, thoroughly acquainted with the cigar and tobacco trade. Apply at 25, Ludgate-st., St. Paul's.

TO FARMERS, Cornfactors, &c.—AGENTS WANTED, for sale of artificial manure and superphosphate of lime. Apply to Mr. C. H. Tidbury, 81, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

TO MASTER PRINTERS.—A young man wishes for a SITUATION as COMPOSITOR, or Compositor and Reporter. Satisfactory references can be given. Address F.M., 17, Guildford-street east, Clerkenwell, W.C.

TO GROCERS, Provision Merchants, Railway Contractors, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young married man, a SITUATION either as CLERK, or First Counterman. Good references Address J. S., Hawley's Temperance Hotel, New Hall-st., Birmingham

TO GROCERS and CHEESEMONGERS.—WANTED, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT. Apply by letter, stating salary required and where last employed, to A. B., post-office, Barnet, Herts.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, for the shawl and mantle department, a good WINDOW DRESSER, and a Young Man for the haberdashery. Apply to Goldsmith and Blyton, Commercial-road east.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, a thorough good MECHANICAL ASSISTANT. One used to gutta percha work preferred. Address Medicus, Messrs. Taylor's, Dufour-place, Golden-square.

TO BREWERS.—A gentleman, experienced in the brewing of Dublin porter, ales on the Burton and Scotch systems, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as BREWER. The highest testimonials can be given. Address C. M., post-office, Galway, Ireland.

TO GROCERS and TEADEALERS.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a SITUATION as SECOND COUNTERMAN. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address B.F., R. Pool's commercial boarding-house, 56, Basinghall-st., city, E.C.

TO UPHOLSTERERS and CABINET MAKERS.—WANTED, a MAN, with a practical knowledge of both branches. Address by letter only G. H., 62, Napier-street, Hoxton New-town, N.

TO PAINTERS.—A young man, age 19 years, having served four years in the above trade, WANTS a SITUATION to finish his time, or as a journeyman. Address G. D., T. Denman's, Melton Mowbray.

TO COMMISSION TRAVELLERS.—WANTED, a TRAVELLER, with a connexion among country booksellers, and able to combine book orders with his present commissions. Address, with particulars, to D. W., post-office, Temple-bar, E.C.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, by a turn-over, a SITUATION as COMPOSITOR. He is a good quick hand, and can be well recommended. Apply to Mr. Leake, Journal-office, Wellington, Salop.

TO COMMISSION TRAVELLERS.—WANTED, a GENTLEMAN, having a good connexion among wholesale oil, colour, and general merchants in town. Apply by letter to A. B., care of Mr. H. Phillips, estate agent, 10, Poultry, E.C.

TO TRAVELLERS.—WANTED, one or two GENTLEMEN to represent a hop house, on commission. Only such will be treated with who call upon grocers for a tea or sugar house, in the midland counties or the iron districts of Staffordshire, &c. Apply, by letter only, to A. B., Messrs. Ash and Flint's, London-bridge, E.C.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a young man, of ability and integrity, age 35, an ENGAGEMENT as BUYER, General Manager, or to manage a branch concern. Has been in business for six years, and can have a first-rate reference from a London retail house. Apply to A. B., 1, Bedford Villas, Reading, Berks.

TO CHYMISTS' and DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, an ASSISTANT, to take charge of a respectable business in the city from 9 o'clock to 6 daily, except Sundays. Address or apply to Mr. Elphick, 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.

TO PENSIONERS.—WANTED, a MAN and WIFE, without children, to take charge of and keep clean a small house of business. They must be strictly honest and character unimpeachable: for which they will live rent free, with coals. Address E. F., Mr. Glanfield's, 23, Drummond-street, N.W.

TO COOKS and CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED, an IMPROVER. A young man who has served his time and anxious for improvement in all branches of this business will find this a good opportunity. Nominal wages only. Inquire at 8, Upper Church-street, Hackney.

TO DRUGGISTS, Drysalters, and Oilmen.—A gentleman, who has had considerable experience, particularly in the northern and midland counties, wishes to obtain a SITUATION as REPRESENTATIVE of a respectable house. Satisfactory references can be given. Apply by letter to W. Y., 2, Alma-terrace, Highbury, N.

TO SILK SALESMEN.—WANTED, an energetic SALESMAN of SILKS amongst the wholesale and shipping houses in Manchester. Some knowledge of the Macclesfield trade is desirable. Apply by letter to D., 4, Guardian-office, Manchester, giving as much explanation as possible.

TO VETERINARY SURGEONS and others.—A married man, age 34, is in WANT of a SITUATION as MANAGING MAN, Clerk, or otherwise. Has filled a similar situation in a first class establishment eight years, and for which unexceptionable references can be given. Address to G. L., 29a, Clarges-st., Mayfair, W.

TO GROCERS and CHEESEMONGERS.—A young man, having a thorough knowledge of business, wishes for a SITUATION in the above line. Country preferred. Good reference from the last employer. Address A. B., 114, Chalton-street, Euston-road, N.W.

TO AUCTIONEERS and ESTATE AGENTS.—A young architect and surveyor would be glad to enter into an arrangement with an auctioneer to do all SURVEYS and DRAWINGS required in his business, at a moderate remuneration. Address Alpha, Mr. Clifford's, stationer, London-street, Greenwich.

TO CARPENTERS and JOINERS.—A youth, about 17, having been with his father at the trade three years, wishes to serve the remainder of his time in a larger shop. Can make sashes, &c. Address C. W., care of C. F. Crawley, 19, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, W.C.

TO FARMERS.—The advertiser, who is 25 years of age, and of active habits, wishes to acquire a thorough knowledge of FARMING. He would therefore be glad to place himself with a practical farmer, where no premium is required. Address G. W. H., Mr. A. P. Wood's, bookseller and stationer, Huntingdon.

TO MANUFACTURERS and WAREHOUSEMEN.—WANTED, by a young man, wishing to leave his present employment as town traveller, an ENGAGEMENT as COUNTRY TRAVELLER, or Salesman in a wholesale warehouse. Excellent reference from present employer. Address A. Z., care of Messrs. Wingrave and Co., London-wall.

TO UPHOLSTERERS and AUCTIONEERS.—An experienced CLERK, acquainted with the routine of London business, desires a SITUATION of trust in a respectable house, or the management of a branch establishment. His character will bear investigation.—B. H., care of Mr. Bedbur, foreign warehouse, 3, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street.

TO AUCTIONEERS, Surveyors, and Estate Agents.—A gentleman of active business habits, who has had many years' experience, is open to an ENGAGEMENT with an established firm desirous of obtaining an able and confidential assistant, either in town or country. Address Alpha, care of A. R. Welham and Co., 5, Abchurch-yard, Cannon-street, E.C.

TO MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS.—A young man, age 22, WANTS EMPLOYMENT in any capacity. Is well educated and the son of a farmer, understands agriculture and all kinds of farming stock. Is desirous of going abroad, not particular to any part, but India preferred; competent to keep ships' accounts. Apply to F.M., Messrs. Harnett, Horry, and Co., 159, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—WANTED, by a young man, aged 20, who writes a good hand, a SITUATION in an auctioneer's office. Has been three years in a country business, also a short time in London. References can be had of R. Beeton, Esq., 1 Prospect-place, Mile-end-road; with Messrs. Bromley and Son, 17, Commercial-road, E. Address W. J. Lay, 8, Walcot-place west, Kennington-road, S.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, an OUT-DOOR APPRENTICE to the die and seal engraving. For particulars apply to R. P., 51, Poland-street.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A chymist and druggist, in an established country connexion, REQUIRES an APPRENTICE. He will gain a thorough knowledge of the business, and his general well-doing will be attended to. Premium 60 guineas. Term three or four years. Address Mr. Harold, Battle, Sussex.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, a genteel youth as an APPRENTICE to a light, lucrative, mechanical business, 25 years established. Board, residence, and a salary will be given. A premium expected. Apply to D., Mr. Rearden's, 91, Piccadilly.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, a respectable youth, as an IN-DOOR APPRENTICE to a light lucrative business. A moderate premium expected. Apply to H. A. Morton, medical and general shop fitter, writer and ornamental designer on glass &c., 122, Euston-road, St. Pancras, N.W.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—T. Knapp, bookseller, stationer, and printer. Advertiser office, Faringdon, Berks, is in immediate WANT of a respectable well educated youth as an APPRENTICE. He will be treated as one of the family. A moderate premium required.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A teadealer, grocer, oil, and Italian warehouseman, 20 years established, has a VACANCY for a genteel youth as an APPRENTICE, who will be treated as one of the family. A premium expected after a fair trial of the youth, and an exchange of satisfactory references. Apply to G., Mr. Rearden's, 91, Piccadilly.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A carpenter, builder, and upholsterer's firm, 30 years established at the west end, has a VACANCY for an APPRENTICE, who will be treated as one of the family. A premium expected after a trial of the youth and an exchange of satisfactory references. Apply to B., Mr. Rearden's, 91, Piccadilly.

LAW.—To Law Writers.—WANTED, a steady YOUNG MAN, in a country stationer's office. Apply by letter, enclosing specimens and references, to D. D., Messrs. Davies and Co.'s, advertising agents, Finch-lane, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP.—£2,000.—A gentleman, with this amount, and of some experience, wishes to enter into the drug brokering business, either as PARTNER in an established house or with any one sure of a good connexion. Address W. X., News Rooms, Cheapside, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, a PARTNER, practically acquainted with the manufacture of stearine candles, with a capital of not less than £1,000, to join an establishment in India fo the manufacture of candles, wax, grease, and oil. Apply by letter Z. Z., Messrs. Baily, Brothers', 3, Royal Exchange buildings, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, a PERSON, of business habits, to take an active part in a lucrative business of daily consumption, protected by Royal Letters Patent. Any person who can command from £500 to £800 will find this worthy of attention. Apply at Robinson and Co.'s, auctioneers and general commission agents, 106, Grand Junction-terrace, Edgware-road, London. Office hours 10 to 6.

PARTNERSHIP or otherwise.—The present is an excellent time to erect tin-plate works very cheap, in a great iron district. The advertiser has an old-established connexion, and can command a first-rate local paying business. A gentleman with £5,000 may expect to clear a large return. Address T. P., 251, Hill-street, Garnet-hill, Glasgow.

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, a gentleman as THIRD PARTNER, either active or sleeping, in a lucrative manufacturing business, to advance a loan of £500 at 5 per cent. from the firm, and at once receive a third of the profits, guaranteed at £200 a-year, to each partner. Present value of stock, plans, lease, &c., £800, for which no premium is required. Address A. B., 20, Hatton-wall, Hatton-garden, E.C.

PARTNERSHIPS and TRANSFERS, professional and mercantile, including the disposal of church property, speedily effected at one inclusive commission, by Messrs. WALTERS and Co., 6, Gray's-inn-place, Gray's-inn, who confine their business entirely to private negotiations of the kind. A free registry for Curates and law clerks, who are provided without charge to principals. Advowsons, practices, and wholesale businesses valued.

PARTNERSHIP.—To Civil Engineers, Patent Agents, and others.—WANTED, by a business man, 12 years established, in a provincial city, a GENTLEMAN, to attend to matters in London. It might suit one as above, already having offices in town, whose time is not fully occupied; or no objection would be made to a young man without previous knowledge or experience, if quick, steady, and energetic. Capital required £500. Profits have ranged from £500 to £1,000 per annum. Apply to Messrs. Walters and Co., professional and mercantile agents, 6, Gray's-inn-place, Gray's-inn.

THE FUNDS recently contributed to the BROMPTON HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION are gratefully ACKNOWLEDGED. More are still required that the wards now vacant may be opened before the winter.
August, 1858. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.

SANATORIUM for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Bournemouth, Hants.—FUNDS are most urgently NEEDED to meet the expenses of the ensuing winter. Particulars may be had on application.
THOS. EYRE MORGAN, Sec.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL, for Women and Children, 18, Edwards-street, Portman-square.—The new premises are now completed, and the wards are full. The out-patient department is daily thronged by suffering women and sick children, for whose relief contributions are earnestly solicited.

The expenses of building and alterations warrant an earnest APPEAL to all willing to help the afflicted in their time of greatest need.

CANCER HOSPITAL, London and Brompton.—
Secretary's office, 167, Piccadilly.
Form of Legacy.

To those benevolent persons who desire to become benefactors by will to this institution, the following form of legacy is respectfully submitted by the Secretary, W. J. Cockerill.

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer or Treasurers for the time being of an institution known by the name of the Cancer Hospital, London, situate at 167, Piccadilly, and also at West Brompton, Middlesex, the sum of ——— to be raised and paid by and out of my ready money and personal effects, which by law I may or can charge with the payment of the same (and not out of any part of my lands, tenements, or hereditaments), to be applied in and towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said institution."

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL SCHOOL of MEDICINE, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster Abbey.—Session 1858-1859.—The Westminster Hospital was instituted A.D. 1719, and incorporated by Act of Parliament A.D. 1836. It contains 175 beds, and affords relief to about 20,000 out-patients annually.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on Friday, October 1, 1858, with an Introductory Address, by Dr. Frederic Bird, at 8. p.m.

HOSPITAL PRACTICE.
Physicians—Dr. Basham, Dr. Fincham, Dr. Radcliffe.
Assistant-Physicians—Dr. Marcet, Dr. Reynolds.
Surgeons—Mr. Barnard Holt, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Holthouse.
Assistant-Surgeons—Mr. Hillman, Mr. Power.
Surgeon-dentist—Mr. Clendon.

LECTURES.
Winter Term, commencing October 1, terminating March 31.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy—Mr. Holthouse.
Practical Anatomy—Mr. Christopher Heath.
Dental Surgery—Mr. Clendon.
Chymistry—Dr. Marcet, F.R.S.
Surgery—Mr. Barnard Holt and Mr. Brooke, M.A., F.R.S.
Physiology and Physiological Anatomy—Mr. Hillman.
Medicine—Dr. Basham.
Summer Term, commencing May 1, terminating July 31.
Botany—Mr. Syme, F.L.S.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology—Mr. Pittard.
Natural Philosophy—Mr. Brooke, M.A., F.R.S.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Dr. Radcliffe.
Forensic Medicine—Dr. Fincham and Dr. Marcet, F.R.S.
Practical Chymistry—Dr. Marcet, F.R.S.
Midwifery—Dr. Frederic Bird.

Clinical Lectures.—In addition to the instruction given by all the medical officers during their visits, Courses of Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, in accordance with the new regulations of the Examining Boards, will be delivered during the Winter and Summer Terms, by the physicians and surgeons.

Clinical assistants, physicians' clerks, and surgeons' dressers, are selected from the most qualified students, without additional fee.

Any period of Hospital practice, or any course of lectures, may be separately attended.

The entire course of study (including Hospital practice and lectures) required by the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries, may be attended on payment of 70 guineas.

Further information may be obtained on application to
F. J. WILSON, Secretary to the Hospital.

ST. THOMAS's MEDICAL SESSION.—A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. BRISTOWE, on Friday, 1st of October, 1858, at 8 o'clock p.m., after which the Distribution of Prizes, &c., will take place.

Gentlemen have the option of paying £40 for the first year, a similar sum for the second, and £10 for each succeeding year; or £90 at one payment, as perpetual.

Prizes and Appointments for 1858-59.

Voluntary Matriculation Examinations are held on the three first days of the Session, and a Prize of £20 is given in each of the three following divisions:—
1. In Mathematics, Classics, and Ancient History.
2. In Physics and Natural History.
3. In Modern Languages and Modern History.

First Year's Students.
The Treasurer's Prize. 1st, 20 guineas. 2d, 10 guineas.
Second Year's Students.
The President's Prize, 20 guineas; and a Prize of 10 guineas.
The 10 Dressers, and the 18 Clinical Clerks, selected by merit.
Three Prizes of £5, and One of £3, to the Clinical Clerks.
Third and Fourth Year's Students.
Three Clinical Assistants, a Prize of £10 and £5 to the two most meritorious.
Mr. Geo. Vaughan's Cheselden Medal. The Treasurer's Gold Medal.
Mr. Newman Smith's Prize of £5, for the best Essay on "Neuralgia."
The Two House Surgeons, the Resident Accoucheurs, and the Dressers, are provided with rooms and commons in the Hospital, free of expense.
Two Hospital Registrars at an annual salary of £80 each.

Students of each year are classed according to their respective total merits in the examinations, and all of the First Class receive Certificates of Honour.

Medical Officers.

Dr. Roots, Consulting Physician; Mr. Green, Consulting Surgeon; Dr. Barker, Dr. J. Risden Bennett, Dr. Goolden, Mr. South, Mr. Macmurdo, Mr. Solly, Mr. Le Gros Clark, Mr. Simon, Dr. Peacock, Dr. Bristowe, Dr. Waller, Mr. Whitfield.

Clinical Instruction is given at stated times by the Medical and Surgical Officers: and a systematic Course of Medical Clinical Lectures, by Dr. Barker; Ophthalmic Surgery, Mr. Macmurdo; Midwifery, Dr. Waller and Dr. Griffith; Dental Surgery, Mr. Patient; Medical Tutor, E. Clapton, M.D.

Clinical Medicine, Dr. Barker; Medicine, Dr. J. Risden Bennett; Surgery, Mr. South; Physiology, Mr. Grainger and Dr. Brinton; Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Mr. Le Gros Clark and Mr. Rainey; Chymistry and Practical Chymistry, Dr. Rt. Dundas Thompson; Midwifery, Dr. Waller; Practical Midwifery, Dr. Griffith; General Pathology, Mr. Simon; Botany, Dr. Bristowe; Comparative Anatomy, Mr. S. Jones; Materia Medica, Dr. Peacock; Forensic Medicine, Dr. Brinton; Public Health, Dr. Headlam Greenhow; Anatomical Demonstrations, Mr. Rainey and Mr. W. M. Ord, Assistant Demonstrator; Demonstrations Morbid Anatomy, Dr. Bristowe and Mr. S. Jones; Microscopical Demonstrations, Mr. Rainey.

Students can reside with some of the officers close to the Hospital.

The patients are admitted daily at half-past 9 a.m., and the out-patients seen at that time.

To enter, or to obtain prospectuses and further information, apply to Mr. Whitfield, Medical Secretary, resident at the Hospital.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of MINES, and of Science applied to the Arts.
DIRECTOR.
Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S., &c.

During the Session 1858-59, which will commence on the 4th October, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—
1. Chymistry. By A. W. Hofmann, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.
2. Metallurgy. By John Percy, M.D., F.R.S.
3. Natural History. By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy.
5. Mining. } By Warington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S.
6. Geology. By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
7. Applied Mechanics. By Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S.
8. Physics. By G. G. Stokes, M.A., F.R.S.
Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. Binns.

The fee for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the laboratories) is £30, in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of £20.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chymistry (the laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, at a fee of £10 for the term of three months. The same fee is charged in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy. Tickets to separate courses of lectures are issued at £1, £1 10s., and £2 each. Officers in the Queen's or the East India Company's service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting mining agents and managers, may obtain tickets at reduced charges.

Certificated schoolmasters, pupil teachers, and others engaged in education, are also admitted to the lectures at reduced fees.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions and others have also been established.

For a prospectus and information apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, London.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

KING's COLLEGE, London.—Military Department.—Officers' Class. Under the direction of Major F GRIFFITHS, R.F.P., Royal Artillery, for Officers wishing to prepare themselves for the Examination for Staff Appointments, &c.

Course of Instruction.—Professional mathematics, military history, French, German, fortification, and artillery, military drawing and surveying, military law, geology, chymistry.

Further information may be obtained from Major Griffiths, King's College, London. R. W. JELF, Principal.

KING's COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The Committee desire to express great thankfulness for the support they have so largely received, and to add that they still require the sum of £4,090 12s. 3d. to complete the new buildings, and pay the current expenses to the end of 1858.
J. W. CUNNINGHAM, King's College, London.
Sept. 14, 1858. J. S. BLYTH, King's College Hospital.

Subscriptions will also be received for the King's College Hospital Building Fund, by Messrs. Twinings; Messrs. Coutts and Co.; Messrs. Drummonds; Messrs. Hoares; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

KING's COLLEGE, London.—Military Department.—CLASS for CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, under the direction of Major F. GRIFFITHS, R.F.P., Royal Artillery. For candidates for direct commissions, or for entrance into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, or the Royal Military Seminary, Addiscombe.

Course of Instruction.—Divinity, professional mathematics, English language, French and German languages, classics, history—ancient and modern, geography, drawing, fortification, natural and experimental sciences.

Further information may be obtained from Major Griffiths, King's College, London. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

KING's COLLEGE, London.—The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on Tuesday, Sept. 21, when new pupils will be admitted. The School is divided into two parts:—

1. The divisions of classics, mathematics, and general literature, the studies in which are directed to prepare pupils for the Universities, for the theological, general literature, and medical departments of King's College, and for the learned professions.

2. The division of modern instruction, including pupils intended for general and mercantile pursuits, for the classes of architecture, engineering, and military science in King's College, for the military academies, for the civil service, for the Royal navy, and for the commercial marine.

Full information may be obtained by application to J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Sec. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
Cirencester.
Patron—His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.
President of Council—Earl BATHURST.
Principal—Rev. J. S. HAYGARTH, M.A.
Professors, &c.
Chymistry—J. A. C. Voelcker, Ph. D., F.C.S., Consulting Chymist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England
Zoology, Geology, and Botany—Jas. Buckman, F.G.S., F.L.S.
Veterinary Medicine and Surgery—G. T. Brown, M.R.C.V.S.
Surveying, Civil Engineering, and Mathematics—J. A. Jarman, C.E.
Practical Agriculture—J. Coleman.
Assistant to Chymical Professor—A. Sibson.

Students are admitted after the Summer and Winter Vacation, also in April and October. Fees for Boarders:—Under 16 years of age, 55 guineas per annum; between 16 and 18, 70 guineas; above 18, 80 guineas. The fee for out-students is £40 per annum. Prospectuses and information can be had on application to the Principal.

ST. JOHN's-WOOD PROPRIETARY and COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 43 a, Acacia-road, N.W.
Patron—The Lord Bishop of LONDON.
Head Master—The Rev. THOMAS MARKBY, M A.

The School, which is of the highest character, is conducted by a committee of gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood, to whom reference may be made.

For particulars and prospectus application during the vacation to be made to Richard Hodson, Esq., Hon. Sec., 9, Marlborough-road.

The next term will commence on Tuesday, the 21st of September.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, Peckham, London, S.E., is adapted for first-class mercantile instruction. Every pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts; while the modern languages, chymistry, and mechanics, are also liberally provided for. Terms 40 and 50 guineas. Eleven weeks in each of the four sessions.
J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.

N.B. During the past year youths from the upper divisions have been received into some of the largest mercantile, manufacturing, and engineering firms in the kingdom.

CITY of LONDON COLLEGE for LADIES, 4, Artillery-place, Finsbury-square.—MICHAELMAS TERM will COMMENCE in the Junior Department for pupils between the ages of 9 and 15, on Tuesday, September 21. This department is under the direction of several governesses and the professors of the College. The subjects taught are—English, French, Latin, history, geography, bible history, reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, vocal and instrumental music; German is also taught to the more advanced pupils. The fees are £15 15s. a year, or for the first term six guineas, for the second five, and the third four for the first year, and afterwards five guineas each term. Instrumental music £1 11s. 6d. each term.

In the Senior Department the Term will Commence on Tuesday, October 5th.

Prospectuses, with further information, may be obtained on application at the College, to Mrs. Smart, the Lady Resident.
THOS. BREWER, Hon. Sec.

TO those who can SYMPATHIZE with the AFFLICTIONS of others.—A young clergyman is thrown into a state of painful pecuniary distress through the long and expensive illness of his wife, now in the last stage of consumption. Those ever ready to HELP are earnestly entreated to extricate him. Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., bankers, Charing-cross, have kindly consented to receive contributions, however small.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS complete, from £3. Price list sent post free. First Steps in Photography, by post seven stamps, at Gilbert Fleming's, 498, New Oxford-street. Stereoscopic Negatives purchased.

ST. JAMES, CURTAIN-ROAD, Worship-street, Finsbury square, Rev. W. MARKWELL, M.A., Incumbent.—Re opening of the Parish Church, which was greatly injured by the large fire in the Curtain-road on the 16th of June last.—(D.V.) on Sunday next, September 19th, TWO SERMONS will be preached in this Church. Morning service, which commences at 11, by the Rev. THOMAS JACKSON, D.D., Rector of the Parish of Stoke Newington, and Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. Evening service, which commences at half past 6, by the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, D.D., F.S.A., Rector of St. Mary Somerset, Lower Thames-street, Author of the "History of the Church of Christ," &c. This is one of the largest and poorest parishes at the east end of London. Beyond the sum allowed by the insurance office an expenditure of £300 has been incurred for necessary repairs and improvements. Donations are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received by Mr. Sidney Archer, 23, Worship-street, Finsbury, E.C.; and Dr. Hancorn, High-street, Shoreditch, the Churchwardens.

ST. GEORGE's CATHEDRAL, Southwark.—Next Sunday, the 19th inst., being the Feast of the Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin Mary, ROSSINI's STABAT MATER will be SUNG, with full orchestral accompaniment, after the Vespers, which commence at half-past 6 o'clock p.m.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS to the ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The present position of this Society must be made known to the Christian public. The payments to the missions for the present month require to be made at once to the amount of about £1,500; the funds in hand amount only to £300.

It rests with those who value the blessings of the Reformation, and possess the means of helping its advancement, whether the operations of this Society in Ireland shall be suspended, or its usefulness maintained. CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited and confidently looked for, inasmuch as it is evident that the blessing of God prospers the work of the Society in spite of all the difficulties and opposition with which it has to contend. Papers, giving information, will be gladly supplied on application to the Secretary (George Maxwell, Esq.), at the office of the Society, 11, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.—September 10, 1858.

INAUGURATION of the STATUE of Sir ISAAC NEWTON at Grantham, on Tuesday, the 21st September, by the Right Hon. the Lord BROUGHAM. The ceremony will commence at 1 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock there will be a dejeûner at the Exchange-hall. Tickets for the ceremony and dejeûner 6s. 6d. each, or for the ceremony only 2s. 6d., may be secured by enclosing a post-office order or stamps to Messrs. Ridge, or Mr. Bushby, printers, Grantham.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION, 1858.—Leeds Meeting.—The next MEETING of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will commence at Leeds on Wednesday, the 22d, and terminate on Wednesday, 29th September.

Programmes and all information respecting the meeting may be obtained by application to the Local Secretaries, 1, Russell-street, Park-row.
THOMAS HINCKS,
W. S. WARD, } Local Secretaries.
THOMAS WILSON,

THE SCHOLASTIC PROFESSION.—A PUBLIC MEETING of this influential body will be held in the Board Room of the International Handbook, 2, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C., on the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., under distinguished patronage, to take into consideration the best means of remedying the grievances to which assistants and principals have been exposed in the conduct of negotiations, &c.

Communications—where personal attendance is inconvenient—may be addressed to Messrs. A. Nunns and Co., as above, or at their private residence, 1, Yelverton Villas, Twickenham, Middlesex.

HAINAULT FOREST.—Allotment of Commons Act, 1858.—I hereby give notice, that I shall hold a MEETING at the Angel Inn, Ilford, in the county of Essex, on Tuesday, the 12th of October next, at the hour of 11 in the forenoon, for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the persons entitled to common of estovers or fuel assignments in the late Forest of Hainault, and the value of such estovers. All parties interested are requested to forward their claims in writing to me at 3, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, before the day of the Meeting.
N. WETHERELL, Commissioner under the Act.

LONDON DIOCESAN PENITENTIARY, St. Mary Magdalene, Highgate, N.—The Council earnestly SOLICIT AID in support of this Institution. £200 are required to make up the amount necessarily payable within the present month.

Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by R. Twining, Esq., Treasurer, 215, Strand, W.C.; by the Rev. J. Oliver, Warden of St. Mary Magdalene, Highgate, N.; by the Rev. Geo. Nugée, Hon. Clerical Secretary; and by Alfred Trevor Crispin, Esq., Hon. Lay Secretary, at the office, 79, Pall-mall, S.W.

CITY of LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY: founded A.D. 1818.
Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
President—The Right Hon. Earl STANHOPE, F.R.S.
Society's Offices, 8, Old Jewry, Cheapside.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors and Subscribers of this Society will be holden at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 27th of September, at 12 o'clock precisely, to revise the Rules of this Institution; to receive the Report of the Directors and a Statement of the Accounts for the past year; and to Elect Officers for the ensuing year.
ALEXANDER ACHESON, Secretary.
8, Old Jewry, Sept. 15, 1858.

GENTLEWOMEN during illness may, for a small weekly payment, receive the comforts of a HOME, combined with the best medical and surgical treatment, at the establishment, No. 1, Upper Harley-street. This establishment, which was opened in 1850, is patronised by Her Majesty. The Bishop of London is Visitor, and it is managed personally by Mrs. Thomson Hankey, Miss Alexander, Lady Bell, Mrs. Booth, the Viscountess Canning, the Lady Cranworth, and other ladies. All information respecting it may be obtained on written or personal application to the Lady Superintendent. Subscriptions received at the Institution; and by the Treasurer, E. Marjoribanks, jun., Esq., 59, Strand.
W. C. SPRING RICE, Hon. Sec.

WEST END of LONDON and CRYSTAL PALACE RAILWAY.—Trains leave the Pimlico Terminus at the foot of Chelsea New Bridge for the Crystal Palace daily at 9.5 9.30, 10.10, 10.50, 11.20, 11.30, 12.20, 12.35, 1.20, 1.30, 2.20, 2.30, 3.20, 3.45, 4.20, 4.30, 5.35, 6.5. Returning from the Crystal Palace at 1.15, 1.45, 2.12, 2.45, 3.12, 3.45, 4.12, 4.50, 5.10, 5.45, 6.20, 6.30, 7.15, 8.35, 9.5, 10.10.

The City and Iron Steamboat Companies' boats call at the station pier every 10 minutes from all piers on the river.
By order, EDWARD BELLAMY, Sec.
27, Great George-street, Westminster, Sept. 1, 1858.

MARGATE, Ramsgate, and Herne-bay, viâ Thames Haven, by EXPRESS TRAINS on the LONDON, TILBURY, and SOUTHEND RAILWAY, from Fenchurch-street Station, (Sunday excepted).
For Margate and Herne-bay, at 10.37 a.m.
For Margate and Ramsgate, at 12.37 p.m.
Fares—First class, 5s. 6d.; second class, 4s. 6d.; children, 3s. 6d.
Sunday Excursion to Margate, at 9.7 a.m., returning from Margate at 3.30 p.m., at single fare.
London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway.

GRAVESEND for 1s., return tickets 1s. 8d. (no tunnels; by the LONDON, TILBURY, and SOUTHEND RAILWAY, from the Central City Station, Fenchurch-street. Trains at 7.50, 9.37, 10.52 a.m., 12.7, 2.22, 4.15 (express), 4.37, 5.40, 6.40, 8.7, and 9.37 p.m., on week days. On Sundays—8.7, 9.37, 10.40, 11.22 a.m., 2.7, 3.7, 4.22, 6.52, 7.36, 9.22, and 10.7 p.m. Passengers for ships will find this the best route, as the Stations are at the Piers on either side of the river, and watermen always in attendance.

A Steam Packet direct to the far-famed Rosherville Gardens, on the arrival of the 10.52 a.m., 12.7, 2.22, 4.15, and 5.40 p.m. down trains, returning for the 7.25, 8.15, and 9.15 p.m. up trains, on week days, without extra charge.
London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, July 1, 1858.

SCOTTISH NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the next HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway Company will be held within the Company's Offices, Guild-street, Aberdeen, on Friday, the 24th day of September current, at 12 o'clock noon, in terms of the Statute.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 16th current until after the Meeting.
By order, JOHN STIRLING, Chairman.
Aberdeen, Sept. 7, 1858. GEO. REITH, Secretary.

BERLIN, Dresden, Vienna, and Trieste.—The shortest and cheapest route is viâ ROTTERDAM and the DUTCH RHENISH RAILWAY. Through trains daily to Cologne and Germany. For full particulars see Bradshaw's Continental Guide, pages 162 and 163.

ROME and FRASCATI RAILWAY COMPANY.—The HALF-YEAR's INTEREST on the Bonds of this Company, Nos. 1 to 120, due on the 22d of Sept. and 1st of Oct., 1858, will be PAID at the agency of the Banque Génèrale Suisse, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings; or at the succursale of the same Bank, 30, rue Louis le Grand, Paris. By order,
F. FREILIGRATH, Manager of the London Agency of the Banque Génèrale Suisse.

BUFFALO and LAKE HURON RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the English Shareholders will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Friday the 8th of October next. The chair will be taken at 1 o'clock precisely.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SHORT, Sec.
80, Lombard-street, London, Sept. 17, 1858.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's office, Albany, August 23, 1858.—Tenth Semi-Annual Dividend.—The Directors of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings, for the six months which expired on the 31st ult.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in London will receive their dividends on the 20th day of September next, at the Union Bank of London, at the rate, as heretofore, of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY of CANADA.—The Directors are prepared to receive applications for the PERPETUAL STERLING DEBENTURES of this Company, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable in London half-yearly, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, and convertible into the ordinary shares of the Company at any time prior to August 1, 1863, and at the rate of five £20 10s. shares for each £100 bond.

Also for the Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, and redeemable in 1878, but without option of conversion. Interest payable in London half-yearly, on the 1st of April and 1st of October.

Both of these securities are authorized by an Act of the Canadian Legislature, and, in common with the existing bonds of the Company, are a first mortgage lien upon the railway tolls, lands, and other property, and sanctioned by a General Meeting of the Shareholders, held in London on the 7th of April last, for the purpose of raising the funds required to repay the balance of the loan made to the Company by the Provincial Government of Canada.

Application for either of the foregoing securities to be made to the undersigned, by whom any further information will be given.
By order, BRACKSTONE BAKER, Secretary.
126, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, Sept. 13, 1858.

INDIA and CHINA by BRITISH COLUMBIA and CANADA.—The ATLANTIC and PACIFIC JUNCTION RAILWAY and LAND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital £6,000,000, in 240,000 shares of £25 each. A deposit of 2s. 6d. to be paid on application, with a further payment of 2s. 6d. per share on allotment.

The subscribed capital to be secured on land colonized by free emigration, and by labourers brought to the spot at the charge of the Company during the making of the railway.

For the purpose of perfecting, at the earliest possible time, a communication by railway between the Atlantic and Pacific, and the opening of a direct and really overland route with the East, the lines of this Company will, in the first instance, be laid down in connexion with those existing railways in Canada and the United States which tend from the Atlantic seaboard towards the Pacific, so that, by associating with these and extending them, the Company may, in the shortest time, complete the chain from Canada to British Columbia.

A main branch line will be afterwards thrown out, by means of which a complete series of communication will be attained, commencing and ending in the British possessions alone.

Arrangements will be made with the Governments of Great Britain and Canada, and the Hudson's Bay Company, for the concession of 15 miles on each side of the line. This great continuous block of land will be the property of the Company, will be brought into cultivation by free emigrants and labourers, and will be located and leased for the benefit of the shareholders.

Prospectuses, with full particulars, are in preparation; in the meantime all communications may be addressed to
Messrs. TUCKER, GREVILLE, and TUCKER,
Solicitors to the Company, 28, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.

MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.—Railway and Freehold Security Combined.—The GALVESTON, HOUSTON, and HENDERSON RAILROAD COMPANY are now issuing DEBENTURES on the following terms:—

The debentures are for the sum of £20 each.

They are payable "To Bearer," and pass from hand to hand without any form of transfer.

They are secured upon the railroad and the freehold property of the Company, the State having accorded a free grant of 10,240 acres for every mile of railway constructed.

The Company have already selected 500,000 acres of rich land, adapted to the production of all the cereal crops, and to the cultivation of cotton by free labour.

In addition to interest, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, there is attached to each debenture a free share of £8 fully paid up.

The debentures will be paid off, with a bonus of 10 per cent., by annual drawings, in a period of nine years, commencing March 1, 1860, the subscribers retaining the free shares. The capital of the Company will then be represented by free shares, which will become entitled to all the profits of the railway and the proceeds of the remaining lands.

The interest coupons are payable on 1st January and 1st July in each year, in London, Edinburgh, or Paris.

The opening of the second section of the railroad is fixed for the 1st of October next.

COMMITTEE of LONDON AGENCY.
P. P. Blyth, Esq., Director of the London and County Bank.
John Cross, Esq., Director of the South-Eastern Railway Company.
Robert Pulsford, Esq., 6, Upper Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square.
W. G. Thomson, Deputy-Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company.
Fred. Twynam, Esq., Bishopstoke, Hants.
BANKERS.
The London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London.
The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.
The Commercial Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. Price and Brown, stockbrokers, Change-alley; and at the offices of the Company, 196, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London.

SECURE INVESTMENTS.—R. HORLEY and Co., 48, Threadneedle-street. Sworn Stock and Share Brokers, will be happy to forward a monthly revised list of good dividend-paying securities to those who may favour them with their business, and to suggest the safest investments. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th per cent., and in all stocks, railway and mining shares, on the most reasonable terms.

RAMSGATE and MARGATE, by South-Eastern Railway.—CHEAP EXPRESS EXCURSION TRAINS RUN daily; leaving London at 12.30 p.m.; fare (first-class only), 10s., return ticket, 17s. 6d. 3.30 p.m., fare 5s., 7s., 10s. Corresponding trains leave Margate at 11.0 a.m. and 4.45 p.m. at same fares; return tickets, 8s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 17s. 6d.

Reduced fares by the 3.30 a.m. (15s. and 10s., return available by any train, 22s. 6d. and 17s. 6d.), and 9.30 a.m. (fares 10s., 7s., and 5s., return tickets 17s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 8s. 6d.), Down Trains, and by the 7.10 and 8.10 a.m. Up Trains; and also by the 5.30 p.m. Down Train on Saturdays. An Excursion Train, 1st, 2d, and 3d class at 2.30. p.m. on Saturdays, returning on Monday mornings.

CANTERBURY by SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—Further REDUCTION in FARES.—Three express and three ordinary trains daily; also the usual cheap fast trains to Ramsgate and Margate. For particulars see time-book.

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARD's-ON-SEA, in Two Hours, viâ Tunbridge-wells.—A TWO-HOUR EXPRESS TRAIN leaves London-bridge at 4.20 p.m.; and Hastings and St. Leonard's for London at 8.40 a.m.

Cheap Saturday to Monday Tickets per 4.30 and 5.30 p.m. Trains from London-bridge. A Cheap Sunday Excursion.—See Time Tables for particulars.

SEA BATHING at BOULOGNE, Calais, Dover, and Folkestone.—SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The cheap FAMILY TICKETS to the SEA-SIDE are now issued. See Time-Book.

READING GREAT FAIR, on Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1858.—SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—In addition to the ordinary morning trains, at 6.30, 9.30, and 11.30 a.m., a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave London-bridge Station, on the above day, for READING direct, at 9 a.m., arriving at Reading at 11.15 a.m.; returning from Reading to London-bridge, same day, at 8 p.m.

Fares there and back:—Covered carriages, 3s.; second class, 4s.; first class, 5s. 6d. Children under 12 half fares.

Passengers can be booked from Reading to London by the above train, on Tuesday evening, at ordinary single fares.
C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.
London-bridge Terminus, Sept., 1858.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Reading Fair.—On Tuesday, September 21, by the 10.30 a.m train from Paddington, EXCURSION TICKETS will be ISSUED at the following fares—First class, 5s. 6d.; second class, 4s.; third class, 3s. To return the same evening by the train leaving Reading at 7 25 p.m.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Cheap Excursion to the Sea-side.—On Saturday, September 18th, a TRAIN will leave Paddington at 2.30 p.m., for CHIPPENHAM, Trowbridge, Westbury, and Frome. Fares, 12s. and 6s. Yeovil, 14s. and 7s.; Dorchester and Weymouth, 20s. and 10s.; to return on Tuesday, September 21st, from Weymouth at 7 a.m., and intermediate stations as per hand bills.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—EXCURSION to OXFORD, Banbury, Leamington, Warwick, and Birmingham, from Paddington, on Sunday, September 19th, at 7.45 a.m., returning the same night. Fares:—Oxford, 6s. 6d. and 4s.; Banbury, 8s. and 5s.; Leamington and Warwick, 10s. 6d. and 6s.; and Birmingham, 12s. and 7s.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—WINDSOR and BACK for 2s. 6d., from Paddington. Week days at 8.45 and 10.30 a.m.; returning at 6.35 and 8.5 p.m. On Sundays from Paddington at 9 a.m., returning at 7 p.m.

Taplow and Back on Sundays for 2s. 6d., from Paddington at 9 a.m.; returning at 6.57 p.m.

Henley and Back for 3s., from Paddington, at 9 a.m., returning at 8.55 p.m.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS to BRIGHTON and the SOUTH COAST.—EXCURSION TRAINS will run every Sunday from the City and West-end Termini of the BRIGHTON and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY, as under:—

Stations.	Leave London Bridge.	Leave Pimlico	Leave on Return for London Bridge.	Leave on Return for Pimlico	Fares There and Back. C'vrd. Carriages	2d Class.	1st Class.
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.			
Hastings ..	7.45	7.30	6.25	6.25	5s.	7s.	10s.
St. Leonard's ..	7.45	7.30	6.30	6.30	5s.	7s.	10s.
Eastbourne ..	7.45	7.30	6.40	6.40	4s.	6s.	9s.
Newhaven ..	7.45	7.30	6.50	6.50	4s.	6s.	9s.
Lewes	7.45	7.30	7.20	7.20	4s.	6s.	9s.
Portsmouth ..	7.45	7.30	6.10	6.10	5s.	7s.	10s.
Chichester ..	7.45	7.30	6.40	6.40	4s.	6s.	9s.
Bognor (Woodgate Station)	7.45	7.30	6.50	6.50	4s.	6s.	9s.
Worthing ..	7.45	7.30	7.15	7.15	4s.	6s.	9s.
Brighton ..	9. 0	9. 0	7.30	7. 0	3s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	7s. 6d.

The Coast Line trains call at East Croydon at 8.5 a.m.

The 9.0 a.m. train from Pimlico to Brighton calls at New Wandsworth, Balham, Streatham, Crystal Palace, and East Croydon.

Children under 12 years of age half-price.

Tickets not transferable, and only available by the excursion trains and on the date of issue.

A similar Cheap Excursion runs every Monday to Brighton only. The above tickets can be obtained previously, at the office of Company, 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

BRIGHTON and BACK for 3s. 6d., every Sunday and Monday, from the London-bridge Station, at 9.0 a.m., and from the Pimlico Terminus at 9.0 a.m., returning from the Brighton Station to Pimlico at 7.0, p.m., and to London-bridge at 7.30 p.m. No luggage conveyed. Fares 7s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 3s. 6d. The above tickets can be obtained previously, at the offices of the Company, 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

LONDON to PARIS for 20s., daily direct service, (viâ Newhaven and Dieppe, from the London-bridge and Pimlico Termini of the Brighton Railway. First-class, 28s., second class 20s. Passports and visas for Paris to be had of the respective agents at Newhaven.

EIGHT DAYS SEA-BATHING at the ISLE of WIGHT.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS to PORTSMOUTH, Gosport, or Southampton, for the Isle of Wight, by the SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, from Waterloo-bridge Station.

On Monday, Sept. 13th, and daily until Saturday, Sept. 18th, inclusive, first, second, and third class return excursion tickets will be issued at Waterloo-bridge Station by all trains to Southampton, Portsmouth, or Gosport, with liberty to return any day (except the day on which the ticket is issued) within eight days from and including the day of issue, at following fares:—Third class, 10s.; second class, 15s.; first class, 20s.

N.B. These tickets will only be issued to parties taking not fewer than two tickets.

Fast trains leave London daily at 8, 11, 3, and 5 o'clock.

Children under 12 years of age half price. Third class passengers can only travel by trains to which third class carriages are attached. Tickets are not transferable, and may be had at Waterloo-bridge Station, and 53, King William-street, city.

The ordinary weight of luggage allowed.
Waterloo-bridge Station, September, 1858.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.—SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Shortest Sea Passage.—Daily Service.—TICKETS to JERSEY and GUERNSEY, viâ Southampton or Weymouth, are issued at the Waterloo-bridge Station, and 53, King William-street, city. Fares, rail and steam, 21s., or 31s. throughout.

Return tickets, available for one month, 35s., second class; 45s., first class.

Last train from Waterloo-bridge Station at 8.30 p.m. daily, except on Saturdays; on Saturdays the last train is at 5 p.m.

On Tuesdays there is an extra boat, leaving Southampton at 4.15 p.m. for Jersey (last train from London, 1 p.m.); and on Thursday at 6.0 p.m. for Guernsey (last train from London, 3.0 p.m.)—the fares by which are only 11s. 6d., 17s., or 25s. 6d. throughout.

Return tickets, 30s. second class; 37s. 6d. first class.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Reading Fair.—On Tuesday, 21st September, 1858, a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave the Waterloo-bridge Station for READING, as follows:—

Leave		a.m.	Leave		a.m.
Waterloo Station ..	at	8.30	Sunningdale Station ..	at	9.38
Richmond	„	8 55	Ascot	„	9.43
Twickenham	„	9 0	Bracknell	„	9.53
Staines	„	9.10	Wokingham	„	10. 6
Egham	„	9.23	Reading	„	10.18
Virginia Water ..	„	9.28			

Returning from Reading at 7.30 p.m., calling at the above-named Stations.

Fares to Reading and Back, from London:—First class, 5s. 6d.; Second class, 4s.; Covered carriages, 3s.

From all other stations, Single Fares, First, Second, and Third-class, for the double journey.

Passengers can be booked from Reading to London by the above Train, at 7.30 p.m., at ordinary single fares.

Ordinary Trains leave Waterloo-bridge for Reading at 7.55 and 10.50 a.m., 2.40, 4.40, and 6.30 p.m. daily; returning from Reading at 8.15 and 10.40 a.m., and 1.45, 5.45, and 7.45 p.m. By order.
Waterloo-bridge Station, September, 1858.

GREAT NORTHERN and MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, and LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAYS.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS from LONDON to HUDDERSFIELD, Manchester, and Liverpool.

From London, on Saturday, 18th September—	Morn.	Fares. 1st Class.	2d Class.
London, King's-cross .. .. dep.	9.30	—	—
Huddersfield .. .. .. arr.	4.15	20s.	10s.
Manchester .. .. .. „	4.15	20s.	10s.
Liverpool, 12, North John-st. „	7. 0	22s.	11s.

Returning on Wednesday, 22d September, at 8.10 morn. from Liverpool, 10.50 morn. from Manchester, and 11.10 morn. from Huddersfield.

For particulars as regards other stations see bills.
By order, SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.
London, King's-cross Station, Sept. 8, 1858.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—A CHEAP EXCURSION TRAIN will leave London (King's-cross Station), on Saturday, September 18, at 8 a.m., for the undermentioned stations:—

Fares there and back.	First-class.	Covered Carriages.
Stamford and Spalding	10s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Boston, Grantham	12s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Lincoln, Louth, Nottingham, Newark, Retford, Worksop, Sheffield, Doncaster ..	15s. 0d.	7s. 6d.
Knottingley, Wakefield, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Milford Junction ..	17s. 0d.	8s. 6d.
Grimsby	15s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Hull (viâ Grimsby) and York ..	20s. 0d.	10s. 0d.

Returning on Monday, September 20.

Time allowed for refreshments at Peterborough. Tickets not transferable. Passengers will only be allowed to take with them their personal luggage by these trains, under their own charge, and that not exceeding 30 lbs. in weight.

Children, under three years of age, free; above three and under 12, half fares.

Hand-bills, containing full particulars, may be obtained at King's cross, or any of the above Stations, or at the Company's Receiving offices in London. SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.
King's-cross Station, London, September 10, 1858.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—TOURS to the LAKES of KILLARNEY, North Wales, Cork, &c.—TICKETS, available for one month, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston Station, 130s. first and 105s. second class.

Tours to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland.—Tickets to Windermere, available for 28 days. Fares from Euston Station, 70s. first and 50s. second class.

Tours in North Wales.—Tickets, available for 28 days, from the principal stations. Fares from the Euston Station to Rhyl or Abergele, 65s. first and 45s. second class; to Conway, 65s. and 45s.; and to Bangor, Carnarvon, or Holyhead, 70s. and 50s.

Sea-side Trips.—Tickets to the Isle of Man, available for 28 days, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston Station, 70s. first and 50s. second class.

Sea-side Trips.—Tickets to the Lancashire Watering Places—Lytham, Blackpool, Fleetwood, or Southport, available for 28 days, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston Station, 60s. first and 45s. second class.

Sea-side Trips.—Tickets to Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, or Harrogate, available for 28 days, from the principal stations. Fares from Euston Station to Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, or Bridlington, 51s. first and 35s. second class; to Harrogate, 43s. first and 32s. 6d. second class.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—CHEAP EXCURSION from LONDON to HUDDERSFIELD, Manchester, and Liverpool, on Saturday, September 18, returning Wednesday, September 22.

Down Train, Sept. 18.	a.m.	Return Train, Sept. 22.	a.m.
London (Euston Station) dep.	9.30	Batley .. .. dep.	9.30
	p.m.	Dewsbury .. .. „	9.35
Warrington .. .. arr.	3.20	Huddersfield .. .. „	9.55
Liverpool .. .. „	4.15	Marsden .. .. „	10.10
Stockport .. .. „	3.20	Greenfield .. .. „	10.25
Manchester .. .. „	3.40	Staley-bridge .. .. „	10.40
Staley-bridge .. .. „	3.45	Manchester .. .. „	10.45
Greenfield .. .. „	4. 0	Stockport .. .. „	11. 0
Marsden .. .. „	4.15	Liverpool .. .. „	10.35
Huddersfield .. .. „	4 30	Warrington .. .. „	11.15
Dewsbury .. .. „	4.50	London (Euston Station) arr.	
Batley .. .. „	5. 0	about	4.45

Fares for the double journey:—To Liverpool, covered carriages, 11s.; first class, 22s. To Manchester and other stations, covered carriages, 10s.; first class, 20s.

The tickets are not transferable, and are only available by the above trains.

Particulars may be had at any of the Company's offices, or tickets and bills at the office of Mr. Marcus, Crosby-hall-chambers, Bishopsgate-street, city. By order.
Euston Station, Sept. 9, 1858.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—CHEAP EXCURSION from the Euston-square Station, on Monday, Sept. 20, at 10.15 a.m.; returning Saturday, Sept. 25, as per bill. To BIRKENHEAD and BACK, 12s. 6d. and 21s.; Chester, 18s. 6d. and 11s.; Shrewsbury, Wellington, or Stafford, 17s. and 10s.; Bangor, Carnarvon, Conway, Abergele, or Rhyl, 30s. and 15s., at 6.20 a.m. or 10.15 a.m.; Wolverhampton, 13s. and 8s.; Birmingham, 7s. and 12s.; Coventry or Leamington, 6s. and 10s. 6d. Bills and other information can be had at the branch booking offices; or tickets, bills, &c.; of Henry R. Marcus, 22, Crosby-hall-chambers, Bishopsgate-st., E.C.

THE QUEEN in the HIGHLANDS.—Mr. COOK respectfully intimates that, in connexion with his special Scottish tourist trains from the Midland, Great Northern (except London), North-Eastern, and Lancaster and Carlisle districts, on Tuesday next, September 21, he will afford facilities for CHEAP TOURS to all parts of SCOTLAND, and he will personally conduct a tour to Balmoral and other parts of the Northern and Western Highlands. Bookings also on the same day from the Midland Line to the English Lakes, and from the Great Northern Line to Newcastle, &c. Bills to be had at stations; or, in return for stamps, from Thos. Cook, Temperance Hotel, Leicester. Cook's Excursionist, 2d., by post 3d.; Cook's Scottish Tourist, 1s., by post 1s. 1d. Tweedie, 337, Strand, London; railway bookstands; and numerous agents.

LONDON GAS SHARES.—On SALE, to pay 5 per cent., SIXTEEN BLUE PREFERENCE SHARES. Also on hand, a few Red Preference Shares. Address W. S. M., 4, Hercules-passage, Old Broad-street, E.C.

EQUITABLE FIRE OFFICE, Cannon-street.

NEW EQUITABLE LIFE OFFICE, 449, Strand.

Established in 1837.
THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for every description of life assurance, immediate and deferred annuities, endowments, &c. Prospectuses, &c., of 142, Strand, London, W.C. EDMOND S. SYMES, Chairman.

LIFE ASSURANCE on Government Security.—Consols Life Policies, at all times convertible into cash, are issued by the BRITISH, FOREIGN, and COLONIAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, 429, Strand, London. For particulars apply to
THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.
Applications for agencies requested.

WESTERN LIFE OFFICE, 3, Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.—LOANS are granted in connexion with life assurance policies and good personal or real security.

Application for agencies may be addressed to
A. SCRATCHLEY, M.A., Actuary.

Special advantages allowed to agents, which may be ascertained on application to the Actuary.

ENGLISH and IRISH CHURCH and UNIVERSITY ASSURANCE SOCIETY, (with which are united the Engineers', Householders', and Age Assurance Companies,) 345, Strand, London, W.C. Capital £100,000.
W. F. DOBSON, Esq., M.A., Chairman.
Rev. J. E. COX, M.A., Deputy Chairman.
ANTHONY PECK, M.A., Secretary.

Fidelity Guarantee.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE and GUARANTEE COMPANY: established 1838.—This Company grants policies of guarantee for the integrity of managers, secretaries, agents, commercial travellers, clerks, and others in positions of trust, at moderate rates. Every description of life assurance. Chief offices, 11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S.W.; branch office, 63, Moorgate-street, E.C.
HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary and Secretary.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 14, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.—This Society, established in 1844, is one essentially mutual. The affairs are investigated annually, and the surplus profits applied to a reduction of future premiums. The last reduction was 32½ per cent.

Prospectuses may be had of any of the Society's agents, or on application to A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Head Office, 37, Old Jewry, London, E.C.
Chairman—WILLIAM TABOR, Esq.

Policies effected without loss of time, formalities being carried through at the office every day from 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2; medical officer daily at 11. The Board assembles on Thursdays, at half-past 12.

Loans may be obtained in connexion with policies effected with the Company. There has been advanced in this respect upwards of a quarter of a million since July, 1848.

Annual reports, prospectuses, and other forms on application.
EDWIN JAMES FARREN, Actuary and Secretary.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars: established in 1762.—The Equitable is a mutual Society, and the whole of the profits are appropriated to the benefit of the assured.

The aggregate of the bonuses paid on claims in the eight years ending on the 31st December last is upwards of £2,500,000, being more than 100 per cent. on the amount of all those claims.

The capital, on the 31st of December, 1857, £6,800,000.

The income exceeds £430,000 per annum.

The Directors have recently been empowered to advance money on the security of the office value of policies effected with the Society.

A weekly Court of Directors is held every Wednesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive proposals for new assurances; and a short account of the Society may be had on application at the office, where attendance is given daily from 10 to 4 o'clock.
ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C.: established 1824. Branch offices, Edinburgh, Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmund's. Capital Five Millions Sterling.
President—Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart.
DIRECTORS.
James Alexander, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.
George Henry Barnett, Esq.
Chas. Buxton, Esq., M.P.
Sir George Carroll
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
Charles Gibbes, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
James Helme, Esq.
John Irving, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
J. Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild, Bart.
Lionel N. de Rothschild, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
Auditors—George Joachim Goschen, Esq., Andrew Johnston, Esq., George Peabody, Esq.

Life assurances are granted under an extensive variety of forms, and at moderate premiums, the rates for the younger ages being lower than those of many of the older and most respectable offices.

Participation of Profits.—Four-fifths, or 80 per cent., of the declared profits will be divided quinquennially among those entitled to participation.

Non-participating Scales of Premium.—Policies issued at minimum rates without participation in profits.

Life policies are not liable to forfeiture by the lives assured proceeding beyond the prescribed limits without the cognizance of the holders of such policies.

Reduced extra rates for residence out of Europe.

No charge for stamps or medical fees.

Fire assurances, both at home and abroad, are accepted at very moderate premiums.

The assured participate in the fire profits in respect of policies in force for five complete years at each period of division.

Losses by lightning are made good, and the Company are liable for losses by explosion, except when occasioned by gunpowder, or in cases specially provided for in the policy.

Detailed prospectuses will be furnished on application.
FRANCIS A. ENGELBACH, Actuary and Sec.

The receipts for the renewal premiums due at Michaelmas are ready for delivery in town and country.

The Original Society.
GUARANTEE SOCIETY, No. 19, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, London, empowered by special Act of Parliament, 5th Victoria, 1842, for providing Security for the Fidelity of Persons in Situations of Trust where sureties are required, on the payment of a stipulated rate per cent. No charge is made beyond the premium, which is reduced 20 per cent. on the sixth annual payment, an additional 30 per cent. after the 12th, and a further abatement is made of 25 per cent. after the 18th payment, making a deduction of 75 per cent., and thus leaving only one-fourth of the original premium to be paid in future. JAMES MUZIO, Secretary.

THE GENERAL REVERSIONARY and INVESTMENT COMPANY, Office, No. 5, Whitehall, London, S.W. Established 1836. Further empowered by special Act of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 130. Capital £500,000.

The business of this Company consists in the purchase of, or loans upon, reversionary interests, vested or contingent, in landed or funded property, or securities; also life interests in possession, as well as in expectation; and policies of assurance upon lives.

Prospectuses and forms of proposals may be obtained from the Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed.
WM. BARWICK HODGE, Actuary and Secretary.

BRITISH EQUITABLE INVESTMENT COMPANY, 47 and 48, King William-street, E.C.

Loans from £200 to £1,000 granted on freehold and leasehold rities. Quarterly repayments of principal and interest cancel the loa in from one to 10 years. W. S. GOVER, Managing Director.

LOANS, from £10 10s. to £100, ADVANCED, within 20 miles of London, repayable weekly or otherwise at 2½ per cent. for 25 weeks, and 5 per cent. for 50 weeks. Forms, price 2d. by post (three postage stamps to be enclosed).—METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY, 1, Craven-street, Strand; established 1839. Office hours from 10 till 4 o'clock. CHARLES STAUNTON, Cashier.

LOANS WITHOUT INQUIRY FEES.—MONEY LOANS, from £20 to £500, transacted promptly and confidentially by the MUTUAL LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION (incorporated 1850), 14, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, W.C. Proposal forms, with scale of stated charges gratis, or forwarded on receipt of a stamped directed envelope. HENRY ARROW, Secretary.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.—Five per cent. paid on sums received on deposit. Interest half-yearly. Higher interest for long periods.
The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
Offices, 6, Cannon-street west, E.C. G. H. LAW, Manager.

DEPOSIT BANK, Leicester-square.
Current accounts may be opened free of charge.
£5 per cent. allowed on deposits at 21 days' notice.
£6 per cent. when invested for two or more years.

Advances of the larger class, repayable by instalments or otherwise, may be readily obtained by those prepared to offer undoubted security. Established 1847. E. W. SEALE, Manager.

BANK of DEPOSIT (established A.D. 1844), 3, Pall-mall east, London.—Parties desirous of investing money are requested to examine the plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained, with ample security. The interest is payable in January and July.
PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

BANK of VICTORIA, Melbourne, Australia.—The LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK, Lothbury, GRANTS LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS of EXCHANGE at 30 days' sight upon the Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Port Phillip, and upon the branches of that Bank at Geelong, Avoca, Beechworth, Maryborough, Port Albert, Belfast, Ballarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, Raglan, and Warnambool. These letters of credit and bills of exchange can be obtained through the National Provincial Bank at Birmingham, Manchester, and Bristol, and all other banks with which the London and Westminster Bank is in correspondence.
J. W. GILBART, General Manager.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Six per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock.—The Directors are now prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the REMAINDER of this STOCK. The stock when issued to the amount of £250,000, will form a first charge on all the property of the Company. On receipt of applications, letters of allotment will be forwarded, with a form of banker's receipt, and further information may be obtained from the Secretary, at his office in the Palace. By order, G. GROVE, Sec.
Crystal Palace, August, 1858.

THE HABANA CIGAR COMPANY (Limited).—Offices and warehouse, 48, Pall-mall, St. James's, London, S.W.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Rear-Admiral Sir WILLIAM DICKSON, Bart.
The Right Hon. Lord Garvagh
Rear-Admiral Duntze
Colonel T. C. Hammill
Alfred Hanson, Esq.
LOUIS SILBERBERG, Manager and Honorary Director.

The above Company is now supplying the finest cigars of foreign (not European) manufacture, from 21s. to 42s. per lb. (duty paid); also tobaccos, manufactured and imported, of the finest quality, from 6s. to 18s. per lb.

Clubs, messes, and the trade supplied in bond or duty paid.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (Limited)—JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY. Commanding capita £500,000. Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments, or private families, at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. under ordinary prices. Terms cash or reference.
Very fine Epergnay Champagne, worth 72s., price 46s. per doz.
Moet's, Mumm's, and others, 66s.
First growth Clarets, 52s., 56s.
Dinner Clarets, 32s.. 36s.
Sparkling Moselle, 48s. and 56s.
Sherry, fine dinner, 32s. and 36s.
Sherry, finest first growths, 40s., 44s., and 48s.
Ports, old, in wood, 34s. and 36s.
Ports, crusted, very fine old, in bottle, dry, 42s., 48s., and 56s.

N.B. Nearly every club in London supplied, military and naval messes, and 3,000 private families.

For detailed price lists, or free tasting apply at 190, Regent-street.—Manager and Secretary, T. W. STAPLETON, Esq.

ANGLO-PERUVIAN DEBT.—The DIVIDEND on the THREE per CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, becoming due on the 1st of October next, will be PAID by Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons on that or any following day, between the hours of 11 and 2. Lists may be had on application on and after the 23d inst., and the coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
No. 15, Bishopsgate-street within, London, Sept. 13, 1858.

MINE SHARES for SALE, paying from 12 to 20 per cent. in dividends regularly every two and three months; also a few shares in progressive mines, where the chances are great. This description of property frequently advances 500, and sometimes 5,000 per cent. in a few days.—Mr. Lelean, share dealer, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street.

GOVERNMENT of CANADA SIX per CENT. STERLING BONDS.—WM. LANCE, 26, Throgmorton-street, will receive APPLICATIONS for a limited amount of STERLING SIX per CENT. BONDS, of £500 each, issued by the Canada Government under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Act. The half-yearly Interest Coupons are payable at a London banker's, 1st January and 1st July.

CANADA GOVERNMENT SIX per CENT. STERLING (£500) BONDS, secured on the Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada.—These BONDS, which have nearly 18 years to run, will be PAID OFF, at the office of the Receiver-General of the Province, the half-yearly interest coupons being payable on account of the Commercial Bank of Canada at the London Joint-Stock Bank. The terms of sale, &c., may be known on application to Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, stock and share brokers, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.

TO CAPITALISTS, Trustees, and others.—A merchant having obtained valuable information, and the consent of a capitalist to advance £10,000 conditionally on a similar amount being advanced by one or two others, is desirous of NEGOCIATING for this SUM forthwith. The whole could be deposited with bankers in their separate names. It is confidently anticipated the entire sum will be returned with profits more than double the amount, within three months. Apply to B., 32, Sloane-street, W.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The proprietor of peat charcoal works and valuable peat land, now in constant demand, with the convenience of rail and canal direct from the works, is desirous of increasing public consumption of the several articles peat produces, by additional capital, for which there is room for any reasonable amount. Respectable references will be given and required, and liberal arrangements entered into. Apply by letter to C. B., Evans's Hotel, Covent-garden.

PATENT.—To be DISPOSED OF, an INTEREST in a profitable MECHANICAL PATENT. Address W. W., 10, Clayton-place, Kennington-road, S.

TO the CORK-CUTTING TRADE.—To be DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession, a 12-horse power STEAM ENGINE, together with Lease of Premises, especially adapted for the cork-cutting trade, but suitable for any other manufacturing business requiring steam power. The premises are situate in Mason-street, two doors from Bridge-road, Lambeth. Application to be made to Mr. John Mills, 4, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, E.C.

CONTRACT for BIRCH BROOMS.
DEPARTMENT of the STOREKEEPER-GENERAL of the NAVY,
Somerset-place, 14th September, 1858.

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 5th October next, at 2 o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING Her Majesty's Dockyards at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, and Sheerness with BIRCH BROOMS.

Patterns of the brooms and 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 unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorized in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Birch Brooms," and must be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible person, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £200, for the due performance of the contract.

CONTRACT for STOCKINGS for the ROYAL MARINES.
DEPARTMENT of the COMPTROLLER for VICTUALLING,
Somerset-place, 14th September, 1858.

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 Monday, the 27th inst., at half-past 1 o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford all such GRAY WORSTED STOCKINGS for sergeants of the Royal Marines as shall from time to time be demanded under a contract for 12 months certain, and further until the expiration of three months' warning.

A pattern of the stockings may be seen at the Royal Marine-office, New-street, Spring-gardens, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock.

The conditions of the revised contract may be seen at the said office. No tender will be received after half-past 1 o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose, and which may be obtained on application at the said office.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Stockings," and must also be delivered at Somerset-place.

CONTRACT for HONDURAS MAHOGANY TIMBER.
DEPARTMENT of the STOREKEEPER-GENERAL of the NAVY,
Somerset-place, Sept. 11, 1858.

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 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING Her Majesty's Dockyards with 11,250 loads of HONDURAS MAHOGANY TIMBER, to be delivered during the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, according to a distribution, which, with a form of the tender, the conditions of the contract, and a specimen of the timber, 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 unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorized in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Honduras Mahogany Timber," and must be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £5,000 for the due performance of the contract.

CONTRACT for MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER.
DEPARTMENT of the STOREKEEPER-GENERAL of the NAVY,
Somerset-place, Sept. 11, 1858.

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 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING Her Majesty's Dockyards with 7,500 loads of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, to be delivered during the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, according to a distribution which, with a form of the tender, and the conditions of the contract, 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 unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorized in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Moulmein Teak Timber," and must be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £5,000 for the due performance of the contract.

WATERFORD HARBOUR.—The Commissioners for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford desire to receive sealed TENDERS from persons willing to undertake to RAISE MUD, by a steam dredge boat, the party tendering to provide dredge, barges, and all gear, materials, and labour. The mud raised must be landed. Tenders, stating a price per ton, should be addressed to the Commissioners, and marked "Dredge." They will be opened at the Commissioners' Monthly Meeting, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 13th day of October.
JOHN FARRELL, Secretary, Waterford Harbour Commission.
Ballast Office, Waterford, September 13, 1858.

SHEFFIELD WATER-WORKS.—Large Store Reservoir and Conduit.—The Directors of the Sheffield Water-Works are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a large STORE RESERVOIR, together with several weirs, waste water channels, and about 3,770 lineal yards of culvert. Plans, specifications, and conditions may be seen, and further information obtained, on application at the Company's office, Division-street, Sheffield, between the hours of 9 in the morning and 6 in the evening, on and after Monday, the 13th September. Tenders to be delivered at 11 o'clock on Monday, the 28th September; but the Directors will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.—September 9, 1858.

PARISH CONTRACTS.—Camberwell, Surrey.—The Board of Guardians of the parish of Camberwell will meet on Wednesday, the 22d September inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to SUPPLY their Workhouse with FLOUR and MEAT for six months, and Cheesemongery, grocery, mealmen's and oilmen's goods, milk, potatoes, porter, brushes and turnery, boots and shoes, leather and grindery, clothes, linen and woollen drapery, haberdashery, hosiery, and coffins, &c., for 12 months: also for the Supply of about 750 yards of Kentish Rag Stone (unbroken), to be delivered alongside their Wharf, at Addington-square. Forms of tender, containing further particulars, may be obtained on application to the Master of the Workhouse, Havil-street, Camberwell, where samples may be seen.
ALEX. L. IRVINE, Jun., Clerk of the Board.
Vestry-hall, Camberwell, S., 10th September, 1858.

CONTRACTS for PROVISIONS.—The Committee of the Marine Society will receive TENDERS for SUPPLYING their Training Ship, lying off Charlton-pier, Woolwich, for six months from the 1st of October next, with best WHEATEN BREAD at per 4lb., best ship biscuit, Scotch barley, Patna rice, fine meal, Trinidad cocoa nut and moist sugar, at per cwt.; short fore quarters of the best ox beef, at per cwt.; best Glocester cheese, at per cwt.; best salt butter, at per lb.; and best ware potatoes, at per ton. Tenders to be addressed to the Committee of the Marine Society, and delivered, with samples, at the Society's offices, 54½, Bishopsgate-street within, by 11 o'clock on Thursday, September 23, and the persons who tender are requested to attend at half-past 1 o'clock on that day. The provisions to be delivered on board the Society's ship at such time and in such quantities as may be directed, fully equal to the samples, and to the satisfaction of the Committee and the Commanding Officer of the ship. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. T. P. RUST, Sec.
Marine Society's Offices, 54½, Bishopsgate-street within, September, 1858.

PROVISION and CLOTHING CONTRACTS.—South Metropolitan School District.—The Managers will meet at the school, Sutton, Surrey, on Tuesday, the 21st day of September inst., at half-past 1 o'clock precisely, to receive and consider TENDERS for the SUPPLY of FLOUR, Meat, Butter and Cheese, Meal, Grocery Goods, Porter, Oil Goods, Brushes, Brooms, and Turnery, Leather and Grindery, Boots and Shoes, Woollendrapery, Linendrapery, Haberdashery, and Hosiery for six months from the 29th day of September inst. to the 26th day of March next inclusive. Forms of tender, none other than which can be received, may be had, and samples of the goods to be supplied may also be seen at my offices as under, or at the schools at Sutton. Sealed tenders, addressed to the managers of the South Metropolitan School District, and endorsed, "Tender for ——," must be sent to the clerk or the superintendent not later than Monday, the 20th inst., and the person tendering, or some person on his behalf, must be in attendance at Sutton on the day of meeting. Trains leave London-bridge station at a quarter past 12.
By order, JOSEPH BURGESS, Clerk to the Managers.
2, Keene's-row, Walworth, Sept. 6, 1858.

ST. MARY, NEWINGTON, Surrey.—Parish Contracts.—To Flour Factors, Yeast Dealers, Butchers, Cheesemongers, Mealmen, Cowkeepers, Potato Dealers, Grocers, Coal Merchants, Oilmen, Drapers, Hosiers, Leather Dealers, Shoemakers, and Printers.—The Governors and Guardians will meet at the Workhouse, Walworth Villa, Walworth-common, on Tuesday, the 28th day of September inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening precisely, to receive PROPOSALS from persons willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING the said Governors and Guardians with sundry ARTICLES in the above trades, from the 30th day of September inst. to the 25th day of March next, both days inclusive. Tenders, sealed up, must be delivered at the Clerk's offices, 2, Keene's-row, Walworth, before 4 o'clock of the day of Meeting. The contractor, if required, to enter into written contracts and bonds, with two sufficient sureties. For further particulars and forms of tender (none other than which can be received), apply at the Clerk's offices, 2, Keene's-row, Walworth. By order,
September 4, 1858. JOSEPH BURGESS, Clerk.

N.B. The contractor for printing must reside within two miles of the Clerk's offices, Walworth.

PADDINGTON.—Contracts for Supplying the Poor.—The Guardians of the Poor of the parish of Paddington will meet on Friday, the 24th day of September, inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Paddington Workhouse, Harrow-road, to receive TENDERS for supplying the poor, from Michaelmas to Lady-day next, with the following ARTICLES—viz.:—Good ox beef; wether mutton, consisting of whole carcases; bread and flour, salt butter, cheese, grocery, milk, the best Scotch oatmeal, the best split peas, rice, potatoes, porter and table ale, oilmen's goods, candles, clothes, woollendrapery, hosiery, linen, haberdashery, shoes, leather and grindery, coffins and a hearse. All tenders must be signed and sealed, and marked on the outside "Tender for ——," and given according to forms which may be obtained at the workhouse. Tenders must be sent in on or before Friday, the 24th inst., by 10 o'clock, and accompanied as far as possible with specimens or samples of the articles proposed to be supplied. Parties making proposals are expected personally to attend the said meeting of the Board. The Guardians do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. By order of the Board,
CHARLES BROWN, Clerk.
Paddington Workhouse, Sept., 1858.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.—To Dust Contractors, Scavengers, and others.—The Board of Works for the Westminster District hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for CLEANSING and SCAVENGING so much of the Vauxhall-bridge-road and Crescent-road, Millbank, as is situate within and under the jurisdiction of the said Board, and for removing the dirt, silt, slush, or other deposit taken out of the several gully drains, and the pits, pans, and traps thereto belonging, also situate within the said roads, from the 9th day of October next until and including the 29th day of September, 1861. Also for the supply of Water Carts, Horses, Harness, and Men, and all other appliances, except the supply of water, for watering the carriageways of the said roads, from the said 9th day of October next until and including the 1st day of April, 1860. Printed conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained upon application at the offices of the Board, in Millbank-row, Westminster, where a draft of the contract which the contractor will be required to execute may be seen. Sealed tenders to be delivered, endorsed "Tender for Street Cleansing and Watering," at the Board-room of the Workhouse, in Petty France, Westminster, by or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on Friday, the 8th day of October next, at which time and place parties proposing, or some authorized agent, will be required to attend. No tender will be received unless made out on one of the printed forms, and strictly in accordance with the conditions. The Board do not pledge themselves that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.
By order, W. F. JEBB, Clerk to the Board.
Millbank-row, Westminster, Sept. 14, 1858.

STAINES UNION.—Contracts for Provisions, Coals, &c.—All persons desirous of CONTRACTING with the Guardians of this Union, from the 25th day of September inst. to the 25th day of December next, for BREAD, Flour, Meat (meat for the master's table to be tendered separately). And also persons desirous of Contracting with the said Guardians, from the said 25th day of September inst. to the 26th day of March next, for the Supply of Grocery, cheese, butter, beer, Barclay and Perkins's London porter, soap, candles, and other articles of consumption (except milk) for the establishment, and good coals (the party tendering to state the description) are desired to send sealed tenders to the Board Room of the Union Workhouse, on or before Tuesday, the 21st day of September inst., at 10 o'clock. The contractor, or some person authorized by him, must attend the meeting. Securities will be required for the performance of the contracts, and the contract must be signed by the sureties themselves. It is competent for any person to tender for the bread for the whole Union, or for either of the following divisions of the Union:—District 1. The Union-house, and the parishes of Staines, Saleham, and Stanwell District 2. Harmondsworth, Harlington, and Cranford. District 3. Hanworth, Sunbury, Shepperton, and Littleton. District 4. Ashford, Bedfont, and Feltham. All other articles to be supplied at the Workhouse. Particulars may be known on application to the Clerk of the Board, and the tenders must be made on printed forms, which may be had at the Union Workhouse and of the Clerk, and subject to the stipulations therein contained. The lowest tender, or any will not necessarily be accepted.
RANDOLPH HENRY HORNE, Clerk to the Board of Guardians.
Staines, September 7, 1858.

CHRIST's HOSPITAL.—Contracts for Provisions.—The Governors hereby give notice, that a Committee will sit in the Counting-house of Christ's Hospital, London, on Thursday, the 23d day of September, 1858, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon precisely, to receive proposals for the SUPPLY, under separate contracts, of all such quantities of PROVISIONS of the following descriptions as may be required for the use of the said Hospital, in London, and at Hertford, for six months, from the 30th of September, 1858, to the 31st March, 1859, inclusive, viz.:—Butcher's meat, consisting of beef, mutton, pork, veal, and beef suet, at —, and legs and shins of beef at — per stone of 14 lb.; best wheaten bread, well baked, and 24 hours old at the time of delivery, to be made in loaves weighing 30 ounces each for the Hospital in London, at 10 ounces each for the Hospital at Hertford, at — per cwt. of 112 lb.; best Dorset butter, or butter in every respect equal thereto, at — per firkin of 56 lb. weight; and new and unadulterated cow's milk, for 12 months, from the 30th of September, 1858, at — per imperial gallon. The several articles above-mentioned to be of the best qualities of their respective kinds, and to be delivered, free of carriage and all extra charges, at the Hospitals in London and at Hertford, in such quantities, and at such times and hours of the day, as may be directed by the respective Stewards thereof, of whom any further information may be obtained as to the particulars of the contracts. Tenders, which may be made for all or any of the above-mentioned articles, and for either or both Hospitals, must be left (under cover, and endorsed "Tender for Provisions") at the Counting-house aforesaid, on or before Wednesday, the 22d of September inst., and all persons making such tenders are requested to attend the meeting of the Committee on the following day to answer thereto.
Sept. 16, 1858. GEORGE TROLLOPE, Clerk.

N.B. The Governors do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest tender, and parties tendering are requested to be prepared with the names of two respectable sureties for the due performance of the contract, in case the Committee shall require the same.

CONTRACTS for MEAT, Milk, Oatmeal, &c.—St. Giles and Bloomsbury.—The Directors of the Poor of these parishes will meet in Bloomsbury Vestry Room, near the Church, on Tuesday the 21st day of Sept. instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, to CONTRACT for the SUPPLIES of the above ARTICLES, from Michaelmas next. Printed form of tender and particulars may be had at the Vestry Clerk's office, Workhouse, St. Giles. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted. By order of the Directors,
Sept. 3, 1858. T. D. ROBINSON, Vestry Clerk.

CONTRACTS.—St. Martin-in-the-Fields.—The Guardians of the Poor of this parish hereby give notice, that they REQUIRE SUPPLIES of the following GOODS for three, six, nine, or 12 months, from Michaelmas next, viz.:—Flour (best households, No. 1 and cones), butter, cheese, eggs, lard, potatoes, soap, candles, and oilman's goods, corn chandlery, coals, hosiery, linen and woollen drapery, wines, and spirits. Forms of tender may be had upon application at the Parochial office, 44, Castle-street, Leicester-square, where they must be delivered sealed by 4 o'clock on Monday, the 20th day of September inst. The Guardians do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other tender. By order,
WILLIAM BURTON WEST, Clerk to the Board.
September 1, 1858.

TO LIME, Sand, Gravel, and Ballast MERCHANTS.—The Board of Works for the St. Olave District, Southwark, are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of GRAY STONE LIME, and what is known as River Sand, Gravel, and Ballast, in such quantities as may from time to time be required, to be delivered in any part of the district. The prices to be stated at per yard for each article, and one person may tender for the whole or any of the articles. The contract will be from the 29th inst. to the 29th of September, 1859. Payments made quarterly. Tenders in writing to be delivered at the Clerk's office on or before the 20th inst. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Board. ROBERT SLEE, Clerk.
Office, 36, Queen Elizabeth-street, St. John's, Southwark,
September 7, 1858.

TO DUST CONTRACTORS.—Parish of Chelsea.—The Vestry of the Parish of Chelsea will meet at the Board-room, at the Manor House, King's-road, Chelsea, on Tuesday, the 28th day of September instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon precisely, to receive TENDERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for COLLECTING and REMOVING the DUST, Ashes, Filth, and Rubbish, from the houses, and other places, in the said parish, during the period commencing the 30th day of September, 1858, and ending the 29th day of September, 1859. Parties tendering must appear personally on the day the tenders are opened, and one-fourth of the sum offered is to be paid on the acceptance of the tender. The costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to the preparation and completion of the contract to be paid by the contractor upon the execution of the same. Sealed tenders, signed by the proposed contractor, with the names and description of two sufficient sureties for the performance of this contract, are to be left at this office, on or before Monday, the 27th inst. No tender will be received or accepted unless made on one of the printed forms, to be obtained at this office. The Vestry do not bind themselves to accept any tender. By order, CHARLES LAHEE, Vestry Clerk.
Offices of the Vestry, Manor House, 111, King's-road,
Chelsea, September, 1858.

PARISH of ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE.—To Millers and Mealmen, Butchers, Cheesemongers, Cornchandlers, Grocers, Milkmen, Potato Dealers, Oilmen and Tallow-chandlers, Colourmen, and Coffinmakers.—Such persons as are willing to CONTRACT with the Governors and Directors of the Poor of the said Parish for SUPPLYING the two Workhouses, for six months from the 29th day of September, 1858, to the 25th day of March, 1859, may deliver in their sealed proposals at the Board room, in Mount-street, on or before 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the 22d September, 1858. Persons tendering must be in attendance at that time, and all tenders must be made upon, and strictly in accordance with, the printed forms of tender, which may be obtained on application to the Master of the Workhouse, in Mount-street, as well as any further particulars.
By order, T. B. CHAPPELL, Clerk.

PARISH of ST. GEORGE, Hanover-square.—To Undertakers, Funeral Job-Masters, and others.—The Governors and Directors of the Poor of this parish will meet at the Board Room, Mount-street, on Wednesday, the 22d day of September, 1858, at 10 o'clock precisely, to RECEIVE TENDERS for the CONVEYANCE of DECEASED POOR, from the two workhouses, situate at Mount-street and Little Chelsea, to the New Parochial Burial-ground, at Hanwell, Middlesex, on such days and at such times in each week as required by the Master of the Workhouse. The hearse must be sufficient for the conveyance of four bodies each time, together with a mourning coach for such persons (not exceeding four) as may be desirous of following as mourners, who must be brought back to the west end of Oxford-street. The contractor will have to pay the tolls and other expenses (if any), the Board providing the necessary attendants at the ground to remove the coffins from the hearse to the graves. The contract to be for one year from the 29th day of September, 1858. Persons tendering must send in their tenders, sealed and indorsed, on or before the time mentioned, and must be in attendance at the meeting of the Board, on Wednesday, the 22d day of September, at 10 o'clock. Printed forms of tender and further particulars may be obtained by applying to the Master of Mount-street Workhouse.
By order of the Board. T. B. CHAPPELL, Clerk.

RYE UNION.—Schoolmaster Wanted.—A single man, or widower without encumbrance, is REQUIRED to fill the office of SCHOOLMASTER in the Workhouse of this union, situate at Rye-hill. He must be qualified to be entitled to a certificate of probation, according to the regulations of the Committee of Council on Education. He will be required to superintend the schoolboys on their going to, at, and returning from Divine Service at the church, in Rye, and to attend with the boys at such service, and at all times at the workhouse to superintend the schoolboys. The salary of the officer to be at the rate of £35 per annum (subject, however, to the certificate to be issued from time to time by the Commissioners on Education), with double rations from the workhouse stores and furnished apartments in the workhouse. Applications, in the handwriting of the party, addressed "To the Guardians," free of postage, stating his age, and last or present occupation, with testimonials of character and competency, must be received by me by the 25th of September inst., which will be considered at the meeting of the Guardians on the 27th of September inst., but candidates are not required to attend such meeting.
By order of the Board, H. E. PAINE, Clerk.
Rye, Sept. 13, 1858.

ST. GEORGE the MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Committee of the Vestry of the above parish will meet on Tuesday, the 21st September inst., at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Vestry-hall, No. 37, Bridge-house-place, Newington-causeway, for the purpose of receiving TENDERS for LETTING, on a yearly tenancy, from Michaelmas next, TWO FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSES, situate and being Nos. 5 and 6, on the north side of Mint-street, in Southwark, and now in the occupation of Mr. Bryant. Such tenders to be sent to the Vestry Clerk, as above, at or before 4 o'clock on the said 21st of September inst. No tender will be accepted except upon the express understanding that the said premises shall not be used for the purpose of a common lodging-house; and the Committee does not pledge itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order, FREDK. TRITTON, Vestry Clerk.
37, Bridge-house-place, Newington-causeway.

SWANSEA HARBOUR TRUST.—The Swansea Harbour Trustees are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS, on mortgages, issued under the powers of the Swansea Harbour Act, 1837.

Term, five or seven years; interest £5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, at Messrs. Jones Loyd and Co.'s, bankers, London.

The present surplus income arising from the harbour rates and dues is upwards of £6,000 per annum.

Applications to be made to the undersigned, of whom further particulars may be obtained. LEWIS THOMAS, Clerk.
Harbour Offices, Swansea.

MERSEY DOCKS ESTATE.—Loans of Money.—The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board hereby give notice, that they are willing to receive LOANS of MONEY on the security of their 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 warrants for the whole term, payable half-yearly, at the bankers of the Board in Liverpool, or their correspondents in London, are issued with each bond. All offers to be addressed to George J. Jefferson, Esq. Treasurer, Dock office, Liverpool.
By order of the Board, DANIEL MASON, Sec.
Dock-office, Liverpool, August 5, 1858.

CAREW's ESTATE ACT, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Trustees of the said Act are open to receive TENDERS from parties desiring to become the PURCHASERS, by Private Contract, of the whole or any part of the BEDDINGTON and WALTON ESTATES, in the county of Surrey, vested in the said Trustees for the purposes of the said Act. All applications must be addressed under cover to John Greenwood, Esq., of 7, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, Esq., or to William Augustus Ford, of 43, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Esq., the solicitors of Charles Hallewell Hallgwell Carew, Esq., and the Trustees of the said Act.

MONEY to LEND.—Mr. PROUDFOOT, of No. 24, John-street, Bedford-row, solicitor, has several clients who are desirous of ADVANCING MONEY in sums of £50 and upwards upon any kind of security.

MONEY.—£50 is REQUIRED, on LOAN, for one month, on security bearing the strictest inquiry, and a sum of £10 will be given to cover the expenses of inquiry and interest. Address Mr. Rutter, Mr. Welland's, 63, Fetter-lane, city, E.C.

MONEY ADVANCED on mortgage of freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property, reversions to money in the funds, and otherwise, life interests under wills or settlements, legacies, annuities, and other approved securities. Apply to H. W. Young, Esq., solicitor, 10, Gray's-inn-square. W.C.

MONEY ADVANCED, on deposit of plate, watches, jewels, &c. In sums above £10, by special agreement as to rate of interest, &c.—Mr. J. A. RUSSELL, pawnbroker, &c., 37, Fore-street, city. A gentleman's first-class Gold Watch, by Frodsham, for Sale, a bargain.

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS ready to be ADVANCED, in sums of £100 and upwards, on mortgage. Apply to Messrs. Watson and Sons, solicitors, 12, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

PHEASANT SHOOTING.—A gentleman is desirous of RENTING some PHEASANT SHOOTING for October and November, or he would be happy to make an arrangement with some one for the privilege of killing the game only, a brace or two at a time is all that would be required. Address in reply to A.B.C., Lancet office, Strand.

TO ANGLERS.—CHAS. FARLOW, 191, Strand, manufacturer of superior FISHING RODS and TACKLE, at moderate prices. Catalogues gratis.

THE IRON MILLINER.—To Drapers, Milliners, and Lacemen.—You are invited to come and see the IRON MILLINER at work, at 106, Cheapside.—Messrs. HAMMOND and SMITH.

A Powerful BONE-MILL for SALE, with double sets of rolls, driving gear, riddle, hopper, and sieves, all portable, made regardless of expense. May be seen at Smith's machinery warehouse, corner of New and Old Kent-road.

TWO FIRST-CLASS LOCOMOTIVES for SALE built by Messrs. Stephenson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, at whose works they (Nos. 1,094 and 1,095), may be seen. Quite new. Apply to W.C., No. 40, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

THE NEW GOLD-FIELDS.—GOLD-WASHING MACHINES, as used at the diggings in Australia and California, also every description of tool and implements for emigrants, may be obtained of W. DRAY and Co., Swan-lane, Upper Thames-street, near London-bridge.

FRONTS of HOUSES.—BELL's PATENT LIQUID CEMENT, established beyond question for permanency, beauty, and economy, destroying green vegetation. May be applied by any ordinary workman. Casks 1, 2, and 3 cwt., at 8s., 15s., and 21s.—G. Bell and Co., 2, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, E.C.

TENTS.—The Government bell-shaped TENTS are well adapted for temporary quarters in the hop gardens or for pic-nic parties, &c. They may be had in perfect repair, with poles, pegs, lines, mallets, &c., complete, at 42s. each, of the undersigned.—W. H. CURTIS, St. George's-wharf, 81, Wapping-wall, E.

SECOND-HAND OAK FURNITURE.—Having taken an elegant dining room and library suite of Elizabethan oak furniture from a customer, ALFRED GREEN is now offering the same, a great bargain, at his upholstery and general furnishing warehouse, 25, Baker-street, W.

REMOVALS undertaken, by time or contract, in covered vans, with experienced men. Mats and cases sent free. Particulars at the Bedford Pantechnicon, 194, Tottenham-court-road. N.B. Furniture warehoused.

FINSBURY PANTECHNICON, City-road, opposite the Artillery Ground, exclusively for warehousing furniture and valuable property of all kinds: M. MATTHEWS, Proprietor. The arrangements at this establishment will be found very superior, and charges exceedingly moderate. Estimates free for removal and warehousing including use of packages, mats, and wrappers.

TO FAMILIES CHANGING RESIDENCE.—Store Warehouses, Baker-street Bazaar.—FURNITURE, Pictures, and all moveable Property WAREHOUSED in store rooms built for fire-proof, well ventilated and warmed. Separate lock-up rooms may be engaged. A prospectus of terms upon application, or a person sent to give estimates for rent, costs of packing, and removal in covered vans. Apply to the storekeeper, Baker-street Bazaar.

TO CHYMISTS, Druggists, and Surgeons.—HENRY A. MORTON, licensed valuer, medical fitter, labeller, writer on glass, &c., 122, Euston-road, St. Pancras, N.W., begs to inform the profession that he FITS UP SHOPS or SURGERIES complete, in town or country, cheaper than any other house. Plans, estimates, and experienced workmen sent to any part. A handsome shop may be fitted with every requisite for £70, a complete surgery for £12.

BOXING GLOVES, fencing foils, masks, gauntlets, slippers, and waistcoats, broadsword helmet masks, buffalo and basket hilts, sticks, &c.; also sword sticks and stunners. N.B. Only the best German foil blades kept. Mr. Cheek respectfully offers the best stock in London. Catalogues gratis. Professors supplied.—132 C, Oxford-street, W.

STUART and SMITH's PATENT GILL AIR WARMER has been selected for warming St. George's Church, Doncaster, and is in operation in churches, public buildings, private residences, and business premises throughout the kingdom. Information may be obtained at the works, Roscoe-place, Sheffield; or of their agent, Mr. B. Barber, 20, John-street, Adelphi, London.

PURE WATER.—The Last Improvement.—Dr. Reid says, "LIPSCOMBE and Co.'s SELF-CLEANSING CHARCOAL FILTER answers most admirably; it is greatly superior to any other filter—one should be used in every house in the kingdom." These patent filters can only be had of Lipscombe and Co., manufacturers to the Queen, Temple-bar, London. Sent safely into the country. Prospectus free.

TAKE notice that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between us, the undersigned, carrying on the business of artificial manure, and patent cattle-feed dealers, at Silver-street, in Leicester, was, on the 6th day of September instant, DISSOLVED by mutual consent. The said business will in future be carried on by the undersigned James Black, at 37, Granby-street, Leicester, upon his sole credit and account.—Dated this 11th day of September, 1858.

JOSHUA SHENTON.
JAMES BLACK.

Witness, Richd. Gamble, clerk to Mr. F. J. Hawker, solicitor, Leicester.

NICHOLAS BIENVENU, deceased.—All persons having any CLAIMS upon the ESTATE of the late NICHOLAS BIENVENU, of Southampton, grocer, deceased, are hereby required to send the particulars thereof to Mr. William Brooks, accountant, 2, High-street, Southampton, within 14 days from this date.—Dated the 14th of September, 1858.—By order of the Administrator and Trustees.

THE late SURGEON ARTHUR CHARLES WEBSTER, 10th Hussars.—All persons having CLAIMS upon, or being indebted to, the ESTATE of the late SURGEON ARTHUR CHARLES WEBSTER, 10th Hussars, are requested forthwith to send the same to Mr. George Brown, 11, Princes-street, Hanover-square, W.

JOHN GIRVAN, Esq., late of No. 97, Wood-street, Cheapside, London, and of Berkeley Lodge, Clapham-park, deceased.—All persons having any CLAIM against his ESTATE are requested to send the same forthwith to Mr. Thomas Henry Smith, 1, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, solicitor to the Executors.—Dated 15th September, 1858.

NOTICE.—All persons having any CLAIM or DEMAND upon the ESTATE of Mr. GEORGE HULL, of Rugby, draper, deceased, are requested (by order of his executors) to send forthwith particulars thereof to me, in order that they may be examined, and if found correct discharged; and all persons who stand indebted to the estate are hereby desired to pay the amount of their respective debts to me without delay.

G. G. DAINTY, Solicitor to the Executors.

Rugby, August 23, 1858.

THIS is to give notice, that by an indenture, bearing date the 27th day of August, 1858, WILLIAM TAYLOR, of the borough of Newport, in the county of Monmouth, shipowner and merchant, hath CONVEYED and ASSIGNED all his ESTATE and EFFECTS whatsoever, to Edmund Elmes Beckingham, of Newport aforesaid, bank manager, and David Price, of the same place, agent, as trustees, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of him the said William Taylor; and that the said indenture was duly executed by the said William Taylor and David Price on the said 27th day of August, and by the said Edmund Elmes Beckingham, on the 6th day of September, 1858; and the due execution of which indenture, by the said William Taylor, David Price, and Edmund Elmes Beckingham, was witnessed by John Cathcart, of Newport, in the county of Monmouth, solicitor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HANNAH MORRISON, of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, ironmonger, did, by indenture of assignment, dated the 11th day of September instant, ASSIGN all her ESTATE and EFFECTS, unto Robert Straughan, of Alnwick aforesaid, butcher, and John Watson Bowey, of the same place, foundryman, in trust for the equal benefit of the creditors of the said Hannah Morrison; the execution of such indenture being attested by William Forster, of Alnwick aforesaid, solicitor; that the said indenture now lies at the offices of the said William Forster, in Alnwick aforesaid, for execution by the creditors, and that such of them as shall neglect or refuse to execute the same within three calendar months from the date thereof, will be excluded from all benefit to arise therefrom, and they are hereby requested to send statements of their accounts to the said William Forster without delay. And that all persons indebted to the said Hannah Morrison are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts, at the offices of the said William Forster forthwith.—Alnwick, 13th September, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, by an indenture dated the 26th day of August, 1858, made between Lewis Bingley, of No. 99, Dean-street, Soho-square, in the county of Middlesex, currier and leather cutter, of the first part, and Robert Robinson, of No. 15, Kilburn Priory, Edgeware-road, in the said county, Esq., trustee for himself and the rest of the creditors of the said Lewis Bingley parties thereto, of the second part, and the several other persons whose names and seals were thereunto subscribed and set, being respectively creditors of the said Lewis Bingley, of the third part, the said LEWIS BINGLEY ASSIGNED all and every the STOCK in TRADE, Goods, Debts, and all other the Personal Estate and Effects whatsoever and wheresoever of him the said Lewis Bingley, (except as therein is excepted,) unto the said Trustee, his executors, administrators, and assigns upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Lewis Bingley; and that such indenture was executed by the said Lewis Bingley and Robert Robinson on the day of the date thereof, in the presence of, and such respective executions are attested by, Frederick Duncombe, of No. 18, Devereux-court, Temple, in the city of London, solicitor, and by Charles Allen, of No. 17, Carlisle-street, Soho, in the county of Middlesex, solicitor.—Dated this 14th day of September, 1858.

PRINCE of WALES' HOTEL, 10, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London; established upwards of 50 years. All the rooms light, clean, and airy. Beds and breakfast, 3s. 6d.; dinners, 2s. 6d. and upwards. A French cook. Night porter. Good fires kept.

WHITE HART HOTEL, Reigate.—Families desirous of visiting one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in Surrey, are respectfully invited to the above hotel—which is within an hour by rail of London. Terms by the week if required.

ISLE of WIGHT.—KING's HEAD HOTEL, Sandown Bay, is better situate than any other in the island, being close to the water, in the centre of that beautiful bay, where comfort and economy are studied. Bed and breakfast 2s. 6d., dinners 2s., teas 1s.—J. EVANS, Proprietor.

TALBOT HOTEL, Richmond, Surrey, under new management. The charges are modified to meet the requirements of the age. Families and gentlemen boarded by the week. Gentlemen using the coffee room, with bed and breakfast, one guinea per week.

BRIGHTON.—The SUSSEX HOTEL, Cliftonville, will be found highly respectable, quiet, and comfortable. The charges strictly moderate. An omnibus calls at the hotel in connexion with every train. Superior stabling and coach-houses.—H. JONES, proprietor.

NELSON's PORTLAND HOTEL, Great Portland-street, W., within a few yards of Regent-street and Oxford-street.—Drawing room and bed room, en suite, 7s.; sitting rooms, 3s.; bed rooms, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d.; plain dinners, 2s. 6d. Attendance 1s. per day. Tariffs forwarded on application. Not any charge for lights at this hotel.

PARK HOTEL, 10 and 11, Park-place, St. James's-street, S.W.—Season being over, handsome suite of apartments two guineas per week. This hotel is central, quiet, and replete with every comfort, and has the advantage of a private entrance to the Green-park.

THE OATLANDS PARK HOTEL, near Weybridge 17 miles from London. Trains at all hours to the Walton Station. The billiard room will be completed this week, and the tariff, upon the reduced scale, may be had upon application at the Company's offices, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

HEALTHY RESIDENCE.—The ROYAL CRYSTAL PALACE FAMILY HOTEL, Norwood, adjoining the Crystal Palace. Ladies and gentlemen visiting the Palace will find this hotel, from its position, a most commodious and convenient residence. Families boarded by the week if preferred. Proprietor, THOMAS MASTERS, confectioner, &c., 188, Regent-street.

SEA BATHING.—Douglas, Isle of Man.—Rail and steam-packet, viâ Liverpool, in 11 hours.—The CASTLE MONA HOTEL and FAMILY BOARDING-HOUSE, formerly a ducal residence, on the margin of the beautiful and picturesque bay of Douglas. Description, tariff, &c., sent on receipt of address and two stamps. See advertisement in Bradshaw, page 239.

PARIS.—GRAND HOTEL des CAPUCINES, 37, Boulevard des Capucines, near the Madeline.—To travellers visiting Paris.—Magnificent hotel, in the finest part of the capital, entirely newly fitted up with every comfort usually found in England. Splendid apartments, with balcony on the Boulevard, at from 8s. to £2; bed rooms, 2s. 6d.; excellent dinner, 3s. 6d.

MARGATE, Kent.—The DUKE's HEAD HOTEL and ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB HOUSE is most beautifully situate at the junction of the pier and jetty, commanding the most extensive sea and land views. This celebrated establishment is now replete with every comfort for families and gentlemen. Charges moderate. Wines of the best vintages.—A. CHILES, proprietor.

THE EXETER-HALL HOTEL, happily placed in the centre of the West Strand, contiguous to the park of St. James's, the Palace of the Sovereign, the theatres, and the nearest first-class hotel to the South-Western Railway, is one of the most compact hotels in the metropolis. Breakfasts, 1s. 6d.; dinner, 2s.; bed rooms, 2s.; drawing room, including wax lights, with bed room en suite, 7s.; attendance, 1s. A night porter. A coffee room for ladies and families.

SANDOWN BAY, Isle of Wight.—SANDOWN HOTEL, (THOMAS HALE, Proprietor,) delightfully situate, on the beach, with extensive sea views. Excellent accommodation for families and gentlemen. Charges moderate, which can be ascertained on application. Hot and cold baths. Best sea bathing on the island. Steam packets from Southampton and Portsmouth to Ryde, and coaches to the hotel several times daily: distance six miles.

DRAPER's PRIVATE HOTEL, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.—All the advantages and enjoyments of a family mansion are to be found at this commodious establishment; at the same time the scale of charges is fixed, and on very moderate terms. The arrangements are under the immediate direction of the Proprietress, Mrs. Draper, who has spared no expense, with a view to the comfort of families and gentlemen who may honour the establishment with their patronage.

THE favourite spot to sojourn and visit is the HOTEL, Caterham, Surrey. Sporting and shooting on small preserve, free to customers. Parties are respectfully invited to see this beautiful spot, where are delightful walks and views, and excellent accommodation, at very moderate charges. Wedding and other dinners, &c. Only 17 miles from London, and close to the railway station on the Brighton and South-Eastern Line, viâ Caterham Junction.

THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL, though first in London, is no higher in charges (out of season) than any ordinary establishment, viz:—In the single department, luxurious chambers, including the use of spacious saloons, at one guinea per week; and in the family department, numerous small and large suites of apartments, elegantly furnished, at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 guineas per week (according to size and situation). All European languages spoken. Proprietors, Messrs. COX HUGHES and Co.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, Leamington Spa.—Mrs. HUGHES, in retiring from the Clarendon Hotel, Leamington, begs to thank the nobility, clergy, and gentry for the kind and extensive support with which she has been honoured for a series of years. Mrs. Hughes also solicits a continuance of their kind patronage on behalf of her successors, the Misses Hood, late of the North Western Hotel, Morecambe Bay, who, she can confidently state, will conduct the establishment with the utmost attention and liberality.—Leamington, August, 1858.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.—HOTEL d'ANGLETERRE.—"This old-established and first-rate house deservedly recommended."—See Bradshaw's Continental Guide. "Recommended. Newly furnished."—Galignani. "Recommended. Charges moderate."—Murray's Guide through France. M. ZACHARIE, proprietor. Families and gentlemen boarded by the week. A sitting room, with the use of a piano, at the disposal of boarders. English and French newspapers daily. The carriage of the establishment (gratis) always in attendance on the arrival of the trains and boats.

BRIGHTON.—First-class Hotel, Marine-parade.—The ROYAL CRESCENT HOTEL is now ready for occupation, and contains a magnificent coffee-room, several suites of rooms, each dressing room of which has a self-supplying warm bath, also numerous sitting rooms and bed rooms finished in the best style, a handsome billiard room, extensive wine vaults, &c. This hotel has been fitted with the greatest care and judgment, possessing every capability for an extensive business. Full particulars, with terms, &c., may be obtained of Mr. Wilkinson, auctioneer and estate agent, 168, North-street, Brighton.

HOTEL des ILES d'OR, Hyères (Var).—Mr. BRUN, the proprietor of this establishment (one of the finest in Europe), is noted for the urbanity of his manners and attention to his guests; his charges also are moderate. Baths, a glazed promenade gallery, carriages, English and French newspapers. Hyères, built beneath a hill sheltering it from the north, and in full view of the Mediterranean, enjoys a still milder and healthier climate than Nice. The Protestant chapel and post-office are near this hotel. Mr. Brun also offers 12 comfortably Furnished Houses, with gardens, contiguous to his establishment.

THE BEST DINNERS in London are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from 2 o'clock till half-past 8.

TO ANGLERS.—Gentlemen fishing in the waters of the Coln, between Uxbridge and Iver, may find excellent accommodation at the GENERAL ELLIOTT HOTEL, Uxbridge Moor, within 10 minutes' walk of the railway station. A well-supplied larder, superior wines and spirits, good beds, and moderate charges.

DEACON's COFFEEHOUSE and READING ROOMS, 3, Walbrook, Mansion-house, city, E.C.—WM. HOWELL, Proprietor and Advertising Agent for all the London, Provincial, Scotch, Irish, Welch, American, Cape, Australian, New Zealand, and East and West India Papers; agent for Galignani's Messenger. N.B. A List of Heirs to Next of Kin, &c.

CLEAR the TRACK: a new Toy—the American Railway Engine and Steamboat, so arranged with machinery that by winding like a clock they will run on the pavement or floor. By their rapid motions they are very amusing to children, and cannot be broken by carelessness or hard usage. Prices—steamboats, 10s. 6d. and 7s. 6d., according to size; engines, 7s. 6d. and 6s. Sent to all parts of the country on receipt of post-office order, by J. MORLEY, American warehouse, 528, New Oxford street. Agents—W. Payne and Son, Holborn, London; M. Renwick, 63, Bold-street, and L. F. Hansbury, Church-street, Liverpool.

ARCHERY SEASON, 1858.—G. JACOBS, manufacturer, 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.—A complete equipment for a lady, 36s.; for a gentleman, 40s., comprising the following well-seasoned articles:—Lancewood bow, 12 polished pine arrows, belt, armguard, glove, tassel, grease-box, quiver, hand-book of archery, and packing cases. Great advantages are offered to ladies, gentlemen, archery societies, &c., by selecting from his large and well-assorted stock. Ladies' self-lance and two-piece bows, at 10s., 12s., 15s., and 20s.; ditto, gentlemen's, 16s., 18s., 20s., and 25s., any strength. A fine collection of foreign and English yew bows, from 30s., ladies'; 50s., gentlemen's. Youths' and young ladies' complete equipments, at 10s., 15s., 20s., and 30s. The Hand-book of Archery, by G. Jacobs, sent for 12 postage stamps. Printed lists on application.

THE BUILDER, a Weekly Illustrated Architectural Journal, price 4d.—1, York-street, Covent-garden.

THE BUILDING NEWS, Illustrated, weekly, price 4d.—20, Old Boswell-court, Strand, W.C.

THE CARDINAL and THE TIMES.—Read the WEEKLY REGISTER of Saturday, Sept. 18, the recognized organ of the Catholic body. Price 5d. Office, 3, Brydges-street, Strand.

THE MUTINY in the BENGAL ARMY. By CHAS. W. KINLOCH, Esq., late Resident Judge, at Allahabad. Publishers, London, Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Smith and Elder, Torquay, Cockreen.

THE COMMON LAW DIGEST of the WEEKLY REPORTER will be published on Saturday next, Sept. 18. Price 2s. 6d. Part 2, containing the Chancery Digest, will be ready in a few days. Office, 59, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

THE HALIFAX PUBLICATIONS are the cheapest BOOKS in the world, and the best adapted for presents. Ask for the Halifax cheap edition. Just ready, Life and Exploits of Robin Hood, 1s. Milner and Sowerby, Halifax, Yorkshire.

REV. H. MELVILL's SERMONS at St. Paul's, with others, 5s. "The Golden Lectures," by Rev. D. Moore, 6s. By Rev. H. Melvill, 7 vols., 6s. each. Expository Readings from same, 2 vols., 14s.; 50 by J. C. Philpot, 7s.; by Rev. J. West, 5s.; Paris Exhibition Sermons, 6s.; 96 by Congregational Ministers, 10s. 6d.; 56 by Wesleyan Ministers, 7s.—James Paul, 1, Chapter-house-ct., St. Paul's.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS.—The CRITIC of Sept. 4, No. 426, contains a beautifully executed Portrait of Mr. Charles Dickens, printed on toned paper, after a photograph by Herbert Watkins, accompanied by a fac-simile of his autograph and a biographical sketch. The same number contains a review of all his readings. Price 4d. A stamped copy sent for five stamps. Office, 29, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

THE ANCIENT CHURCH in DOVER CASTLE.—The BUILDER of this day (Friday) contains Illustrations and particulars of the Ancient Church in Dover Castle—Fine Views of Ancient Domestic Architecture at Cluny—Architects and Street Architecture—Barracks in India—Fall of Tunnel, Finchley-road—The Ancient Embankment of the Thames—Spitalfields.—1, York-street, Covent-garden, and all newsvendors.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is published every Saturday, and is forwarded by post to between 2,000 and 3,000 members of the British Medical Association in all parts of the United Kingdom. Advertisements, accompanied by stamps or a post-office order, or by a respectable reference, are received up to the Thursday afternoon preceding publication. Post-office orders to be made payable to the publisher, Thomas John Honeyman, 37, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.; from whom the terms for advertising may be learned.

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BOARD and RESIDENCE and PRIVATE APARTMENTS. Airy, quiet, and central.—H. W., 30, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

BOARD, &c., 14, Bedford-place, Russell-square. Foreigners, visitors, and families will meet with superior accommodation on moderate terms.

BOARD, &c., with the social comforts of a good home, and select society. Terms from 25s. per week. Bed and bath room en suite.—13 and 14, Arundel-street, Strand. The conduct of this establishment has been resumed by Mr. and Miss Williams.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Ladies and gentlemen are received in a well-furnished house, situate in one of the largest squares in South Belgravia. Terms moderate. References required. Address W. S., Webb's, 2, Lupus-street, Belgrave-road, S.W.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 23, Argyll street, Regent-street.—A married couple or two single ladies or gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family, where only five are received. Terms from two to three guineas per week.

BOARD and RESIDENCE REQUIRED, for a young gentleman engaged in the city, in a private family, in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly. Address, stating terms, &c., to C. P., care of Mr. Shand, bookseller, 41, Dundas-street, Edinburgh.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 26, Montpelier-square, Knightsbridge, within three minutes' walk of Hyde-park. Ladies and gentlemen will find this establishment most liberally conducted; the number limited, and the society select. Terms moderate.

BOARD REQUIRED, for an elderly lady, in a cheerful situation, near town. Kensington or Brompton preferred, in the house of some kind respectable person (not boarding-house). Address, with terms, which must be moderate, to A. B., Read's library, Elm-terrace, Brompton.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A lady, residing in Woburn-place, has a VACANCY for a lady and gentleman or two friends. The house is large and handsomely furnished, and the comforts of home are offered. Address A., 39, Woburn-place, Russell-square, W.C.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—In the house of a medical man, situate in a square, there is a VACANCY for a MARRIED COUPLE, or two brothers using a double-bedded room who may require a comfortable permanent home. Address to Delta, Mr. Mould's, 5, Store-street, Bedford-square, W.C.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED, for a widow lady, in St. John's-wood, in a private family, where there are no children. Terms must be moderate. An airy bed room indispensable. Address A. M., post-office, Queen's-terrace, St. John's-wood, N.W.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 57, Gordon-square.—Families and visitors of the highest respectability can be accommodated in an elegantly furnished home. For terms apply at the house; if by letter, address A. B., 57, Gordon-square, W.C. References required.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—An officer's daughter REQUIRES a comfortable HOME in a private family in London—a separate bed room and use of piano indispensable. Terms from £25 to £30 per annum. References exchanged. Address A. B. C., care of Mr. Fabian, musicseller, Upper Baker-street, Regent's-park, N.W.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A family of high respectability and Christian principles, residing near Regent's-park, would be happy to receive one or two gentlemen of serious habits, occupied during the day, to join their family circle. Terms, partial board and residence, 18s. to one guinea per week. Address to Delta, Saunders', stationer, North-place, Hampstead-road, N.W.

BOARD and RESIDENCE REQUIRED, in a respectable family, by a well-educated middle-aged lady, of limited income, on terms of mutual advantage, as a small compensation only can be offered. Nothing menial will be submitted to. A separate bed room, which the advertiser can partly furnish, is indispensable. The northern suburb of London preferred. Address to A. B., 7 A, Woodland-terrace, Stoke Newington-road, N.

BOARD and RESIDENCE REQUIRED, by a lady, in a respectable private Christian family. A genteel farm house would not be objected to within an easy distance of a church and railway station. A large bed room indispensable. If comfortable would wish to be permanent. Terms £40 per annum. Full particulars must be specified. Highly respectable references given and required. Address L. Y., Trewman's Exeter Flying Post, Exeter.

BRIGHTON.—A lady, about visiting this town for a few weeks, accompanied by two or three friends, intends taking a house, and wishes to meet with a LADY or GENTLEMAN willing to JOIN her party. Terms 2 guineas per week, board and residence. Address to F. G., Mr. Salter's, 45, Upper Baker-street, N.W.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.—BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mr. and Madame de POILLY MONTEUUIS's, 13, rue Tant Pest Tant Paie, by day or by week, on reasonable terms.

A LADY wishes to meet with another lady who would JOIN her in HOUSEKEEPING. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address R. S., Porchester library, 9, Alfred-terrace, Queen's-road, Bayswater, W.

STRAND.—BOARD, or Partial Board and Residence, in a quiet, central locality, convenient both for business and amusement. References given and required.—4, Palsgrave-place; entrance 222, Strand. Terms moderate.

ST. LEONARD's-ON-SEA.—BOARD and RESIDENCE for a lady, gentleman, or married couple, in a private family receiving only four inmates, and facing the sea. Address to M. P. P., post-office, St. Leonard's, Sussex.

PARTIAL BOARD is OFFERED in the house of a widow lady, at 12s. a week; or entire board equally moderate. Omnibuses every 10 minutes. Address D. L., Mrs. Heald's library, 2, Lansdowne-place, Fulham-road.

A LADY, desirous of living in London, would be glad to hear of a private family, in good society, who would receive her as a member of their family circle, on liberal terms. Near the parks would be preferred. Address F. L. G., Mr. Kendrick's, bookseller, 4, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, E.C.

TO LADIES of LIMITED INCOME.—A French married lady, residing in London, OFFERS BOARD and LODGING to a lady as Companion, for £24 a year. It is necessary she should speak a little French. The highest references given and required. Apply, between the hours of 11 and 2, at 6, River-terrace north, City-road, Islington.

TO LADIES with a LIMITED INCOME.—A lady, without family, whose husband is absent all day, is desirous of meeting with a respectable PERSON, to live with her as a friend, contributing towards the expenses of a plain comfortable home. A married couple not objected to. Address Alpha, post-office, Kingston, Surrey, S.W.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN REQUIRES a FURNISHED BED ROOM and PARTIAL BOARD, in a quiet family, where he would be treated as one of themselves, at about 20 minutes' walk from the Bank. Terms should be moderate, as it is probable his stay would be permanent.—J. C. L. B. (housekeeper), 147, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

HOME for a GENTLEWOMAN.—£1,000.—A married couple (no family), very respectably connected, and living in a prettily situate detached house, in a most desirable locality, OFFER, for the use of the above sum, a HOME replete with every comfort and convenience. The most unexceptionable references and security will be given. Address, in the first instance, to M. M. R., post-office, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a private family.—A lady, the widow of a barrister, residing in an excellent house, in a favourite part of Brighton, RECEIVES a few LADIES to join her family circle. A most desirable opportunity for ladies requiring a permanent home. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address H. B., Messrs. H. and C. Treacher's, booksellers, publishers, and stationers, 1, North-street, and 44, East-street, Brighton.

A LADY addresses herself to those who have children and friends suffering from mental and nervous affections. A private HOME, where they will receive great kindness and attention. The principal of the establishment being in town for a short time, will be happy to have an interview with any one desirous of placing their friends under care. Address H. W., Mr. Goddard's, 54, Great Portland-street, W.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Sudbrook-park, Richmond, Surrey. The treatment is safe for infancy and age, and is absolutely agreeable. Thousands of sufferers have been cured when all other curative means had failed. Terms, 2½ guineas; farm, 1½ guinea.—J. ELLIS, M.D.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, 9, Crescent, Windsor.—The easy access to this establishment from London, its proximity to the park, the advantage of boating exercise associated with pure water, bracing air, and dry soil, render Windsor the most eligible spot in England for the practice of hydropathy. Resident physician, Dr. Lockhart: consulting physician, Dr. Griffiths Jones. Terms two to three guineas. Town establishment, 43, Woburn-place.

EPILEPSY.—To arrest epileptic affections and promote recovery generally requires a more efficient and comprehensive treatment than is practicable in the parental homes; a desirable RESIDENCE for such invalids is afforded by the advertiser, satisfactory particulars of which would be furnished to any friend or medical adviser of an epileptic sufferer. Address to F. S., Bluck's, stationer, Hampstead.

APARTMENTS, Furnished—consisting of a bed room and sitting room, for a gentleman, with attendance.—42, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, three doors east of Mudie's library.

APARTMENTS, unfurnished—second floor and kitchen, with attendance if required, near Great Western. Address E. L., Walker's, circulating library, Paddington-green, W.

APARTMENTS to be LET, newly and beautifully Furnished, consisting of a drawing-room floor, with extra bed room if required. Use of a first-class piano and library of 800 vols. Apply at 20, Canonbury-square, Islington, N.

APARTMENTS, Furnished, with attendance, within a few minutes' walk of Somerset-house and the Temple, admirably suited for a medical student or a young man occupied during the day. Terms moderate. Inquire of Mr. Burfield, chymist, 180, Strand.

APARTMENTS, handsomely Furnished, consisting of drawing rooms and bed rooms, in the vicinity of Hyde-park, to be LET, for a permanency or otherwise. Terms moderate. Apply to H., 44, Cambridge-street, Hyde-park-square, W.

APARTMENTS, thoroughly Furnished, in a gentleman's house, near Piccadilly. Spacious front drawing room, bed room, bath and dressing room, and extra bed rooms. No other lodgers.—X. Y., 224, Piccadilly.

APARTMENTS REQUIRED, for a permanency, in the neighbourhood of Westbourne-terrace or Bayswater—a front bed room, furnished or unfurnished, with use of sitting room for breakfast. Address, with terms, to A. B., 26, Buckingham-street, W.C.

APARTMENTS to be LET, comfortably Furnished, for a single gentleman, or two occupying the same rooms, in a quiet house, near Camberwell-green. Terms for two from 10s. per week. References exchanged. Inquire of Mr. Schneider, baker, High-street, Camberwell, S.

APARTMENTS to be LET.—A SITTING ROOM and one or two BED ROOMS to be LET, very healthfully situate and strictly select, suitable for a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, where French is spoken if required. Address M. M., 3, Richmond-villas, Westbourne grove, W.

APARTMENTS—a neatly furnished drawing room and bed room en suite, in a quiet house, agreeably situate. Satisfactory references given and required. Terms moderate. Address T. T. A., St. John's Villa, 89, Albert-street, Mornington-crescent, N.W.

APARTMENTS to be LET—a well furnished first floor, rooms 17 by 14, handsomely fitted with gas lustres, plate, linen, good attendance, and every convenience. Situation open, pleasant, and healthy, and not overlooked. 2½ miles from the Bank, and near the Bow Railway Station. Omnibuses pass the house. Private family, with no other lodger. Terms, including everything, very moderate; if for a gentleman out during the day, say 15s. per week. Apply at 7, Rodney terrace west, Bow-road.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—The advertiser, who is engaged in business all day, wishes to find at the west-end of London (Bayswater or Notting-hill preferred), APARTMENTS, in a quiet house, for himself and his little boy, aged four years, with all necessary attendance. It is preferred to make arrangement to include board, and also that the locality should be near to a line of omnibuses passing down Oxford-street. Answers, to contain real address and terms (which to be accepted must be moderate), to be sent to B. X., 435 Oxford-street, W.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, Torrington-square—a drawing room and bed room adjoining, with additional bed room if required. Apply to E. S., 11, Gower-street north, W.C.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to be LET, for the autumn and winter months, upon reasonable terms, situate on the Holmwood, three miles from Dorking. Stabling, &c., if required. Address A. Z., Flint-hill post-office, Dorking.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED, by a gentleman and his wife—a sitting and bed room, with attendance—in the city, or within 10 minutes' walk of Gracechurch-street. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, to J. S. H., care of the housekeeper, 52, Gracechurch-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—A lady and gentleman require a SITTING ROOM and TWO BED ROOMS, for about six months, near a station about 12 miles from the city, with or without plate and linen. Attendance not required. State lowest terms and particulars, to A. N., Mr. Blight's, 168, Fenchurch-street, city, E.C.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, between Cavendish-square and Portland-place.—Several SUITES of newly and elegantly FURNISHED APARTMENTS, consisting of drawing, dining, and sitting rooms, with bed rooms en suite, to be LET, either together or separately. For cards apply to M. P., Mr. Sapsford's, baker, 20 Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, W.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS to be LET, at 30 Clipstone-street, Fitzroy-square—two drawing rooms, three bed rooms, and kitchen, with other conveniences. There are no children or other lodgers. Within 10 minutes' walk of Oxford-street. Children objectionable. Terms moderate.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS to be LET, in the Camden-road, consisting of drawing room, two bed rooms, and kitchen, within ten minutes' walk of Regent's park. Omnibuses to the city every seven minutes. No children or other lodgers. Inquire at 17, Brecknock-place, Camden-road.

UNFURNISHED, an excellent FIRST FLOOR and KITCHEN, situate three minutes' walk eastward of the Foundling Hospital, 15 or 20 minutes' from the city. Rent £24. Address J. F., 4, Granville-place, Granville-square.

BAKER-STREET.—To be LET, unfurnished, the UPPER PART and KITCHENS of a HOUSE in the best part of Baker-street. Apply to the hall porter, at the Baker-street Bazaar.

COUNTRY APARTMENTS.—To be LET, a large DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, with or without attendance. Good grounds at the back. Terms moderate. For particulars address N. N., post-office, Hoddesdon.

ISLE of WIGHT.—Superior APARTMENTS to be LET, well Furnished, at a delightful cottage residence, standing in large ornamental grounds, with farm attached, or one or two gentlemen taken as boarders.—S. T., post-office, Shanklin.

BED ROOMS and COMMON ROOM for bachelors, from 10s. a week, close to Portland-place. Breakfasts and dinners à la carte, from 1s. and 2s. References required. Particulars of Clubbist, care of Mrs. Markes, news agent, 76, Great Portland street.

STRAND.—One or two gentlemen (friends) can have the accommodation of a BED ROOM, the use of an elegant sitting room, piano, good library, and breakfast with the family, near the Temple, for 10s. 6d. per week. For cards address Mr. Reynolds, baker, 167, Strand.

FARNHAM-ROYAL.—PART of a gentleman's RESIDENCE to be LET, Furnished—coach-house and stabling. Good shooting can be obtained in the neighbourhood, and five packs of hounds meet near during the season. For particulars address H. M., post-office, Slough.

TO be LET, unfurnished, in one of the finest square of Notting-hill, a FIRST FLOOR—drawing, dining room, and three or four bed rooms, all of them in a superior condition. Terms moderate. No other lodgers. Apply to Mr. Churchill, stationer, Grove-terrace, Notting-hill, W.

THE UPPER PART of a HOUSE WANTED, unfurnished, containing two sitting rooms, three bed rooms, and kitchen, over a shop, in the neighbourhood of Holborn, Oxford-street, or the Strand. Rent not to exceed £35 or £40 per annum. Address J. C. H., Mr. George Osborne's, 15, Sherborne-lane, E.C.

SUPERIOR LODGINGS for GENTLEMEN, at 29, Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road, from 5s. to 7s. per week. Residents in and visitors to London are invited to inspect this establishment, where they may meet with every comfort of a home.—T. G. SHELTON, proprietor.

BLANDFORD-SQUARE.—Very eligible APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished, with water laid on, suitable for single persons or small families, in the house of a private family. Locality extremely healthy, cheerful, and convenient for omnibuses. References of the highest order. Address A. M., Mr. Salter's, stationer, 45, Upper Baker-street.

CHAMBERS WANTED—office and residence; three rooms, with attendance, for a professional gentleman and his wife. Address, with particulars, to S. E., 13, Belitha terrace, Barnsbury, N.

TO be LET, a SET of CHAMBERS, well Furnished, pleasantly situate, overlooking the garden in one of the minor inns of court, and containing two sitting rooms, bed room (with full-length bath and water laid on), and every convenience, kitchen, and servants' room. A servant on the premises. Terms £1 per week. The tenant will have to arrange with the servants for attendance. Apply to A. B., at Mr. Duncombe's, law stationer, Lincoln's-inn New-square.

OFFICES to be LET, near the Bank.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, consisting of seven rooms, to be LET, either together or separately, at very moderate terms. They are well lighted, and have private entrance in Great Helen's. Apply at 36, Bishopsgate within.

CITY OFFICES, Bank.—To be LET, at very moderate rents, light modern OFFICES; also spacious vaulted Cellarage; at the newly-built chambers, 1, Angel-court. Apply to the housekeeper.

CITY OFFICES, on the ground floor, near the Mansion-house.—To be LET, TWO large light ROOMS, approached from a spacious hall. Rent £38 per annum. Apply on the premises, 3, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.

CITY OFFICES, opposite the Royal Exchange, furnished or unfurnished, consisting of two rooms on the third floor. Rent, unfurnished, £32 per annum, or £40 furnished. Staircase spacious. Gas laid on. Apply to the housekeeper, 7, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill.

COTTAGE WANTED, within 12 miles of London, near a station on the Great Northern Line, not exceeding £30 a year rent. No objection to purchase furniture. Address T. S., care of Mr. Groom, stationer, 2, Eversholt-street, N.W.

MANUFACTURING PREMISES WANTED, in Whitechapel or neighbourhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Crutchedfriars (with cellarage preferred). Address, stating rent, size, and when vacant, to A. B., 38, Crutchedfriars, E.C.

STABLING.—WANTED, a YARD to contain about 20 horses, and standing for 12 carriages, within a half a mile of Day and Martin's, Holborn. Apply by letter, stating particulars to Mr. Osborn, harness maker, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

HOUSE PROPERTY WANTED. The purchase, if suitable, can be completed immediately. Address, with full particulars, to A. Z., Messrs. Boughey and Savory's, Little Tower-street, E. C.

TO HOUSE AGENTS and others.—WANTED, a COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with garden, on a gravelly soil, within eight miles of the west end of London. Rent not to exceed £45 per annum. Address M., 1, Cheltenham-terrace, Chelsea, S.W.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a draper, having from £1,000 to £1,500 capital, a genuine DRAPERY BUSINESS, situate in a market town. A plain trade required—woollen goods and ready-made clothes not objected to. For particulars apply to Messrs. Edwards and Smith, 19, Great Carter lane, Doctors'-commons, E.C.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS.—WANTED, a PLACE, with or without house, fully exposed to light on every side, on the lines of Oxford-street, Regent-street, and Piccadilly, parks included, to erect a glass house photographic establishment, 60 feet by 25 feet. Apply to G. R., 54 Euston-road, N.W.

TO LANDLORDS and others.—WANTED, about Michaelmas next, a six-roomed HOUSE, situate within four miles of the Post office, upon a gravelly soil, and good drainage, with garden preferred. Rent moderate. Address, with particulars, to B. A., post-office, 231, Blackfriars-road, S.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, part of which may be let off, WANTED, by a respectable and careful tenant. No children. References given and required. A good and eligible situation indispensable. Address A. B., 3, Holles-street, W.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, for a gentleman's family, from November 10th, for four months certain. Must contain three or four good bed rooms, besides servants'. Rent from 4 to 4½ guineas a week. Tyburnia and Pimlico objected to. Address all particulars to J. R., care of Messrs. Rogers and Dear, auctioneers, 23 and 24, St. George's-place, Hyde-park corner, S.W.

COTTAGE.—WANTED, to PURCHASE, in the neighbourhood of Kentish-town, a thoroughly well-built COTTAGE, comprising six or seven good sized rooms. Must have at least from 50 to 60 feet of garden ground. Full particulars by letter only, to be addressed to J. Miller, Albion Cottage, 13, Clarence-road, Kentish-town.

STEAM POWER and MACHINE ROOM WANTED, in London.—A gentleman REQUIRES, on the ground floor, TWO ROOMS, connected. The one must be 20 feet by 40 feet, and 10 or 12 feet high in the clear: the second room 12 feet by 14 feet, and 20 feet high in the clear. The steam power required to drive the machinery will be 10 to 12 horse power. Parties having such accommodation to offer can send particulars of situation and terms, post paid, to Mr. Vaughan Prance, solicitor, 37, New Bridge-st., Blackfriars, E.C.

EXCHANGE.—Health.—A gentleman, wishing to reside in town, near the east end or the suburbs, for 12 months, and not desirous of leaving his house (furnished) untenanted, in order to keep it well aired, would TREAT with any gentleman of respectability (whose family might require change of air) for an EXCHANGE of DWELLINGS. The house is situate on a hill, dry soil, contains 11 rooms, five bed rooms, &c., two dressing rooms; two-stall stable, large lawn, kitchen garden, &c., beautifully situate, near the church and village, 30 miles from London, seven from nearest railway. Or it would be Let, on moderate terms, to a respectable party. Direct to A. B., post-office, Chesham, Bucks.

TO HOUSE AGENTS.—WANTED, in either the parishes of Spitalfields, Hoxton, or Bethnal-green, a moderate-sized DWELLING-HOUSE, with a good-sized Factory attached, suitable for a manufacturer of fancy trimmings. Address, with full particulars, to A. B., 43, Noble-street, city, E.C.

MESSRS. ROGERS and DEAR, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, of Nos. 23 and 24, St. George's-place, Hyde-park-corner, respectfully call the attention of the nobility and gentry to the facilities afforded by their offices for LETTING and SELLING HOUSE PROPERTY in the neighbourhood of Belgravia. Established 1812.

MR. EDWARD HUNT begs to inform his friends and the public generally that his ESTATE AGENCY OFFICES are REMOVED to No. 50, King William-street, city, where he has also Opened an Upholstery and Carpet Establishment, to which he invites the attention of his numerous patrons and friends.

HOUSES, furnished and unfurnished.—Mr. EDWARD HUNT's printed REGISTER for September, contains all the principal HOUSES to be LET at Sydenham, Forest-hill, Norwood, Anerley, Streatham, Penge, Blackheath, Lee and in all parts of Kent, Surrey, and the adjoining counties, may now be had, post free, on receipt of one stamp.—Auction, house and estate agency offices, 50, King William-street, city, and at Sydenham.

ESTATES and COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—Messrs. GREEN, STANSBY, and GREEN, estate agents and auctioneers, 28, Old Bond-street, have numerous applications daily from gentlemen seeking to rent or purchase the above. Particulars of estates for sale, and of mansions, villas, sportings, &c., to be let, are received by Messrs. Green, Stansby, and Green, free of charge, and no charge is made without a sale or letting is effected through their agency.

TO be LET, STABLING for 40 horses, large lofts, house and premises, either together or separately. Apply at 23, Wharf, Harrow-road, Paddington.

TO be LET, No. 12, KENSINGTON-SQUARE, containing 13 rooms, and garden. Rent £55 per annum. Apply to T. Tolhurst, 18, Charles-street, Kensington; or on the premises.

TO be LET, in a thriving market-town in Kent, a large and commodious inn. Coming-in about £500 to £600. Apply to Mr. J. Apps, jun., auctioneer, &c., Goudhurst, Kent.

TO be LET, several very convenient HOUSES, from seven to 10 rooms each, situate in the healthiest part of Holloway. Omnibuses pass the door every 10 minutes. Rent £28 to £40. Inquire of Mr. Grimsdell, Eaglet Tavern, Seven Sisters'-road, Holloway.

TO be LET, in perfect repair, in a cheerful and healthy situation, a genteel eight-roomed HOUSE. Omnibuses to the city every five minutes, and within a five minutes' walk, fare 4d. Rent £30 per annum for three years. Apply at 18, Vassall-road, Brixton.

TO be LET, first-rate BUSINESS PREMISES, in one of the great city thoroughfares, consisting of an excellent 14-roomed house, with front warehouse 54 ft. by 18, and counting-house attached. The ground floor and basement may be had separately if required. Apply at 16, Skinner-street, Snowhill.

TO be LET, a gentlemanly RESIDENCE, situate in Queen's-terrace, near the Broadway, Hammersmith, consisting of nine rooms, with portico and verandah, side entrance, and gas. The situation most healthy and convenient. Rent £38. Apply to W. L., Bradmore House.

TO be LET, CARNFORTH LODGE, near the Church, Hammersmith, consisting of 10 rooms, with three-stall stable, double coach-house, and servant's room; an acre of garden, with conservatory; and billiard room. Rent £80. Apply to W. L., Bradmore-house.

TO be LET on LEASE, a semi-detached VILLA, a quarter of a mile from the Carshalton Railway Station, 10 miles from London, very pleasantly and healthily situate; contains dining, drawing, breakfast, and housekeeper's rooms, eight bed rooms, and every domestic convenience, and in excellent repair. Apply to Mr. Juggins, 1, Manor-road, Carshalton; or to Messrs. Glasier and Son, auctioneers, 41, Charing-cross.

TO LACEMEN, Milliners, and Fancy Drapers.—To be DISPOSED OF, in the most fashionable, aristocratic, and improving thoroughfare at the west end of London, a first-class LACE and EMBROIDERY BUSINESS, doing a remunerative trade. The premises are commanding. The millinery or fancy drapery trades might be added to the present business with great advantage. A capital of £1,000 to £2,000 may be used advantageously. Apply to Messrs. Edwards and Smith, 19, Great Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons.

TO BRUSHMAKERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, a good established MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, in one of the most flourishing streets in a city, where there is no other manufacturer in the town to oppose him. The premises are commodious and well adapted for the above business. The proprietor's bad state of health is the sole reason of his disposing of the above. Possession may be had immediately. Apply by letter (when every information will be given) to John Wing, brushmaker, 118, High-street, Winchester, Hants.

TO MANUFACTURERS and others.—Extensive PREMISES to be LET on LEASE, suitable for timber merchants, builders, engineers, or any large business requiring space, situate within 10 minutes' walk of the General Post-office. They comprise an area of about 14,000 square feet, and contain a private dwelling-house, spacious sheds and lofts, veneer rooms, sawpits, stages for piling deals, &c., coach-house and stable, and a large open yard, and are in substantial repair. For further particulars and cards to view apply to Messrs. Ellis and Son, auctioneers, &c., 36, Fenchurch-street, city, E.C.

TO TALLOW CHANDLERS, Grocers, Provision Merchants, and persons seeking a genuine business.—Messrs. Humphreys and Robinson are instructed by the Administrator of the late Mr. Benjamin Lance to DISPOSE OF the valuable LEASE, Goodwill, and possession of that well-known BUSINESS so successfully carried on for 50 years by him on the premises, Church-street, Greenwich. The auctioneers have every confidence in bringing this trade to the notice of the public, as Mr. Lance's connexion is of so long standing, the premises are so well situated, and the license to make candles in Greenwich is, by Act of Parliament, allowed to only two houses; and this being one the business in the hands of an enterprising man must ensure success. For further particulars and cards to view apply to Messrs. Bristow, solicitors, Bexley-place; or at the auctioneer's offices, 14, London-street, Greenwich.

TO GROCERS and CHEESEMONGERS.—To be LET, a superior SHOP and HOUSE, in the above line.—18, Elizabeth-place, Ball's-pond-road, Islington.

TO DENTISTS, Orthopœdists, Bandagists, &c.—To be LET, a PART of a SURGEON and CHYMIST's SHOP, in the Borough. Apply to F. M., 27, Albert-terrace, London-road, S.

TO LACEMEN and SEWED MUSLIN MANUFACTURERS.—WAREHOUSES, in Wood-street, Cheapside, particularly eligible for this trade, to be LET, by Mr. Debenham, 80, Cheapside. (2 325 B.)

TO CHYMISTS.—A RETAIL and PRESCRIBING BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, in a populous suburb of the metropolis. Apply by letter to Civis, care of Mr. Curtis, 4½, Union-street, Borough, S.E.

TO CHYMISTS.—Cardiff.—For DISPOSAL, a DRUG BUSINESS, at the Bute Docks, most eligibly situate. A first-rate opportunity for a purchaser with £500. Apply to Medicus, post office, Cardiff.

TO DRAPERS.—A small ready-money BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, about 20 miles from London, close to a railway station. No stock to be taken. Rent £21; fixtures £30. Apply to Morley and Powell, 11, Friday-street, E.C.

TO BUTCHERS.—A capital BUSINESS, a few miles north, doing one carcase and seven small things per week, and of continual increase, is for instant SALE. The premises are roomy, well situate, and very low rented.—Messrs. Bath, 4, Walbrook.

TO DRAPERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, a CONCERN, in a commanding and improving position in a western suburb; has been established six years by the present proprietor. Returns £1,500. Rent low; 16 years' unexpired lease. Address A. Z., 105, Fleet-street, city, E.C.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY to be SOLD, a clear income of £64 per annum, well secured for £500; unexpired term 33 years. Apply to H. A. Morton, medical and general shop fitter, writer on glass, &c., 122, Euston-road, St. Pancras.

TO TAILORS, Outfitters, and Drapers.—To be DISPOSED OF, an old-established BUSINESS in the above line, within 20 miles of London. The shop is well fitted up, with double front, in the best part of the town, and near the market-house. Annual profit exceeding £400. Apply personally to Mr. W. S. Wheeler, cloth factor, 4, Ludgate-street.

TO PRINTERS, Stationers, and others.—In Kent.—Mr. Page is instructed to SELL a most desirable BOOKSELLING, Stationery, and Printing BUSINESS, situate in a flourishing town, within one hour's ride of London. The returns are excellent, and may be entered upon without premium at an outlay of £950. Apply to Mr. Page, auctioneer and valuer, 8, Coleman-street.

TO CHYMISTS or MEDICAL STUDENTS.—For DISPOSAL, a sound and very improving BUSINESS, many years established, and making good returns, capable of considerable increase, especially by a gentleman competent to prescribe, or extract teeth. Excellent opportunity for a gentleman about to qualify. Well situate at Pimlico. £250 required. Apply to Messrs. Lockwood, Lockwood, and Symes, 1, Burwood-place, Edgeware-road, W.

TO SURVEYORS and others.—Commission one year's rent.—The advertiser has about seven acres of land, within seven miles of London-bridge, particularly eligible for the erection of manufacturing premises of any description, and would advance part of the cost if required, and give the above commission to any person who could INTRODUCE a TENANT for all or part of the land. For further particulars apply to Mr. D. Heath, Broadway, Tooting, S.

TO BREWERS, Publicans, Dining Room Proprietors, and others.—To be SOLD or LET, those handsome newly built corner PREMISES, close to the Circus, Oxford-street, the finest situation at the west end of the metropolis for any first-class profession or business, the situation most commanding, and worthy the attention of capitalists. Apply to Mr. Green, 8, Edwards-street, Portman-square.

BARNES, Surrey.—To be LET, unfurnished, a beautiful detached gentlemanly HOUSE, in pretty grounds and gardens, consisting of drawing and dining rooms, detached billiard or ball rooms, nine bed chambers, stables, poultry yard. £110 a year.—Mr. Alfred Cox, estate agent, 64, New Bond-street. (Fo. 477.)

BRIGHTON, Brunswick-terrace.—One of the best HOUSES to be SOLD, unfurnished; fixtures and furniture by appraisement; coach-house, ample stabling. May be seen during next 10 days. Apply by letter only to Alpha, at Major's, baker, Western-road, Hove, Brighton.

BRIXTON.—Immediate Possession.—Several highly respectable HOUSES to be LET, containing eight to 12 rooms, with fore-courts, large gardens, and every domestic convenience, in excellent repair, very healthy. Rents from £25 to £50.—J. Holliday, house agent, Loughborough-road, Brixton.

UPPER HOLLOWAY.—To be LET, a convenient HOUSE, in a cheerful situation, near St. John's church, comprising eight rooms and wash-house. It is in excellent repair, and will be let to a respectable tenant for £25 per annum. Inquire on the premises, 2, Rupert-road; or of Mr. Paine, 10, Hornsey-row, Islington.

REGENT's-PARK.—To be LET, with immediate possession, within five minutes' walk of the Zoological Gardens, an unfurnished HOUSE, containing five bed rooms, dining and drawing rooms, and kitchen offices. For further particulars apply to James Coyte, Esq., solicitor, 21, Lincoln's-inn fields.

CAMDEN-TOWN, Hampstead-road.—To be LET, HOUSE and spacious SHOP, fitted up with plate-glass front, fixtures, &c., suitable for a milliner's or any other business. Present occupier leaving through illness. For particulars apply to A. B., 62, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

TAVISTOCK-PLACE, Tavistock-square.—To be SOLD, for 450 guineas, £16 10s. per annum ground rent, lease about 60 years, a capital 10-roomed HOUSE, in good repair. Apply to Messrs. Rogers and Dear, auctioneers and estate agents, 23 and 24, St. George's-place, Hyde-park-corner.

DORCHESTER-TERRACE.—To be SOLD, a detached RESIDENCE, with large garden, lawn, coach-house, and stable (three stalls), and excellent private accommodation—fit for a first-rate family, at a low ground rent; with plenty of room to build another large villa. Apply to Mr. Towers, auctioneer, 1, Bishop's-road, Bayswater.

PIMLICO.—To be LET, Furnished, for six weeks or longer if required; four good-sized rooms, consisting of two sitting rooms communicating by folding doors, and two bed rooms. Rent, with attendance, 25s. per week, exclusive of linen, plate, and china. To be viewed between 12 and 4 o'clock. Apply to Mr. Holbrook, 46, West Strand.

KENSINGTON.—To be LET, a well FURNISHED semi-detached VILLA, close to the gardens, a short distance from the South Kensington Museum, containing three reception rooms, four good bed rooms, dressing room, excellent domestic offices; fit for the immediate reception of a respectable family. Rent 130 guineas per annum. Apply at 13, Victoria-road.

PENGE.—An excellent detached RESIDENCE to be LET, in this very retired and healthy suburb, within a comfortable walk of three stations, and containing two acres of garden and lawn, with coach-house and stable, and every convenience for a good family. Rent very moderate. Cards to view of Mr. Hunt, estate agent and upholsterer, 50, King William-street, city, and Sydenham.

REGENT's-PARK.—To be LET, unfurnished, a genteel RESIDENCE, containing seven bed rooms, drawing, dining, and breakfast rooms, with convenient domestic offices, in ornamental and substantial repair, with a small garden and conservatory, gas and water laid on, at a low rent. Apply to Mr. Thos. Fox, 93, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

REIGATE, Surrey.—To be LET, in this healthy locality, a comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE, convenient to the Reigate Town Station, containing drawing rooms, dining room, six bed rooms, kitchen, scullery, &c., with garden. Coach-house, and stabling can be had if desired. Apply to Mr. John F. Mathews, architect and surveyor, Reigate.

WOODFORD, within five minutes' walk of the George-lane Station.—To be LET, a desirable semi-detached RESIDENCE, containing good kitchen, with the usual requisites; breakfast or morning room, dining and drawing rooms, four good best bed rooms, bath room, and large attic, water closet, &c.; coach-house and stabling. Rent £50. Situate in the Crescent, Woodford, Essex. Apply to Mr. Single, the Grove, Woodford; or to Mr. G. R. Noble, surveyor, Woodford.

WANSTEAD.—To be LET, near the Railway Station, a comfortable FAMILY HOUSE, containing two sitting and six bed rooms, kitchen, and other domestic apartments; chaise-house and stable, fowl-house, and piggeries, and large productive garden. Rent £45 per annum. May be viewed, and further particulars obtained of Mr. G. R. Noble, surveyor, Woodford.

WOODFORD.—To be LET, in this charming and healthy village, within five minutes' walk of the George-lane Railway Station, THREE newly erected COTTAGE RESIDENCES of pleasing elevation, each containing drawing and dining rooms, five bed rooms, store room, and water closet, kitchen, scullery, and larder, wine and coal cellars, and gardens. Rent £45 per annum. May be viewed, and further particulars obtained of Mr. G. R. Noble, surveyor, Woodford.

HALE-END, near Woodford.—To be LET, a compact detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing two sitting and six bed rooms, every requisite domestic apartment, chaise-house and stable, cow-house, fowl-house, and piggeries, detached brewhouse, large productive garden, and seven acres of good meadow land. Rent 70 guineas per annum. May be viewed, and further particulars obtained of Mr. G. R. Noble, surveyor, Woodford.

NEAR MAIDENHEAD.—To be SOLD, a genteel COTTAGE RESIDENCE, in complete repair, two miles and a half from Maidenhead Station, and five from Windsor, containing hall, dining and drawing rooms, six bed rooms, and suitable domestic offices; stabling, coach-house, &c. It is surrounded by a lawn, pleasure ground, walled garden, and about 16 acres of rich meadow land. For further particulars apply to Mr. James Smith, solicitor, Maidenhead.

TORQUAY, Devon.—To be LET, a detached VILLA RESIDENCE, unfurnished for three years, at £50 a year; or furnished, for not less than six months, at two guineas a week; for a small family requiring it for 12 months, less would be taken. The house has a long verandah, contains, 11 good-sized rooms, two underground cellars, and every convenience. For particulars apply to R. Gardner, Teignmouth-road, Torquay.

HENDON.—Cottage Residence, and 18 acres.—To be LET on LEASE, a desirable COTTAGE RESIDENCE, known as Collendeep, comprising six bed rooms, two sitting rooms, kitchen, &c.; outbuildings, lawn, garden, and capital meadow land, in all 18 acres. It is most conveniently situate, within eight miles of Hyde-park-corner. A branch of the river Brent runs through the meadows. Possession at Lady-day next. For terms and cards to view apply to Lahee and Wood, agents, 65, New Bond-street, W. (444 F).

HERNE BAY, Kent.—To be SOLD, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, called Strode House, situate in the parish of Herne, Kent, consisting of a mansion, with suitable offices, and about 650 acres of park, arable, and wood land. The property is about one mile from Herne Bay, and seven miles from Canterbury, and a direct line of railway to London is about to be made, joining the East Kent line at Faversham. For particulars apply to Mr. Murton, Tunstall, near Sittingbourne, Kent. Stephen Stupple, at Strode House, will show the premises.

BANSTEAD, Surrey.—To be SOLD or LET, a detached FAMILY RESIDENCE, in substantial and ornamental repair, with large garden and paddock, in all four acres, all freehold; excellent stabling, &c. Dry elevated position, within an easy distance of three stations on the Croydon and Epsom Railway. Chalk soil. Contains three sitting rooms, seven bed rooms, water-closets, excellent and well-arranged domestic offices, and cellarage. The house is approached by a carriage drive, and commands views of great beauty and extent. For terms apply to Mr. Francis Cross, 53, Moorgate-street, E.C.

UPPER HOLLOWAY, near the Church.—To be LET, a desirable pleasant RESIDENCE, eligibly situate, commanding an uninterrupted view of the surrounding country. It contains dining, drawing, and breakfast rooms, spacious hall, with portico entrance, garden front and back, two best and five other commodious bed rooms and dressing room, housekeeper's room, kitchen, pantry, wash-house, and other domestic conveniences; plentifully supplied with water, and two water-closets. Omnibuses every 10 minutes to all parts of town and railways. To be viewed between the hours of 11 and 1, by cards only. Apply for terms to Mr. Blackburn, 101, Great Portland-street, Cavendish-square, W.

HORNSEY, Muswell-hill.—To be LET, unfurnished, till Lady-day next (less seven days), when probably an extension of the term may be obtained, a comfortable semi-detached VILLA RESIDENCE, in good repair, delightfully situate at Muswell-hill, about one mile from the Hornsey Railway Station, and containing four bed rooms, dressing room, dining and drawing rooms, kitchen, usual domestic offices, coach-house and stabling, and large garden. The whole of the household furniture, which is nearly new, may be taken at a valuation, if required. For further particulars and orders to view apply to Messrs. Prickett and Sons, auctioneers and estate agents, 34, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and High-street, Highgate.

IN the NEIGHBOURHOOD of the LAKES.—To be LET, Furnished, and entered upon on the 20th November next, BROUGHTON GROVE. This desirable residence comprises dining room, drawing room, breakfast room, servants' hall, kitchens, and all convenient domestic offices, on the ground floor; five bed rooms, three dressing rooms, and water-closet on the first floor, with four good bed rooms, &c., in the attics; coach-house, stables, productive garden, orchard, and vinery. The house, situate in the beautiful vale of Cartmel, is approached through an avenue of ancient lime trees, and commands fine views of Morecambe Bay and Cartmel Priory. Broughton Grove is distant three miles from Windermere, and three from a station on the Ulverstone and Lancaster Railway. In the church, which is a quarter of a mile distant, are two pews belonging to the house. Apply to Mr. George Smith, innkeeper, Cartmel, Lancashire.

BERKSHIRE.—A compact FREEHOLD and part COPYHOLD ESTATE for SALE, with immediate possession, on terms most advantageous to the purchaser, delightfully situate in the picturesque neighbourhood of Ascot, Windsor, Maidenhead, and Binfield, comprising a mansion, having extensive family accommodation, and well situate on an eminence surrounded by charming pleasure grounds, ornamented by trees and shrubs of great variety, and an undulating park of about 40 acres, adorned with fine timber, and intersected by a small rivulet, with several enclosures of sound arable, pasture, and meadow land: the whole containing 127a. 3r. 4p. The situation is extremely healthful, having a fine subsoil of gravel, and is well supplied with pure spring water. The estate adjoins the seat of Sir John Walsh, is distant only 1½ mile from the Bracknell Station, three miles from the Royal Kennels at Ascot, in the centre of the Berkshire hunt, and is within one hour's journey of London. For full particulars apply to T. Rogers, Esq., solicitor, Reading; or of Messrs. Lyon, Barnes, and Ellis, solicitors, Spring-gardens; and of Messrs. Chinnock and Galsworthy, land agents, 28, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

HERTS.—To be LET, Furnished, a superior FAMILY RESIDENCE, with beautiful grounds and gardens, and some meadow land. The house contains four or five spacious reception rooms, 15 bed chambers, and extensive offices; stabling for 10 horses. Particulars of Messrs. Green, Stansby, and Green, estate agents, 28, Old Bond-street.

TUNBRIDGEWELLS.—To be LET, furnished or unfurnished, an elegant VILLA RESIDENCE, standing on a lawn, with flower and kitchen gardens, &c., and commanding splendid views, four sitting rooms, seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, nurseries, &c.; coach-house, four-stall stable, and saddle-room. Particulars of Messrs. Green, Stansby, and Green, 28, Old Bond-street.

BANBURY, within easy reach of Mr. Drake's, the Heythrop, and the Warwickshire Hounds.—To be LET, unfurnished, a desirable HUNTING RESIDENCE, containing three sitting rooms, seven bed rooms, and good offices. Apply to Messrs. Green, Stansby, and Green, estate agents and auctioneers, 28, Old Bond-st.

TORQUAY.—For SALE, a MARINE RESIDENCE, beautifully situate with lawn, flower, fruit, and kitchen gardens, and rich grass land, in all 10 acres. The house contains four sitting rooms, 11 bed rooms, three dressing-rooms, bath room, and domestic offices; coach-house, stabling, &c. Apply to Messrs Green Stansby, and Green, estate agents and auctioneers, 28, Old Bond-st.

KENT.—To be LET, furnished or unfurnished, an elegant FAMILY RESIDENCE, with 33 acres of land, most beautifully situate. The house stands in undulating park-like land, with beautiful lawns and gardens. The land is fine old grass in the highest state of cultivation. Excellent out-buildings. The whole in perfect order, and adapted for the abode of a man of fortune. Apply to Messrs. Green, Stansby, and Green, estate agents and auctioneers, 28 Old Bond-street, at whose offices views of the property may be seen

BUCKS.—For SALE, a FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising an excellent residence, with conservatory, pleasure grounds, walled garden, orchard, farm-house, homestead, and 200 acres, in a ring fence, well drained. The house stands in a park of 40 acres, approached by two lodges, and contains spacious hall, drawing and dining rooms, library, breakfast room, eight or ten bed rooms, excellent offices, and out-buildings. Apply to Messrs. Green, Stansby and Green, estate agents and auctioneers, 28, Old Bond-street.

HANTS, close to a Station on the Gosport Branch.—For SALE, or to be Let, unfurnished, a desirable RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising an exceedingly handsome mansion, standing in its lawns and pleasure grounds, with walled gardens and rich land, in all 34 acres. The house is in the most complete state of decoration, and contains library, dining and drawing rooms, conservatory, bath room, five best bed rooms, four others, and excellent offices; large stabling, cottage, farm-yard, and all out-buildings. Apply to Messrs. Green, Stansby, and Green, estate agents and auctioneers, 28, Old Bond-street.

WARWICKSHIRE, two miles from a railway station, three miles from the Atherstone kennels.—To be LET, Furnished, a FAMILY RESIDENCE, standing in a small park, with pleasure grounds, gardens, and meadow land; and the right of shooting over 1 000 acres. The house contains every accommodation for a good establishment, and there is stabling for 19 horses. Apply to Messrs. Green, Stansby, and Green, estate agents and auctioneers, 28, Old Bond-street.

NEAR REGENT's-PARK.—Capital detached RESIDENCE to be LET, elegantly Furnished (or unfurnished and the furniture to be sold), with garden, large coach-house, capital four-stall stable, and coachman's rooms. The house is admirably arranged, and contains dining and drawing rooms, library, breakfast room, four best bed chambers, dressing room, three servants' rooms, capital bath room, and offices. Particulars of Messrs. Green, Stansby, and Green, estate agents and auctioneers, 28, Old Bond-street.

REGENT's-PARK.—To be LET, unfurnished, or for SALE, an excellent FAMILY RESIDENCE, with stabling, situate opposite Primrose-hill, and close to Regent's-park. The residence contains elegant and spacious reception rooms, stone staircase, and every accommodation for a large family. Particulars of Green, Stansby, and Green, estate agents, 28, Old Bond-street.

BERKELEY-SQUARE (close to).—To be LET, for a few months or the year, a most elegantly FURNISHED HOUSE, with stabling, &c., in this very desirable situation. The house contains good dining room, two drawing rooms, boudoir, bath room, six bed rooms, two dressing rooms, usual domestic offices. Gas laid on. For particulars apply to Messrs. Green, Stansby, and Green, estate agents, 28, Old Bond-street.

BELGRAVIA.—To be LET, well Furnished, a convenient FAMILY RESIDENCE, in the above fashionable locality. It contains dining, drawing, and breakfast rooms, boudoir, &c., 10 bed rooms, three dressing rooms, and bath room, conservatory, excellent domestic offices. For particulars apply to Messrs. Green, Stansby, and Green, estate agents, 28, Old Bond-street.

ISLE of WIGHT.—To be LET, Furnished, at West Cowes, for the bathing season, a MARINE RESIDENCE of the first class. The grounds run down to the beach, and command sea views unrivalled in beauty and extent. Apply to Mr. Moore, estate agent, Cowes.

PUTNEY.—VILLAS, ranging from eight to 10 rooms, with good gardens, to be LET. Rents from £25 to £50. Apply to Mr. Edwards, at the office, 18, Spencer Villas, Charlwood-road, Putney. Railway yearly tickets issued at reduced rates to tenants on the estate.

BRIGHTON.—Cliftonville.—To be LET, Furnished, for three months, at Cliftonville, a private RESIDENCE, making up eight beds, with front and back gardens. For particulars apply to Mr. Wilkinson, at his estate and house agency offices, 168, North-street, Brighton.

NEW BOND-STREET.—To be LET on LEASE, most eligible PREMISES, with handsome plate-glass fronted shop and house, conveniently arranged; the position is undeniable, and fit for any first-class business. For cards to view and further particulars apply at Mr. Quallett's offices, 10, New Bond-street, W.

WOOLWICH-COMMON (Queen's-terrace).—To be LET, Furnished, a very convenient RESIDENCE, containing five bed rooms, drawing room, and two sitting rooms, &c.; stabling and use of horse and phaeton if required. For terms and cards to view apply to Messrs. Furlong, estate agents, &c., Powis-street, Woolwich.

BROCKHAM-GREEN, Surrey.—To be LET, with immediate possession, a comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE, containing five bed and three sitting rooms, the usual offices; stable, chaise-house, and excellent garden. Rent moderate. Apply to White and Sons, land agents, &c., Dorking.

HANLEY-ROAD, Hornsey-road, opposite a park-like meadow, near a church, and with omnibuses every 10 minutes to both ends of the town.—TWO HOUSES to be LET, with gardens—one with a stable and nine rooms; the other, eight good rooms. Rent £50 and £45. Apply at 24, same road.

CHISLEHURST, Kent.—To be LET, a very pretty semi-detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with eight rooms, chaise-house, stable, and large garden, delightfully situate, only 1½ mile from the Southborough Station. Rent £35. Apply to Messrs. Hards and Vaughan, auctioneers and land agents, Church-street, Greenwich.

RYDE, Newlands.—To be SOLD or LET, a COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing six sleeping rooms, drawing and dining rooms, and domestic offices, conservatory, coach-house and stables, ornamental grounds, and 11 acres of meadow land. Apply to Messrs. Perkins, Southampton; Mr. Wallis, Ryde; or to Messrs. Mason and Son, 61, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C.

CITY-ROAD BASIN.—To be SOLD, by Private Contract, the LEASEHOLD WHARFS and WAREHOUSES, being Nos. 32, 33, and 34, Wharf-road, City-road-basin, producing a rental of £280 per annum; held upon a lease for an unexpired term of 60 years or thereabouts. For further particulars apply to A. B. Frend, Esq., architect, 44, Bedford-row, W.C.

KENTISH-TOWN.—HOUSES to be LET or SOLD, containing from 9 to 11 rooms, fitted with every convenience, and in perfect repair; with large gardens. Terms moderate. Apply, post paid, to Mr. Layton, 2, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, city; or to Mr. Inman, house agent, 30, Torriano-terrace, Camden-road, Kentish-town, N.W.

SOUTHGATE.—To be LET, in this beautiful village, accessible from town by coach or rail in a quarter of an hour, a pretty seven-roomed COTTAGE, with coach-house and stabling, garden back and front. Rent only £30 a-year. Fixtures may be had at half their value, the proprietor being suddenly called abroad. Apply, post paid, to A. B., 11, Upper Brunswick-terrace, Barnsbury-road, Islington, N.

SURREY, seven miles from town.—To be LET, a full-sized, 10-roomed, semi-detached VILLA RESIDENCE, with chaise-house, stable, garden, &c. It is fitted with all modern conveniences. The situation is of easy access to conveyance to all parts of London; and of the southern railways. It is a most pleasant and convenient country residence of its class. Rent £45. Address Mr. D. Heath, Broadway, Tooting, S.

WIMBLEDON-COMMON, facing and overlooking Richmond-park.—To be LET, Furnished, a detached VILLA, containing four reception and eight bed rooms, &c.; double coach-house and two-stall stable, man's room over; 1½ mile from Railway Station. Horse, carriage, and groom would be left to accommodate a careful tenant. Terms, inclusive, four guineas per week. Apply for cards to Messrs. Windus, 235, Strand, W.C.

GREENWICH.—Capital Business Premises, suitable for any business requiring plenty of space.—Messrs. Humphreys and Robinson are instructed to LET most commanding BUSINESS PREMISES, in the very best part of the town, comprising a lofty shop, with skylight and five glazed doors, five bed rooms, three sitting rooms, capital domestic offices, large yard well drained, three excellent workshops, two warehouses, stable with loft over; gas all over the premises, and good water supply. May be viewed by cards only, and particulars had of the auctioneers, at their offices, 10, London-street, Greenwich.

GREENWICH.—To be LET, a capital eight-roomed RESIDENCE, with good domestic arrangements (near the park), which has lately undergone a thorough repair; gas laid on, and good supply of water. The valuable long lease to be sold. Particulars of Messrs. Humphreys and Robinson, auctioneers, &c., Greenwich.

GREENWICH.—Commanding Business Premises in the centre of the town, with private entrance.—Messrs. Humphreys and Robinson are favoured with instructions to LET, with immediate possession, the capital PREMISES, many years in the occupation of John Townsend, Esq., M.P., in Nelson-street, Greenwich. May be viewed by cards only, of Messrs. Humphreys and Robinson, auctioneers, &c., Greenwich.

GREENWICH.—To be LET, with immediate possession, a most convenient eight-roomed HOUSE, with garden, within a short distance of the park, and near the railway station. Rent £30 per annum. Particulars of Messrs. Humphreys and Robinson, auctioneers, &c., Greenwich.

DEPTFORD.—To be LET, several seven-roomed HOUSES, well fitted up, and in complete repair. Rent £16 16s. per annum. Also, several larger and smaller Tenements. Apply to Messrs. Humphreys and Robinson, auctioneers and estate agents, Greenwich.

SUDBURY, near Harrow, conferring the privilege of Harrow School.—To be LET, within an easy distance of the railway station, a detached VILLA RESIDENCE, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. It contains dining and drawing rooms, four good bed rooms, kitchen, and the usual offices, and a large garden front and rear, well stocked. Rent £25 per annum. For further particulars apply at the Railway Station, Sudbury; or to Mr. Lerew, 2, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, N.W.

UPPER NORWOOD.—To be LET, in this healthy locality, on Lease or otherwise, an elegant RESIDENCE, situate within a convenient distance of the Crystal Palace and three railway stations, and commanding the most extensive and delightful views of the Kent and Surrey hills. It contains eight bed rooms, handsome reception rooms, and well-arranged domestic offices; double coach-house, stables, &c. Land can also be had if required. None but parties of the highest respectability will be treated with. Apply by letter only to Mr. Hutchinson, 21, Budge-row, city.

NORFOLK.—Gressenhall Hall.—To be LET, Furnished, a FAMILY MANSION, in good repair, and only vacated in July. Large reception rooms and about 16 bed rooms, good gardens, stabling. The church is in the park. The exclusive right of shooting over about 1,000 acres, of which 100 are wood, abounding with game; also the right of fishing. Two miles and a half from East Dereham, an excellent market town; trains from thence to London three or four times a day. Rent £200 a year. To be let for two or more years. Apply by letter to Y. Z., Farringdon House, near Exeter.

CROYDON.—To be LET, with immediate possession, an excellent detached FAMILY RESIDENCE, situate in its own grounds, within a few minutes' walk of both railway stations. It contains dining and drawing rooms, library, six large bed rooms, dressing room, very complete domestic offices; capital detached stabling and coach-house, with men's rooms; large well-arranged pleasure and kitchen gardens, with green-house. For terms and cards to view apply to Robt. W. Fuller, estate agent, 101, High-street, Croydon; or to Messrs. Ellis and Son, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

CLAPHAM-PARK.—To be SOLD, a modern, very sound, and unusually well-arranged FAMILY HOUSE, standing in the centre of about 22 acres of land, comprising well-wooded pleasure-grounds, gardens, and paddock; contains 21 bed rooms, good reception rooms, and domestic offices; laundry and enclosed drying yard, stabling and coach-house (room for 12 horses and six carriages), cow-house, sheds, enclosed yards, and farm buildings. The whole in the very best condition. Distant about four miles from the city and west end, and one mile from a railway station. For further particulars apply to Mr. Clifton, Clapham-park, Surrey, S.

IN KENT, within 13 miles of London.—To be LET or SOLD, the LEASE and FURNITURE of a detached HOUSE, containing three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, with excellent domestic offices and cellarage, coach-house, stable, loose box, cow-house, &c., a very well arranged garden, situate in a village within three miles of a station on the railway to London-bridge or west-end, surrounded by a beautiful country, with excellent drives and walks, and an extensive common adjoining. Society very select. Price:—on lease, furnished, £250 per annum; for the lease, if separate, £110 per annum; for the furniture, £1,500; or for the whole, £2,500. For further particulars apply by letter only, addressed to M. M., Xrs., care of Mr. L. Williams, 89, Bankside, Southwark, S.E.

WEST HAM ABBEY.—To be LET or SOLD, extensive FREEHOLD PREMISES, occupying an area of two acres, situate at West Ham, Essex, a few minutes' walk from the Stratford Station of the North Woolwich Railway, and with the advantage of free water carriage to London. The buildings, which are of the most substantial character, were erected by the late John Tucker, Esq., but a few years since, and comprise the steam flour mill and granary, warehouses, enclosed yards, cattle sheds and stabling, and are admirably adapted for any manufacturing business: they are well supplied with water, and are within a quarter of an hour's ride of Mark-lane by rail. There is a large cooperage in the immediate neighbourhood. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, 13, Billiter-street, E.C.

SEVENOAKS.—To be LET, Furnished, a HOUSE or APARTMENTS, pleasantly situate, contiguous to Knole-park. For particulars address Mr. Silas Corke, Sevenoaks, Kent.

WEST COWES.—To be LET, unfurnished, a semi-detached VILLA RESIDENCE, on a high, dry, and healthy situation. Apply to Mr. Moore, house agent, Cowes.

SURREY.—150 to 200 acres FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND for SALE, near Farnham. Part of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage. Price £18 per acre.—W. A. Oakley, 8, Regent-street, S.W.

CONNAUGHT-SQUARE.—To be LET, a comfortable well FURNISHED HOUSE, replete with all necessary requirements, having been painted newly and decorated. The whole or part for 6 or 12 months.—21, Connaught-square, W.

BERMONDSEY.—To be LET on LEASE, very extensive MANUFACTURING PREMISES, with chimney shaft, standing on a large area of ground, and a capital dwelling-house thereon. Apply to Mr. Peake, auctioneer, 44, Tooley-street, Southwark.

BROXBOURNE, near the Church and Railway Station.—A semi-detached VILLA, fitted with every convenience. Drawing and dining room, five chambers, offices, and walled garden. Rent £35. Parochial taxes £3 3s. Apply to Richard Allen, Broxbourne.

BELGRAVIA.—Stabling.—Extensive STABLING and ROOMS over, with Loft and large Coach-house, to be LET, at the East Pavilion, Sloane-street. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. F. D. Godwin, 3, Halkin-terrace, Belgrave-square.

DULWICH.—To be LET, a nine-roomed comfortable HOUSE, in good repair, pleasantly situate, with large garden back and front, easy access by rail and omnibus. Rent £30 per annum. Apply at 1, Rosendale-road, Dulwich, S.

REIGATE.—A desirable FAMILY HOUSE, with good garden, within five minutes of the station, to be LET, Furnished, on reasonable terms, for two or three months, from the 3d of October. Apply by letter, or at the house, the Elms, Reigate.

FOR SALE, TWO eight-roomed HOUSES, in Islington; one let at £38, the other in hand. Lease 94 years. Price £700 the two. Apply at 14, York-place, City-road, E.C.

MANUFACTORY or WAREHOUSE, near Leadenhall-street, newly erected, well lighted, consisting of five stories, 65ft. frontage, with easy access, to be LET on LEASE. Apply to D. King, builder, 5, Mitre-street, Aldgate.

BREWERY, with Maltings attached; the best locality in the kingdom.—One or two gentlemen, with capital at command, will be treated with. Note there are no debts or liabilities in existence. Address B. and M., 3, Surrey-place, Hope-town, S.

LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT.—To be SOLD, immediately, for £130, TWO LEASEHOLD HOUSES, one a corner shop, producing, clear of ground rent, £25 per annum, let weekly. Term unexpired 60 years. Apply to Mr. Lee, 1, Devonshire-sq., city. E.C.

FREEHOLD LAND, suitable for building purposes, delightfully situate, near Beulah-spa and the Crystal Palace, 81 ft. frontage by 194 ft. in depth, to be SOLD. For terms apply to Mr. Milner, surveyor and estate agent, 18, Queen-street, Cheapside.

LADIES' OUTFITTING and BABY LINEN.—To be DISPOSED OF, a good BUSINESS, in Bishopsgate-street, returning £1,200 per annum. Terms moderate. Apply to Messrs. Edwards and Smith, 19, Great Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons, E.C.

MILLINERY and MANTLE BUSINESS.—To be DISPOSED OF, in a fashionable west-end thoroughfare, a first-class BUSINESS, returning £2,500 per annum. As the proprietor is desirous of retiring, an immediate purchaser will be met liberally. Apply to Messrs. Edwards and Smith, 19, Great Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons E.C.

MILK.—FULL-PRICE FAMILY BUSINESS for SALE. 14 barn gallons per day. 20 odd years same proprietor: now retiring. Standing for 12 cows. £300 asked for lease and all.—B. Blumfield, 18, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road, near Guildford-st.

VILLA RESIDENCE to be LET, 25 miles from London, on the Brighton line, close to the Station. It contains nine rooms and scullery chaise-house; and stable, green-house, and about one acre of garden. Rent £30 per year, for not less than three years. Apply to Mr. Mease, Station Inn, Horley.

NINE per CENT.—To be SOLD, an eight-room HOUSE, situate in the most populous part of Notting-hill; let to a respectable yearly tenant at £26 per annum. Lease 94 years. Ground rent £5. For further particulars apply at 1, Alfred-terrace, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

HOTEL to be LET, situate in the most improving part of the city, doing a first-rate trade, and satisfactory reasons will be given for the present proprietor leaving. A respectable party will find it an opportunity that seldom offers. For particulars apply to Mr. Gardiner, auctioneer, &c., 17, Hatton-garden.

COUNTRY COTTAGE to be LET, for six months, neatly Furnished, with large garden, eight rooms, cheerful, healthy, dry, one mile from Gravesend, half a mile from rail. Terms 16s. per week. Apply to Z. Z., Messrs. Blacklock and Co.'s, 117, High-street, Whitechapel, E.

BUSINESS PREMISES, and Dwelling-house attached, 89, Blackfriars-road, to be LET. The house has recently been thoroughly repaired. The premises are suitable for a manufactory or warehouse, having excellent light, and good approaches from John-street west and Burrowes mews.

A BERLIN WOOL and FANCY REPOSITORY, established 27 years, in a fashionable watering-place. The STOCK and GOODWILL to be DISPOSED OF, in consequence of the decease of the proprietress. For particulars address H. L., care of Messrs. Hutton and Co., Newgate-street.

A BARGAIN.—To be SOLD or LET, TWO COTTAGES containing six rooms and wash-house. Price £195 each; £4 ground rent. Two others, let at £22 per annum, price £400; lease 99 years. Apply to Mr. James Cobden, 11, Durham-road, Seven Sisters'-road, Holloway, N., where the property is situate.

A First-class LODGING-HOUSE for DISPOSAL; no premium. The furniture of a 13-roomed house to be sold, for about £200, or at a valuation. Now fully occupied. Would suit a widow lady. For particulars apply by letter to M. H., post-office, Queen's-terrace, Camden-road, N.W.

A Ready-money MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, with Plant, to be DISPOSED OF, for 175 guineas. Any gentleman with £300 will find this a lucrative investment. No previous knowledge required. Apply in first instance to J. W., 19, New-street, Lambeth-walk, S., from 9 till 12.

AT ONE GUINEA per WEEK.—A well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET, comprising dining and drawing rooms, three good bed rooms, attic, kitchen, and wash-house; garden at back; excellent supply of water, and good drainage. Apply to Mr. Carr, 28, Grafton-road, Kentish-town, N.

SHOP to be LET, with double side and front entrance, suitable for a furnishing ironmonger, draper, chymist, biscuit baker, oil and brush warehouse, or any first-class business. Rent low. Apply on the premises, 3, Belmont-terrace, High-street, Peckham; or Mr. Scale opposite.

MEDICAL.—An old-established MEDICAL PRACTICE, of £300 per annum, to be SOLD, immediately, with a proper introduction, for £200. the vendor wishing to retire on account of declining health. The place of residence is in a high and healthy part of Lincolnshire. Address Medicus, post-office, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

MANUFACTORY or WAREHOUSE, in Bishopsgate-street without, to be LET, at a low rent, free of taxes. It comprises three well-lighted stories, each 65 feet long, and a smaller stack, 36 feet by 21 feet, counting-house, two large warehouses on ground floor adapted for stabling, &c.; yard and good entrance. Cards to view and terms of Mr. Debenham, 80, Cheapside.

WAREHOUSES, four stories, about 45 feet by 25 feet, and cellarage 45 feet by 30 feet, yard and counting-house, to be LET. The premises are adapted for leather factors, wool merchants, slopsellers, or others requiring substantial warehouses, within a few minutes' walk of the Leather-market and South Sea-house. Apply to Mr. Jones, 27, Milk-street, Cheapside.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES, in excellent repair, containing 13 or 14 rooms, in Blandford and Harewood squares, pleasantly situate within 10 minutes' walk of Hyde-park, and five minutes' of Regent's-park. Omnibuses to all parts of London within two minutes' walk. Rents £70 per annum and upwards. Apply to John Indermaur, Esq., solicitor, 1, Devonshire-terrace, High-st., Marylebone.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT, to realize £146 per annum net for a term of 88 years.—FOUR nine-roomed HOUSES, with large walled-in gardens, in the best part of the Queen's-road, Dalston. Price £1,500, £1,000 of which may remain for four years at 5 per cent. Apply personally to Mr. R. Liscombe, 1, Albert Cottages, Albert-road, Queen's-road, Dalston.

FURNITURE, Bedding, and Upholstery BUSINESS for SALE, situate in one of the best west-end thoroughfares, and has been successfully carried on for some years by the present proprietor, now retiring. Price for lease, 14 years at a moderate rent, and goodwill, £500. A very superior opening for a young beginner. Apply to Mr. Thomas Young, auctioneer, 40, Pall-mall. (B 2,157.)

TOBACCONIST and CIGAR BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, situate in a populous neighbourhood, near the City-road; is suitable for a married couple without encumbrance, or a single person. Returns £7 per week, at good profits. Rent and taxes low. Sum required for goodwill and fixtures, £60; stock, £30. For cards to view apply to W. Cole, appraiser, &c., corner of Nelson-street, City-road.

WINE and SPIRIT VAULTS, in the North of England.—To be DISPOSED OF, a WHOLESALE and RETAIL ready-money WINE and SPIRIT ESTABLISHMENT, freehold property, in a large town in the north of England. This is a most desirable opportunity to secure an established ready money trade. The premises are extensive. Price £7,000. For reference apply to Messrs. Richard Ramsden and Son, sugar refiners, Brook-street, Holborn, E.C.

RESIDENCE, with Land and Shooting, four miles from a station on the Great Western line.—To be LET, unfurnished, a convenient stone-built RESIDENCE, encircled by a small park-like domain of 11 acres, on the summit of a hill, and approached through lodge gates, with right of sport over 400 acres, and 1,000 additional acres of shooting to be rented on moderate terms. Rent £80 per annum.—Messrs. Smith and Taylor, auctioneers, 288, Regent-street, W.

A GROUND RENT of £48 a year, and the Rental of Three Houses, bringing in together a net and certain income of £72 a year, held for 45½ years from 1837, well secured on property worth £200 per annum, to be SOLD to pay nearly 12 per cent. Price £650. The property can be divided to suit the purchaser. This would suit any one in want of a safe investment. Apply to Mr. Robinson, shoemaker, 1, South-row, New-road, near St. Pancras New Church.

FARMS for SALE or to be LET.—Messrs. SALTER and KINGDON give especial attention to this branch of their business, an experience of 25 years enabling them to be of material service in valuations, improvements, drainage, &c. Parties having farm property for sale, or to be let, or requiring the same, are respectfully requested to forward particulars.—Land and estate agency, 17, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

FIFTEEN per CENT.—For immediate SALE, under pressing circumstances, to pay the above rate of interest, NINE substantially-built HOUSES, all well tenanted, and situate in a thickly populated neighbourhood, three miles from the city, where among the more respectable class of operatives punctually paying tenants will always be found. Apply to Bowes and Bellingham, auctioneers and estate agents, 27, Gresham-street, Bank.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—For SALE, TWO substantial brick-built DWELLING-HOUSES, each six rooms, garden, fore court, and water—in the improving neighbourhood of Hatcham. Old Kent-road; lease 85 years; ground rent, original, £5 12s. 6d. the two. To an immediate buyer, £160 the two. Apply on the premises, 2, Albert-place, St. James-street, down by the Rising Sun, New Hatcham, Old Kent-road. £100 may remain upon mortgage if required.

COTTAGE to be LET.—To be LET, a neat comfortable old-fashioned COTTAGE, detached, in a retired situation, near Maresfield-park, Sussex, halfway between Lewes and Tunbridge-wells, and four miles from the Uckfield Station of the Brighton Line. It contains two sitting rooms, kitchen, cellar, three bed rooms, two dressing rooms, and one attic; a small stable and chaise-house, good garden, orchard, cow-lodge, and three acres of meadow land. Rent £22 10s. per annum: taxes low. Address X. Y., Warminster, Wilts.

A Delightful RESIDENCE, with Land, near Uxbridge, known as Belmont, to be LET. The house contains three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, with servants' apartments, and all necessary offices. The pleasure grounds immediately adjoin the house, in which are a conservatory and greenhouse; a walled kitchen garden, capital stabling and coach-house, gardener's and labourers' cottages, including a lodge entrance, farm buildings, &c. containing altogether 37 acres. For terms apply to Messrs. Sedgwick and Son, land agents, Cashio-bridge Farm, near Watford, Herts.

DETACHED NOBILITY's BOX—a beautifully situate detached villa, three miles from Hyde-park-corner west, famous for the salubrity of the air for invalids, and adjoining Signor Mario's, Mesdames Grisi's and Piccolomini's; stands in six acres of ground, well timbered, lawns, orchard, and shrubberies; three hot-houses, summer-house, aviary, fish-pond, &c.; the drawing, dining, library, and principal bed rooms open on the lawn, and is considered one of the most recherché and delightful spots near London; there is a double coach-house, five-stall stable, and every comfort and convenience for a respectable family—to be LET, Furnished; or the Lease, Fixtures, and Furniture, as it stands ready for immediate occupation, to be Sold. For cards apply to Mr. Smith, Drury-lane Theatre.

WATER-SIDE MANUFACTURING PREMISES, Millwall, Poplar, on the Thames.—To be SOLD, by Private Contract, the LEASE of extensive MANUFACTURING PREMISES, known as the British and Colonial Smelting Works, the greater part erected within the last six years, and well adapted for any manufacturing business requiring water-side premises, there being an excellent wharf, with considerable frontage next the Thames. The buildings are principally spacious ground floor erections. There are two dwelling-houses, and two lofty brick-built chimney-shafts. The plant, including two steam engines of 30-horse and 10-horse power, two steam boilers, furnaces, crushing mills, and machinery, may be taken or not, at the option of the purchaser. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, 13, Billiter-street, E.C.

MOST valuable IRONSTONE and COAL PROPERTIES for SALE.—To Staffordshire Ironmasters and other Capitalists.—Ironmasters desirous of removing their works from Staffordshire, or capitalists wishing to embark in the iron trade, have now an opportunity of putting down a new foundation within eight miles of the Bute Docks, Cardiff, with all the material for manufacture on the spot. The property comprises a completely fitted colliery in full work of the best smelting coal in the Principality, extending under upwards of 200 acres and of 200 acres of newly discovered iron ore of extreme richness and value. Lime in abundance on the spot. Adjacent to two railways and a canal. Purchase-money about £40,000. Apply by letter to N. F. Edwards, Esq., 10S, Tachbrook-street, Pimlico, London.

MONEY MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The English funds opened this morning at a slight further improvement, but the closing prices were the same as those of yesterday. Consols were first quoted 97⅜ to ½ for money, and 97½ for the account, and the last transactions were at 97¼ to ⅜ for money, and 97⅜ to ½ for the account. The diminished buoyancy at the close was attributed to the quotations from Paris being less favourable. The general transactions of the day were unimportant. India Stock left off at 216 to 219; India Debentures, 98⅜ to ½; New, 98⅛ to ¼; India Bonds, 12s. to 15s.; and Exchequer-bills (March), 34s. to 37s.; (June), 24s. to 27s. premium.

In the foreign stock-market the transactions have again been numerous, and in some cases, especially Russian, Sardinian, and Peruvian Three per Cents., an advance has taken place. Turkish Six per Cents. were flat at 96½ to ¾, and the Scrip stood at ⅛ to ⅜ pm. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents. were negotiated at 96½ and ⅜; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents., 78; ditto Deferred, 16¾ and 17¼; Chilian Six per Cents., 106; Mexican, for the account, 21¾ and ⅝; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., for the account, 91¾; ditto Three per Cents., for the account, 71½ and 72; Russian Five per Cents., 111¾ and ⅝; ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 100¼; Sardinian, for the account, 93; Spanish, 45¾; ditto Deferred, for the account, 29½; Passive, 11⅛ and ¼; the Certificates, 6⅛; Turkish Six per Cents., 97 and 96¾; for the account, 96⅝, ¾, and ½; ditto Four per Cents. Guaranteed, for the account, 104½; Venezuela Five per Cents., for the account, 39½; Belgian Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 57; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 101⅝; and Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Dollar Bonds, 76½.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 72f. 50c. for money and 72f. 80c. for the end of the month, showing a reaction of three-eighths per cent.

About 80,000*l.* in Australian gold was taken to the Bank to-day.

The half-yearly Court of the Proprietors of the Bank of England took place to-day, Mr. Sheffield Neave, the Governor, presiding. The profits for the six months ending August 31 were stated to be 628,770*l.*, making the amount of the rest on that day 3,676,868*l.* A dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. for the half-year was declared, leaving the rest 3,021,983*l.* Satisfaction was expressed that, notwithstanding the low rate of interest lately prevalent, a distribution at this rate could be made.

At a meeting of Central American bondholders this afternoon, Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair, it was resolved to authorize the agents of the Government of Guatemala to deduct 2½ per cent. on all future dividends as a remuneration for the services of the British Consul there in adjusting the foreign debt of the Republic. A similar arrangement was also adopted with regard to the States of Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Honduras, to come into operation whenever a satisfactory settlement of the debts of those States shall have been obtained.

A meeting took place this morning of creditors of Messrs. Portelli, Schembri, and Co., a house in the Mediterranean trade, whose suspension was announced on the 21st of last month. The balance-sheet, prepared by Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co., accountants, showed liabilities expected to rank upon the estate, 42,060*l.*, and assets estimated at 9,357*l.* The accounts have been kept in a bad and imperfect condition, and it has consequently been found impracticable to ascertain if the house was identical with that of Augustus Portelli and Co., of Malta, previous to the reconstruction of the firm in June. Two days before the stoppage Mr. Schembri proceeded to Paris, having handed to his nephew bills to the amount of 700*l.* After the failure securities of the value of 2,000*l.* arrived, and were sent on to him. Mr. Quilter subsequently obtained about 1,500*l.* back, but the remaining 500*l.* was stated to consist of a bill which had been sent to Marseilles to be cashed. Two bills were then handed over as part of the proceeds, but it turned out that these formed a portion of the 700*l.* given to the nephew. It was then affirmed that the 500*l.* had been transmitted to Malta, in which case it will be recoverable. An application on behalf of the creditors for the remainder of the 700*l.* was resisted on the ground of a set-off for disbursements in travelling expenses, furniture, house expenditure, &c. for Mr. Schembri. The latter has now left Paris, and his present residence is unknown. The house at Malta is the principal creditor, claiming 15,000*l.* on acceptances, and if this claim can be overturned by their being proved partners the estate will be relieved to that extent. Considerable discussion took place upon the precise connexion of the latter firm with Portelli, Schembri, and Co., and it was ultimately resolved to adjourn until further information shall have been obtained.

Acceptances of Messrs. Ascoli, Hartwig, and Co., of Manchester, were not met to-day. The firm were connected with Portelli, Schembri, and Co.

The European and American Steam Shipping Company have issued a circular to their shareholders, notifying that they have made an arrangement with Messrs. Croskey and Co. for the settlement of all matters in dispute between that firm and the board. Messrs. Croskey and Co. are to pay into the hands of the directors 30,000*l.* forthwith on the attachments being removed, and are to find the money for sending the Lady Jocelyn and Calcutta to sea—the two ships under engagement for the conveyance of troops to India. Their agreement is also to be reviewed and reconsidered, with a view to prevent future misunderstandings, and the board hope that these and other arrangements will enable them to put the remaining vessels into profitable employment at an early period. In the meantime, it is stated to be indispensable that parties should come forward to take up the debentures which the holders are not prepared to renew, and that the board rely on the shareholders coming forward to assist in the arrangements which have been partially made for that purpose.

As this is the period when tourists begin to return in large numbers from the continent, efforts should be made on the part of the railway companies to keep faith with the public in the time fixed for the departure and arrival of trains. It is stated that the South-Eastern Company are still distinguished for their disregard of punctuality. Complaints are made that the tidal trains are often nearly an hour after their time, especially in cases where the train is to arrive late at night, and when the annoyance to persons who have made arrangements to proceed by other lines to distant parts of the country is especially great. The delay, it is said, takes place at Folkestone, although the South-Eastern officials throw the blame on those of the Great Northern of France.

The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have experienced a decline to between 420 and 460. It appears the recent experiments induce a belief that the fracture or fractures—for it is thought there may be two—will be found to exist at a distance of between 200 and 300 miles from the shore. For about 230 or 240 miles the depth is only 410 fathoms, and within that range the mischief could easily be repaired, but a sudden descent then occurs to 1,518 fathoms, where it is extremely doubtful if anything could be done. The probability seems that it is at this abrupt point the damage has been sustained.

TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—There was no alteration in the market to-day. At public sale 566 hhds. 406 barrels Porto Rico and 1,332 bags Bengal were partly sold, the former at 38s. to 44s. for low to good bright yellow, the latter at 42s. to 46s. for low to good yellow Gurputta, and 49s. 6d. for good bright yellow Cossipore. Of West India 640 hhds. have been disposed of at full rates. Privately, 1,200 boxes Havannah at 46s. to 51s. 6d.; 270 casks Porto Rico at 42s. to 45s.; and a floating cargo of 1,357 boxes Havannah for the United Kingdom at 30s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—263 casks and 146 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon realized full rates—from 66s. 6d. to 75s. for fine fine ordinary to middling bright bold coloury; 993 bags native Ceylon were bought in at 50s. for good ordinary.

RICE.—The market is quiet, and only about 1,000 bags of 4,870 bags Bengal brought forward found buyers, at 7s. 6d. for low middling white; 238 bags Arracan were sold at 6s. to 6s. 6d., and 46 casks fine Carolina at 24s. 6d. to 25s. Privately, 300 tons fine white Bengal have been taken at 12s. per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—700 bags Bengal are reported at 42s. to 45s. 6d. for 15 to 5 per cent. refraction.

TALLOW.—The market is rather firmer to-day; 49s. 6d. is paid on the spot, 48s. 9d. to 49s. for last three months, and 49s. 3d. January to March.

GRAIN IMPORTED INTO HULL.—In the course of last week the following duty was paid on foreign grain imported into Hull:—168*l.* 16s. on 3,376 qrs. of wheat; 195*l.* 6s. on 3,906 qrs. of barley; 81*l.* 9s. on 1,629 qrs. of oats; 46*l.* 1s. on 921 qrs. of beans; 10*l.* 6s. on 206 qrs. of peas; 389*l.* 6s. on 7,786 qrs. of Indian corn; and 41*l.* 13s. 8d. on 2,233 cwt. of flour; total paid, 932*l.* 17s. 8d.

RAILWAY, MINING, and OTHER SHARES.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The railway-market was depressed during the greater part of the day, but towards the close there was a partial recovery. The chief fall was in Great Western, which left off at 50⅝ to ⅞, or about 1 per cent. lower than yesterday. London and North-Western, Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and South-Eastern also receded ⅛ to ¼. North British and Eastern Counties continue in demand, especially the former, which advanced about ¾ per cent., the final quotation being 56 to ½. In colonial descriptions Indian guaranteed and Ceylon improved; Grand Trunk and Great Western of Canada were steady. French shares were weaker in the morning, but recovered after official hours, and the closing prices at 4 o'clock show a fractional advance in Paris and Lyons and Southern of France, and a slight reaction in Northern. In other foreign railways there was a rise in Dutch Rhenish, Great Luxembourg, Lombardo-Venetian, Pernambuco, and Sambre and Meuse. Illinois Central declined $1; Michigan Central were likewise heavy. Canada Government Bonds advanced to 115 to 116. Mines were dull and without change of importance. In joint-stock banks Union of Australia and London Joint-Stock improved. In miscellaneous securities a reduction occurred in London General Omnibus and an unimportant rise in National Discount. Red Sea Telegraph left off at ½ to ¾ premium.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

Shrs.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
12 10	Ambergate, &c.	10	6¼ to 6⅝	6¼
13 14	Birmingham, Wolverhamp., & StourVal.	All	7¼— 7¾	
Stock	Birk., Lan., & Ches. Jn.	100	64 — 66	
25	Blackburn	All	11 — 12	
25	Blyth and Tyne	All	31 — 33	
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	90 — 92	
Stock	Caledonian	100	85¼— 85¾ ex div.	85½¼6⅝x.d.
Stock	Chester & Holyhead	100	34 — 36	
20	Cornwall	All	4 — 5	
25	Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction	All	6½— 7½	
Stock	East Anglian	100	15½— 16½	
Stock	Eastern Counties	100	61½— 62½	61¾ 2¼
Stock	Eastn. Union, A Stock	100	45 — 47	46
Stock	Do., B Stock	100	30 — 32	31½
Stock	East Lancashire	100	90 — 92	
Stock	Edinburgh & Glasgow	100	63 — 64 ex div.	
Stock	Edin., Perth, & D'ndee	100	27 — 27½	
Stock	Glasgow & S. Western	100	89 — 91 ex div.	
10	Gt. North of Scotland	All	10 — 10½	
Stock	Great Northern	100	102 —103	102½ ¼
Stock	Do., A Stock	100	80 — 84	82½
Stock	Do., B Stock	100	127 —129	
Stock	Gt. Sth. & West. (Ire.)	100	102 —103	
Stock	Great Western	100	50½— 51	51⅛ ⅛ ½
Stock	Do., Stour Val., gua.	100	54 — 56	
50	Lancaster & Carlisle	All	86 — 89 ex div.	
16⅔	Do., Thirds	14⅔	11½— 12½ p. x. d.	
16 13 4	Do., New Thirds	16	11½— 12½ p. x. d.	
Stock	Lancashire & Y'rkshire	100	94¾— 95¼	95⅜ ⅛
16	Do., F., £16	6	1 — ½ dis.	
9	Do., £9 shares	7	⅝— ⅜ dis.	
11 6 3	London & Blackwall	All	5⅞— 6⅛	
11 6 3	Do., New, issued at £5 10s. per share	4½	.. — ..	4¾
Stock	L., Brighton, & S. Cst.	100	109½—110½	109½
Stock	Lon. and N.-Western	100	90½— 91	91¼ 90¾ 1⅜ 1
12½	Do., Eighths	7½	1¾— 1¼ dis.	
Stock	London & S.-Western	100	93 — 94	94 3
Stock	Man., Shef., & Lincoln	100	35½— 36	36 5½ 6 5½
Stock	Midland	100	96½— 97	97 6½ ¾
Stock	Do., Birm. & Derby	100	68 — 70	
25	Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford	All	9 — 11	
Stock	Norfolk	100	62 — 64	
50	N. Counties Union	3½	3½— 3 dis.	
Stock	North British	100	55½— 56½ ex div.	55¾⅝6¼6x.d.
Stock	North-Estn., Berwick	100	92½— 93	93 ¼
25	Do., G.N.E. P'chase	16 13 4	1½— 1 dis.	
Stock	Do., Leeds	100	46 — 47	46¾ 7
Stock	Do., York	100	73⅞— 74	74¼ ½ ¼ 3⅞
Stock	North London	100	100 —102	
20	North Staffordshire	17½	5½— 5¼ dis.	12
20	North-Western	All	8 — 9	
10	Nth. & S.-West. Junc.	All	7½— 8½	
Stock	Oxfd., Worc., & Wolv.	100	26 — 28	
20	Portsmouth	19	7 — 5 dis.	
Stock	Scottish Central	100	113 —115	
Stock	Scot. N.-E., Aber. Stk.	100	27 — 23	27
Stock	Do., Scot Mid. Stk.	100	82 — 83	82 ½
Stock	Shropshire Union	100	43 — 45	
10	Sittingbourne & Sheer.	All	3 — 2 dis.	
Stock	South Devon	100	34 — 35	
Stock	South-Eastern	100	71 — 72 ex div.	71⅝ ⅞ ¼ x.
Stock	South Wales	100	76½— 77½	77
20	S. York. & River Dun	All	13 — 14	
20	Do.	18	7 — 5 dis.	
20	Staines, Wokingham, and Woking	All	9 — 11	
25	Stockton & Darlington	All	35 — 36	
5	West-end of London & Crystal Palace, A*	All	3 — 3½	
5	Do. B.	All	6¼— 6¾	

* A receives no dividend till 7 per cent. has been paid to B.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.

Shrs.	Railways.	Leasing Companies.	Pd.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
Stock	Buckinghamshire	L. & N.-W.	100	98 to 100	
Stock	Clydesdale Junction	Caledonian	100	102 —104	
25	Colchester Stour Val.	E. U. & E.C.	All	16 — 18	
Stock	E. Lincoln, gua. 6 p. c.	Gt. Northn.	100	143 —145	
5	E. Union, Hrwh. shs.	E. Counties	All	4 — 4½	
50	Hull and Selby	Y. & N. Mid	All	109 —111	
12 15 4	London & Greenwich	South-East.	All	13 — 14	
20	Do., Preference	South-East.	All	23½— 24½	
Stock	London, Tilbury, and Southend	Peto & Co.	100	91 — 93	93
5½	Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock	L. & N.-W. and Mid.	All	2½— 2¾	
Stock	Midld. Bradford pref.	Midland	100	96 — 98	96 7
6¼	Newmarket, Bury Extension, guar 5 p. c.	E. Counties	5 5 6	¼— ½pm.	
50	N'th'n & East'n, 5 p.c.	E. Counties	All	57 — 59	
Stock	Royston, Hitchin, & Shepreth	Gt. Northn.	100	139 —141	
10	Shrewsbury & Herefd.	Mr. Brassey	All	8¾— 9¼x.d	
12	South Staffordshire	Mr. M'Clean	All	10 — 10½	
Stock	Wilts and Somerset	Gt. Western	100	90 — 92	
10	Wimbledon & Croyd.	L. & Bright.	All	8 — 9	

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Shrs.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
25	Blyth & Tyne 10 p. c. pref. (issued at £50)	All	49 to 51	
Stock	Bristol & Exeter, 4 p. c.	100	94 — 96	
Stock	Caledon., £10, 4½ p. c.	100	102 —104 x.d.	102¾ x. div.
6¼	Dun., Perth, & Ab. Jn.	All	5¾— 6	
Stock	E. Anglian, B, 6 p. c.	100	110 —114 x.d.	
Stock	Do., Class C, 7 p. ct.	100	100 —103 x.d.	
Stock	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 p. c., No. 1	100	114½—116½	
Stock	Do., No. 2	100	112½—114½	114
Stock	Do., New 6 per cent.	100	129 —131	
Stock	Eastern Union, 4 p.c.	100	80 — 82	
Stock	Ed., Perth & Dun. 4p.c	100	68 — 70	
Stock	Great Northern, 5 p. c.	100	119 —121	
Stock	Do., 5 per cent., red. at 10 per ct. pm.	100	111 —113	
Stock	Do., 4½ p. c., do.	100	104 —106	105
100	Do., 5 per ct., red. at 5 per cent. pm.	60	63 — 65	
10	G.N. of Scot., 1st pref.	All	11¼— 11¾	
Stock	Gt. Westn., red. 4½ p.c.	100	91 — 93	92
Stock	Do., red. 4 p.c.	100	82 — 84	
Stock	Do., irred. 4 p. cent.	100	83 — 85	83
Stock	Do., 5 p. c. red. pref.	100	96 — 98	
8	Do., Birmingham pf.	All	9 — 9½	
10	Do., Chester, 8p.c.pf.	All	16 — 17	
10	Do., 5 per cent. do.	All	9¾— 10¼	
Stock	Do., Birm. guar. stk.	100	68 — 70	
26⅔	Do., Chester guar.	All	18 — 19	
13⅓	Do.	All	9 — 9½	
20	Do.	All	13½— 14½	
Stock	Lanc. & Yorksh., 6 p. c.	100	139 —141	
Stock	Lond. & S.-W., 7 p. ct. stk., late 3d shares	100	158 —163	
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln, 6 per ct.	100	117 —119	
6	Do., £6	4½	⅜— ⅝ pm.	
Stock	Do., 3¼ per cent.	100	65 — 70	
Stock	Midland Cons. Bristol and Birm. 6 per ct.	100	139 —141	140
Stock	Do., 4½ per ct. pref.	100	101 —103	
6	Do., 4½p.c., opt. 1860	3	⅛— ⅜ pm.	
Stock	Do., L. & Hitchin pf.	100	92 — 94	
10	Newport, Aber., &c., perpet. 6 p. c., op. '66	All	11¼— 11½ x.d.	
10	Norflk, Deb., 4p c.shrs.	All	8½— 9½	
Stock	North British, 5 p. c.	100	106 —108 x.d.	
Stock	North-Eastern, Berwick 4 p. cent. pref.	100	96¼— 97½	
17	Do.	8 13 4	¾dis— ¼ dis.	
25	Do. York H. & S. pur.	10	½dis— par	
20	North Staffordshire	All	23 — 24	
Stock	Oxford, Worcester, & Wol., 6 p. c., 1st gua.	100	117 —119	
Stock	Do., 4½ per ct. deb. stk. in perpetuity	100	98 —100	
Stock	Scottish N.-Eastern, 3½ p. c. pref.	100	74 — 76	74
Stock	Do., Aber. gua. 6 p.c.	100	122 —124	
Stock	Do., 7 per ct. pref.	100	125 —128	
	South Devon, An. 10s.	All	10¼— 10¾	
	South-Eastern, Reading An. £1 0 6	All	21 — 24½ x.d.	24⅜ x. div.
Stock	Do., 4½ per cent.	100	100 —102	
Stock	Do., Fixed 4½ p. c. 1st issue	100	99 —101	
25	Stock. & Darl., A, 5 p.c	All	28 — 29	
25	Do., B, 6 per cent.	All	32½— 33⅛	33¼
Stock	Waterford & Kil. 6 p.c.	100	38 — 43	

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Shrs.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Cen. India, g. 5 p. c.	9	⅛dis. to ¼ pm.	
18	Do., Add. Capital A	6	⅛dis.— ⅛ pm.	
18	Do. B	4½	⅛dis.— ⅛ pm.	
20½	Buffalo & Lake Huron	All	6½— 7½	
20½	Do., new	16¾	13½— 12½ dis.	
100	Buffalo, Brant, & Goderich 6 p.c. Bonds, '72	100	83 — 88	
100	Do., 1 July, 1873	100	78 — 82	
100	Do., 1 June, 1874	100	75 — 80	
20	Ceylon, guar. 6 p.c.	2	1 — 1¼ pm.	3⅛
20	Eastern Bengal, g.5p.c.	5	⅛— ⅜ pm.	
Stock	East India, gua. 5 p.c.	100	106½—106¾	106¼ ¾
20	Do. E shares, exten.	10	⅞— 1⅛ pm.	
20	Geelong & Melbourne gua. 5 p. c.	All	15½— 16½	
Stock	Grand Trunk of Can.	100	35 — 37	36¼ ½
100	Do. 6 per cent. deb.	All	73 — 74	
100	Do., 6 p. c. pref.	60	10 — 5 dis.	
20	Gt. Indian Pen., g.5p.c.	All	21½— 21¾	21⅝
20	Do., New do.	4	⅛— ⅜ pm.	
20	Do.	2	⅛— ⅜ pm.	2¼ ⅝
20	Gt. S. of India (lim.) Scrip, gua 5 p c.	2s.	par — ¼ pm.	¼ pm.
20½	Gt. Westn. of Canada	All	17¾— 18¼	18⅛ 18
20½	Do., New	13	2¾— 2½ dis.	
100	Do. Bonds, pay. '76 with option till '60	All	105 —108	
100	Do., Bonds, pay. '73 with option till '60	All	105 —108	
100	Do., Bonds, pay. '73 without option	All	104 —106	
100	Do., 5½ p. c. Bonds p. '77, without opt.	All	99 —100	
20	Madras gua. 4½ p. c.	All	18½— 19½	
20	Do., 5 per cent.	All	20¼— 20¾	
20	Do., 4¾ p.c. exten.	15	1 — ½ dis.	
20	Do., 3d ex. gua. 5 p.c.	5	¼— ⅜ pm.	5⅝
20	Do., 4th exten., do.	5	¼— ⅝ pm.	
20	N. Bruns. & Canada g. 6 p.c. A. capital sh.	10	2 — 1½ dis.	
20	Do., B do.	10	4 — 3 dis.	
20	Scinde, guar. 5 p. c.	15	¼— ¾ pm.	
20	Do., New, g. 5 p. c.	5	par — ¼ pm.	5⅛
20	Do., Punjab., g. 5p.c.	5	par — ¼ pm.	5¼
20	Do. Indus Steam Flotilla, gua. 5p.c.	5	par — ¼ pm	
10	Trinidad (lim.) Scrip	1	par — ¼ pm.	

FOREIGN.

Shrs	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done
10	Antwerp & Rotterdam	All	5¼ to 5¾	
20	Bahia & S. Francisco, lim., gua. 7 p. c.	3	par — ¼ pm.	3¼
5	Belgian Eastern Junc.	All	⅞— 1⅛	1⅛
20	Beziers to Graissessac	All	8½— 9½	
6	Carmeaux Mine & Rl.	All	2½— 2¾	2⅝
20	Dutch Rhenish	15	¾— ½ dis.	11½
20	Eastern of France	All	30 — 30½	
20	Gt. Luxembourg con.	All	8 — 8¼	8⅛ ¼
20	Lombardo-Venetian	8	5 — 5¼ pm.	13¼ ⅜ ⅛
20	Lyons and Geneva	All	25½— 26½	
20	Namur and Liege	All	9 — 9¼	
20	Do., 6 per cent. pref.	All	21¼— 21¾	
16	Northern of France	All	39½— 40	40 39⅝
10	Norweg. Trunk Pref.	All	9 — 10	
20	Ottoman, guar. 6 p.c.	5	3 — 1 dis.	
20	Paris, Lyons, & Medit.	All	33⅞— 34⅛	34

FOREIGN—CONTINUED.

Shrs.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
20	Paris and Orleans	All	56 — 58	
20	Recife & S. Francisco (Pernambuco), 7 p.c.	9	¼— ½ pm.	9¼ ⅛
20	Sambre and Meuse	All	8½— 8¾	8⅝
10	Do., 5½ p. c. pref.	All	9¼— 9¾	
20	Southern of France	All	23¾— 24¼	24
8¾	West Flanders	All	5¼— 5¾	
10	Do., 5½ p. c. pref.	All	9½— 9¾	
20	W. & N.-W. of France	All	25½— 26½	

OBLIGATIONS.

Bnds.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
4	Gt. Luxemb'g, 5 p. c.	All	3⅝ to 3⅞	3¾
20	Do., issued at £15	All	17½— 18	17½
20	Lombardo-Ven., 3 p.c.	All	10½— 11	
20	Lyons & Medit., 3 p c.	All	11½— 12	
20	N. of France, 3 p. c.	All	11½— 12	
20	Do. (late Charleroi), 3⅜ per cent.	All	12½— 13	
20	Paris and Lyons, New 3 per cent.	All	11¼— 11¾	
20	S. of France, 3 p. c.	All	11¼— 11¾	
20	Victor Emmanuel 6 p c.	All	92½— 93½	92¾ 3
20	W. & N.-W. of France, 3 per cent.	All	11½— 12	

AMERICAN.

Shrs.	Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
	Illinois Central 6 p. ct., 1875	79 — 81 x. c.	
	Do., 7 per cent., 1875	79 — 81 x. c.	
	Do., do., Free Land, 1860	77 — 79	
	Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	22 — 20 dis.	
	Michigan Central 8 p.c., 1860	83 — 87	
	Do., do., 1869	86 — 88	
	Do. (sinking fund), do., '82	86 — 88	86½
	Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 p. c. (sinking fund), 1885	62 — 64	
	Do., $100 shares	20 — 25	
	New York Central, 6 p. ct. (sinking fund), 1883	83 — 85	83½
	Do., 7 per cent., con. 1864	93 — 95	
	Do., $100 shares	75 — 77	
	New York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 per cent., 1883	66 — 68	66½
	Do., $100 shares	17 — 19	
	Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds:—1st mortgage, con. 6 p. ct.	89 — 91	
	Do., 2d mort., 6 p. ct. sterl.	91 — 93	

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Shrs.	Stocks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
	Canada Gov. 6 p. ct., Jan. and July	100	115 to 116	115½ ¼ ⅜ ¾
	Do. 6 p.c. Feb. & Aug.	100	113 — 115	
	Do. 6 p.c. Mar. & Sep.	100	113 — 115	
	New Brunswick Gov. 6 p. c., Jan. & July	100	109½— 110½	109¾
	N. S. Wales Gov. 5 per cent. Debentures	100	99½— 100½	100 ⅛
	Nova Scotia Gov. 6 p.c. stlg. Deb., red. 1875	100	109½— 110½	
	S. Australian Gov. 6 p.c., Jan. and July	100	109 — 111	
	Victoria Gov. 6 per ct., Jan. and July	100	109 — 111	

BRITISH MINES.

Shrs.	Mines.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done
	Alfred Consols	2 11 10	9 to 10	
20	British Iron	14	2⅞— 3½	
	Condurrow	20	45 — 55	
10	Devon Great Consols	1	455 —465	
	East Basset	30	90 — 95	
	Great South Tolgus	17s.	14 — 15	
	Great Wheal Alfred	11 14 11	4 — 4½	
	Great Wheal Vor	8⅞	2¼— 2¾	
	Lady Bertha	1 3 0	½— ⅝	
	North Frances	8½	6 — 7	
	North Wheal Basset	Nil	9¼— 10½ x.d.	
	North Wheal Crofty	7 9 4	4 — 5	
	Par Consols	1⅛	16½— 17½	
	Sortridge Consols	6s.	1 — 1¼	
	South Caradon	2½	400 —410	
	South Carn Brea	2	3¾— 4¼	
	South Wheal Frances	18 18 9	190 —200 x.d.	
5	Tamar Silver & Lead	4½	1½— ¾	
10	Tin Croft	9	3⅛— 3⅜ x.d.	
	United Mines	40	80 —100	
	Vale of Towey	12s. 6d.	¾— 1	
	West Basset	1½	21½— 22½	
	West Caradon	20	90 —100	
	Wheal Basset	5⅛	175 —190	
	Wheal Buller	5	180 —200	
	Wheal Edward	5½	3¼— 3¾	
	Wheal Kitty	1 7 2	8 — 9	
	Wheal Mary Ann	8	41 — 43 x.d.	
	Wheal Trelawney	4½	24 — 26	

FOREIGN MINES.

Shrs.	Mines.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done
20	Australian	7⅝	⅜ to ⅝	
1	Bon Accord Cop., lim.	10s.	⅛— ¼ pm.	
35	Brazilian Imperial	27¼	1¼— 1¾	
20	Do., St. John del Rey	15	10½— 11½	11 10⅝
5	Do., Land & Min. Co.	All	1¾— 2¼	
40	Cobre Copper	All	37 — 40	
	Copiapo	16	11½— 12½	
1	Dun Mountain Copper	All	¼— ½	
2	Fortuna	All	1⅞— 2½	
20	General	All	19½— 20½	
3	Linares	All	9¼— 9¾	9⅝
5	Lusitanian	1¾	1½— 1 dis.	
1	Mariquita	All	½— 1	
1	New Granada	All	⅛— ¼	
20	Pontgibaud	All	4 — 6	
5	Port Phillip	1	¼— ¾	
30	Santiago de Cuba	17¾	1½— 1¾	
28 2 8½	United Mexican	All	2⅞— 3⅛	3

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Shrs.	Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done
40	Australasia	All	90 to 92	
25	Bank of Egypt	All	23½— 24	24
100	Bank of London	50	45 — 47	
50	British North Amer.	All	57 — 59	57½
20	Chrtd. Bank of India, Australia, & China	10	3¼— 2¾ dis.	
100	Colonial	25	30 — 31	
100	Commercial of Lond.	20	20 — 21	
20	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartd.	All	16½— 17	
20	London Chartd. Bank of Australia	All	20½— 21¼	
50	London and County	20	27½— 28½	
50	London Joint Stock	10	31½— 32½	31⅝ ⅞
100	London & Westminster	20	45½— 46½	46¼ 6
20	Nat. Prov. of Eng. New	10	.. — ..	22¼ 2
20	New South Wales	All	47 — 49	
25	Oriental Bank Corpo.	All	37 — 38	
20	Ottoman Bank	All	19½— 20	
100	Provincial of Ireland	25	63 — 65	
25	Union of Australia	All	55 — 57	55 ½ 4¾ 6
25	Do., New	20	48 — 50	48
50	Union of London	10	24 — 26	24½
100	Western Bk. of Lond	50	19 — 17 dis.	31 2

DOCKS.

Shrs.	Docks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done
Stock	Victoria	100	100 to 102	
20	Do., New	16	½dis.— ¼ pm.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shrs.	Companies.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done
10	Anglo-Mexican Mint	All	13½ to 14½	14¼
1000	Atlantic Telegraph	All	420 —460	460 40 55
25	Australian Agricult.	19	34 — 36	34½
10	Australian R. Mail	All	1 — 1¼	
10	Berlin Waterworks	All	2½— 3½	
50	Brit. and Irish Magnetic Telegraph, A	All	41 — 43	
20	Do., B, 7 p.c. 'till 1862	All	19 — 21	20
20	Do., C.	All	14 — 16	
100	Canada	32½	117 —120	
Stock	Copper Miners of Eng.	All	24 — 28	
25	Do., Pref., 7½ p. ct.	All	25 — 27	
5	Crystal Palace	All	1⅜— 1⅝	
5	Do., Preference	All	4½— 4¾	
20	Eastern Steam	All	2 — 2½	
Stock	Electric Telegraph	100	108 —111	
5	Eng. & Austral. Copr.	All	1 — 1¼	
9	European & Ame. Stm.	All	2½— 3	2⅝
20	London Discount	5	1⅝—1½ dis.	
4	Lon. Gen. Omnibus	All	2¼— 2½	2½ ⅜
10	Medtn. Extension Tel	All	7½— 8	
25	National Discount Co.	5	1 — ¾ dis.	4½
10	Netherlands Land	All	1 — 2	
5	Do., 8 per cent. pref.	All	1¼— 1½	
100	New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land	80	15 — 18	16 ½
1	N. Brit. Australasian	All	¾— ⅞	
20	North of Europe Stm.	All	2½— 3	
1	Oriental Gas	All	¾— 1	
1	Do., new shares	15s.	¼d.— par	
5	Peel River Lnd. & Min.	All	2⅜— 2⅝	
50	Penin. & Orien. Stm.	All	83 — 85	84½ 4
50	Ditto, New	10	7¾— 8¼ pm.	
20	Red Sea & India Tele.	2	½— ¾ pm.	2⅝
20	Rhymney Iron	All	21 — 23	22⅛ ⅜
15	Do., New	All	6 — 7	
100	Royal Mail Steam	60	60 — 62	
1	Scot. Austral. Invest.	All	1⅛— 1⅜	
25	S. Australian Land	All	38 — 40	38½
1	Submarine Tel. Scrip	All	⅞— 1⅛	
1	Do., registered	All	⅞— 1⅛	
100	Van Diemen's Land	28½	10 — 12	11

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS.

(From the official list, containing the business actually transacted.)

STOCK-EXCHANGE, THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols Annuities, 97⅜ ½ ¼
New 3 per Cent. Annuities, shut, 97¾
India Stock, 216
India Scrip, Second Issue, 98⅜ ¼
India Bonds (£1,000), 15s. 13s.
Consols, for account, 97½ ⅜ ½ ⅝
Exchequer-bills (£1,000), 2d. and 1½d., March, 36s.; June, 27s.
Exchequer-bills (£500), 1½d., June, 27s.
Exchequer-bills (Small), 1½d., March, 34s.
Exchequer Bonds, 1859, 3½ per Cents., 100½

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian 4½ per Cents., 1858, 96½ ⅜
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents., 78
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents., Deferred, 16¾ 17¼
Chilian 6 per Cents., 106
Mexican 3 per Cents., for account, Sept. 29, 21¾ ⅝
Peruvian 4½ per Cents., for account, Sept. 29, 91¾ x.d.
Peruvian 3 per Cents., for account, Sept. 29, 71½ 2
Russian 5 per Cents., 1822, 111¾ ⅝ x.d.
Russian 4½ per Cents., 100¼
Sardinian 5 per Cents., for account, Sept. 29, 93
Spanish 3 per Cents., 45¾
Spanish 3 per Cents., for account, Sept. 29, 29½
Spanish 3 per Cents., Passive, 11⅛ ¼
Spanish Committee Certificate of Coupon not Funded, 6⅛
Turkish 6 per Cents., 97 6¾
Turkish 6 per Cents., for account, Sept. 29, 96⅝ ¾ ½
Turkish 4 per Cents., Guaranteed, for account, Sept. 29, 104½
Venezuela 5 per Cents., for account, Sept. 29, 39½
Belgian 2½ per Cents., 57
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certificates, 101⅝
Peruvian Dollar Bonds, 4½ per Cents., 76½

[Advertisement.]—The "Era" of to-morrow will contain the best and most original report of the great race week at Doncaster, with exclusive particulars of the St. Leger, by "Touchstone." The "Era" publishes information not be found in any daily or weekly newspaper, is the organ of the theatrical profession, and greatly patronized by hotels and taverns. The "Era" of Saturday last published a most interesting letter of Professor Anderson, Wizard of the North, from Australia, and the next will contain one of Mr. John Hall Wilton, from California. Both letters should be read by every actor and actress. Order of all newsagents, or send six postage stamps to "Era" office, Catherine-street, Strand.

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[Advertisement.]—The "Photographic News," price 3d., by post 4d. Contents of No. 2:—The Future of Photography—The Stereomonoscope—Stereoscopic Angle—Paper Glass—The Leeds Society's Exhibition—Photographic Chymistry—Dictionary and Catechism of Photography—Notes and Queries—Will Gutta Baths injure Nitrate of Silver?—Sunning the Nitrate Bath—Preparation of Oxide of Silver—Recovery of Silver from Old Baths—Queries on Fothergill's Process—Transparent Stereoscopic Views on Glass—Medium-tinted Background—Remedy for Film washing off—Acidity of Rain-water—Coloured Backgrounds—Preserved Plates for Positives—To obtain Density in Negatives—Views for Photographers near London—Negative Developing Solution. London, Petter and Galpin.

[Advertisement.]—"Every Man his own Trumpeter," by G. W. Thornbury, in 3 vols., now ready. "It is seldom the good fortune of the reader of novels to meet with so excellent a fiction as Mr. Thornbury's latest production. The talent which he brought to bear upon the songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads is here displayed with a freshness, vivacity, and attractiveness which leave one in doubt whether the author's forte be poetry or prose. We heartily congratulate him on the success of an effort highly honourable to himself, and calculated to maintain the reputation of our English novelists. 'Every man his own Trumpeter' is a narrative unflagging in interest, dashing, and sparkling in style—one which must be read to the end when once begun, and cannot fail to please most people, and to excite their admiration."—Morning Post. Hurst and Blackett, publishers 18, Great Marlborough-street.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

FORTH AND CLYDE JUNCTION.

The report of the directors of this company states that the receipts for the half-year ending the 31st of July amounted to 8,050*l.*, and the expenditure to 5,006*l.*, leaving a balance of 3,044*l.* To this was added 1,187*l.* from the preceding half-year, making 4,231*l.*, out of which 1,787*l.* was deducted for interest on debentures and loans, and 670*l.* for dividend on preference shares, leaving 1,774*l.* The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the ordinary share capital of the company, leaving a balance of 186*l.* The traffic for the half-year ending the 31st of January, 1857, amounted to 6,571*l.*, ending the 31st of July, 1857, to 7,090*l.*, ending 31st of January, 1858, to 7,624*l.*, and ending the 31st of July last to 8,050*l.*, the latter showing an increase of 960*l.* over the corresponding half of 1857. The directors consider this increase satisfactory under the circumstances of a general depression in trade, which has affected nearly every railway. The directors trust that the increase in the receipts will continue, so that a fair return may be obtained for the money expended on the undertaking, which has proved so great an advantage to the district through which it passes. Since the last report was issued the directors have been successful in disposing of as many of the preference shares as in the meantime they considered necessary, and thereby obtained funds to clear off the obligations of the company to the bankers and others and place the company in a very different position from that in which it previously stood, so far as money matters are concerned. The expenditure under capital includes a sum of 2,359*l.* in settlement of land claims, and with the exception of one or two more cases, involving a small amount, that account will very shortly be closed; 3,109*l.* for works and stations is made up of 94*l.* for extra sidings, and the remainder for furnishings supplied when the works were taken possession of by the company after the contractors' bankruptcy, and for which bills were granted. The sum of 3,536*l.* is the balance due for plant, and 1,800*l.* for engineering, which closes both these accounts. 301*l.* is connected with the obtaining of the new Act and the issue of preference stock. 216*l.* is for law charges, for which there will be a further sum to pay, and which the directors would have wished to include. The directors state that these sums include every charge which could possibly be brought forward at this time, and they trust to be able to state at the next meeting that all obligations of the company have been met.

OUDE.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held yesterday at the office, Moorgate-street; Sir Macdonald Stephenson in the chair.

Mr. C. Twigg, the secretary, read the report, an abstract of which has appeared in *The Times*.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said it appeared from returns of the traffic of the country made in 1856 by Mr. Reece, of Calcutta, that the trade of the district in Oude through which they intended to pass was considerable, and would be greatly increased if railway facilities were afforded for bringing the produce to market. The cost of railways in England had been very heavy, but in India the cost had been very moderate. The Madras company had executed their works for a smaller sum per mile than any other company. The Oude Railway as proposed would be executed for less than 6,000*l.* per mile, and, including rolling stock, it would not exceed 8,000*l.* per mile, which was a very moderate cost for so important a line. The first section of the line would extend from Cawnpore to Lucknow. Negotiations had been going on for a considerable time as to a guarantee, but were not yet brought to a termination. It was considered necessary to wait until the country was more settled. Matters were becoming more tranquil in Oude, and it was now expected that all resistance would soon be overcome. The Act of Parliament incorporating the company had been obtained, and provision was made for the amalgamation of this company with the Central Oude Railway Company. The details had not been arranged, but there was every disposition on the part of the gentlemen representing the Central Company to meet them fairly, and he felt sure that satisfactory terms would be made when the guarantee was granted. The matter respecting the union of the two companies would be submitted at the proper time to general meetings of shareholders in both companies specially called for the purpose. The financial statement showed that they had received 11,100*l.*, and after paying for surveys, Parliamentary and preliminary expenses, there remained a balance of 7,200*l.* to the credit of the company. The directors regretted the loss of Mr. Garrett, who, they considered was one of the ablest engineers that had ever left this country. He trusted the Council of India would soon order the making of the railway, and that the natives would be speedily induced to adopt the shovel, the barrow, and the pickaxe in lieu of military weapons, and by the construction of the necessary railway develope the great resources of the country.

Mr. J. C. MARSHMAN, deputy chairman, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report. He adverted to the obstacles they had encountered from the disaffection in Oude. They had placed themselves in communication with the President of the Board of Control respecting their undertaking, and it was deemed necessary by the authorities in India to suspend operations until matters were sufficiently settled in Oude to justify them in proceeding with the railway. The mutiny had been quelled, and there remained nothing now but effective measures to completely crush the disaffection in Oude. It was probable that in the beginning of November the whole of the military force would be brought to bear on Oude, and it was believed that in the course of two or three months the authority of the Government there would be completely established. By the beginning of February next they might be called upon to commence operations on the first section between Cawnpore and Lucknow. At the time they projected the line it was merely for commercial purposes, but circumstances had since occurred which had made the railway also desirable for political and military purposes. He had no doubt it was one of the lines of railway which the authorities would be most anxious to see established in that part of India.

Mr. WILDE thought the expenses of the company had been very moderate. He suggested that the line should be made by the company's staff instead of by contract, as he believed it was a much cheaper system, and had been carried out successfully by other railway companies in India.

The CHAIRMAN said, he was glad the proprietors considered their expenses moderate, which they undoubtedly were. With regard to the construction of the line he was not certain which mode was the best. A great extent of the lines in India was being executed by contractors; the matter, however, would be fully considered by the board.

The report was then unanimously adopted, the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors for their attention to the interests of the company concluded the proceedings.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Railways.	Miles open.	Total, 1858.	Total, 1857.
E.Counties, Norfolk, & E. Union, Sept. 12	489	27,026	26,223
Lancashire and Yorkshire, Sept. 12	289¼	27,478	27,745
Manchester, Shef., & Lincoln., Sept. 12	173½	10,385	11,672
Midland, Sept. 12	567½	36,358	33,857
North-Eastern, Sept. 11	725½	40,118	41,664
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver., Sept. 12	94	4,809	4,77

PROVINCIAL STOCK-EXCHANGES.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 16TH.—The following were the sales to-day:—Caledonian, 87⅝ ½ ⅝ ⅞—Eastern Counties, 12 5-16—Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95 4⅞—London and North-Western, 91¼ 1 90⅞ 1—Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36 5⅞—Midland, 97 6¾—North British, 56—South-Eastern, 21 7-16—Dutch-Rhenish, 3⅛ dis.—Grand Trunk of Canada, 7 per cent., 2d issue, 68—ditto, payable 1867, 64¼—ditto, payable 1862, 34¾ dis.—Great Luxembourg constituted, 8¼ ⅛—Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire 3¼ percent., 68 7½—Liverpool and London Fire and Life, 8⅛ pm.—Royal Insurance, 3 15-16 pm.

MANCHESTER, 16TH.—There was not much business, and prices were rather easier. The sales were:—Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction, 66—Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95 4⅞—London and North-Western, 91—Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35¾ ⅝ ¾—Midland Railway Consols, 97⅛ 6¾—North British, 56¾ x. d.—South-Eastern, 21 7-16 x.d.—East Lancashire (Fifths), preference, 5 9-16 Great Western (Birmingham Guaranteed Stock (pref.), 69—.

BIRMINGHAM, 16TH.—The market steady, with little alteration in prices from yesterday's quotations. Midland stock was done at 96¾. Closing prices:—Stour Valley shares, 7½ 7¾—Great Western, 51 51¼—London and North-Western, 90¾ 91.

BRISTOL, 16TH.—The market has been dull to-day, and no sales are officially reported. Closing prices:—Great Western, 51¼ 51¾—London and North-Western, 91 91¼—Midland, 96¾ 97—Caledonian, 85¼ 85¾—Bristol and Exeter, 91 91½.

LEEDS, 16TH.—The share-market continues steady, and business has been done at the following prices:—Great Western of Canada, 18——Midland, 97 97⅛—North-Eastern (York), 74⅞—Great Western, 51⅛—North Western Preference, 14⅞—London and South-Western, 94—Leeds New Gas, 175—ditto Six per Cent., 115⅛.

THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—The "acute non-infectious diseases," in Mr. Simon's Report, include convulsive or nervous diseases, diarrhœa, and respiratory inflammations,—properly considered together, as regards their endemic prevalence among young children. They are, like others, eminently diseases of towns, especially of great manufacturing towns. These diseases, although endemic, are, of course, produced by other than endemic influences. That cold and abrupt changes of temperature favour pulmonary and tracheal diseases, and that improper food produces diarrhœa, no one denies. "But why," asks Mr. Simon, "why should the resulting death-rates vary as they do in different districts of the country?" Thus, in three of the healthiest rural districts of England, the death-rate from these diseases is 925; in the unhealthiest district it is 6,895! Why are these non-infectious infantile complaints seven times as fatal in one district as in another? To answer this question the diseases are considered separately. 1. Nervous disorders of early life killed in the nine years so often mentioned (1848-1856) as many as 330,881 young children, or 37,000 annually. The average death-rate is 2½ times as high throughout the north-western counties as throughout the eastern, south-eastern, and south-midland districts. Two-thirds of these deaths are registered as "by convulsions." The general cause has been traced to the old evil—viz., a foul and vitiated state of the air supplied for respiration,—the mortality in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital having been wonderfully reduced by more efficient ventilation of the wards. 2. The mortality among infants from non-tubercular diseases (almost exclusively inflammations) of the respiratory organs is very large. 28,763 infants succumbed to pneumonia, bronchitis, and croup in 1856. It appears that these diseases are also in a great degree attributable to the inhalation of impure air: the children who are freely exposed to the air in rural districts being comparatively exempt; while those who are "coddled" within doors, as in towns, freely fall victims to "those poisonous in-door influences which attend in such large proportions on the urban residence of the poor." 3. Diarrhœa and dysentery annually kill more than 11,000 infants under five years of age; and here, again, the cause of the disease is to be found (for the death-rates vary from 76 to 1,779) in bad food, close ill-ventilated dwellings, and (as in Lambeth) in defective sewerage. The gross mortality, then, due among young children to the conjoint action of these three classes of disease is referred by Mr. Simon to the varying prevalence of two local causes—1st, to differences of degree in common sanitary defects of residence; and, 2d, to occupational differences among the inhabitants; there being certain large towns where the homes are badly kept, and the children are but little looked after.

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, Sept. 16.—A large business has been transacted in cotton again to-day, and the sales amount to 10,000 bales—3,000 on speculation and for export. The full prices of yesterday are readily obtainable.

EAST INDIA-HOUSE, 15th September, 1858.
THE Finance, Home, and Public Works' Committee of the Council of India hereby give notice, that the DEBENTURES for the SECOND PORTION of the LOAN, Act 21 Vic., cap. 3, will be READY for delivery at the Treasury, at this House, on and after Monday, the 20th inst. J. COSMO MELVILL.

ST. JAMES's THEATRE, King-street, St. James's.—This elegant THEATRE to be LET on LEASE, or for the Season. Apply to Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, Ely-place, Holborn.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL, OPEN (wet or dry) EVERY EVENING.—TO-NIGHT, and during the week, the Concert, in the Handel Orchestra, will be supported by Mr. P. Corri, Master Haydn Corri, Mr. C. Sloman, Mr. Elijah Taylor, Mr. Russell Grover, and Mrs. Lawrence. In the Ballet Theatre, Mr. G. Thompson in his delineations of the Grecian Statues. Mr. James Robinson, the great American Bare-back Rider (last week of his engagement), in the Cirque Imperial, in conjunction with the new successful Company of Equestrians, under the direction of Her Majesty's Clown, H. Croueste, including Madame Blanche (the Equestrian Magnet). Clowns—Croueste and Felix Saffarine. Illuminations and Fireworks of unequalled brilliancy. Wonderful Tight Rope Ascent by Signor Duvalli. Dancing on the Leviathan Platform at 9, and after the fireworks. This Evening, a Grand Night Ascent of the Royal Vauxhall Balloon, piloted by Captain Adams, jun. Hours of admission—from Monday to Friday at 7. Saturdays at 3; Military Bands at 4. Chapino's Troupe in Maypole and Country Dances until 6, when the usual Performances commence. Admission, 1s.; children, 6d. Open on Sundays. Refreshment ticket, 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Great Success of the Pyne and Harrison English Opera Company.—THE ROSE OF CASTILLE, and a Ballet Divertissement—EVERY EVENING. Application respecting the subscription for boxes or stalls for the season to be made at the box-office, open daily from 11 till 5, under the direction of Mr. E. Chatterton.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Repaired and Restored, and Open Every Evening.—In consequence of their great attraction, the entire performances with which the Theatre opened on the 6th inst. will be repeated every evening during the week.—Engagement for a limited period of the renowned Spanish dancer, Senora Perea Nena.—THIS EVENING, and every evening this week, the revived comedy of THE WAY TO KEEP HIM, in which Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr W. Farren, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Catherine Sinclair (who is engaged for a limited period previous to her departure for America), Mrs. B. White, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam, and Miss Reynolds will appear. After which, a new Spanish ballet, entitled THE DAUGHTER OF THE GUADALQUIVIR, in which the renowned Spanish dancer, Perea Nena (who is engaged for a limited period) will appear, with Senor Moragas, Fanny Wright, and a numerous Corps de Ballet. With A WICKED WIFE: Mr. Compton, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Howe, and Miss Reynolds. Concluding with A KISS IN THE DARK. Box-office open daily, from 10 till 5.

MR. CHARLES KEAN's FAREWELL SEASON, as Manager of the Royal Princess's Theatre, will COMMENCE on Saturday, the 2d of October next, and conclude on Saturday, the 30th of July.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE (Lessees, Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden) RE-OPENS To-morrow (Saturday, the 18th inst.):—A DOUBTFUL VICTORY: Mr. G. Vining; Miss Hughes and Mrs. Stirling. HUSH MONEY: Messrs. L. Ball, G. Cooke, F. Charles, White, and F. Robson; Mesdames W. S. Emden, Cottrell, and Stephens. TICKLISH TIMES. Mr. Griggs, Mr. F. Robson. Commence at half-past 7.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Great Success.—The new comedy of EXTREMES; or, Men of the Day—Mrs. A. Mellon (late Miss Woolgar), Mrs. Weston, Miss K. Saxon; Messrs. Emery, J. Rogers, E. Falconer, Barrett—EVERY EVENING. To conclude with the new farce, TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Doors to open at half-past 6: to commence at 7. Box-office open from 11 to 5 daily.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE. THIS EVENING (the FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. JAMES ANDERSON), THE STRANGER. The Stranger, Mr. James Anderson. To be followed by KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO. Katherine, Miss Elsworthy; Petruchio, Mr. James Anderson. Mr. Sims Reeves will appear To-morrow Evening.

ROYAL SOHO THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, THE CROWN PRINCE; THE TAILOR OF TAMWORTH; and WOMAN'S LOVE. Stalls, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s. Half-price at 9—stalls, 2s.; boxes, 1s.; pit, 6d. To be Let for Benefits, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.
Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.
THIS EVENING, Balfe's ROSE OF CASTILLE: Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Miss M. Prescott; Mr. Ferdinand Glover, Mr. A. St. Albyn, Mr. George Honey, Mr. Bartleman, and Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon. To conclude with a Ballet Divertissement; Mdlles. Zilia Michelet, Pasquale, and Morlacchi.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.
Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.
THIS EVENING, THE WAY TO KEEP HIM: Messrs. Buckstone, Howe, W. Farren, &c.: Mesdames Sinclair, B. White, Reynolds, &c. After which, THE DAUGHTER OF THE GUADALQUIVIR: by Perea Nena and the Corps de Ballet. With A WICKED WIFE. And A KISS IN THE DARK. Commence at 7.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.
Manager, Mr. E. Falconer.
THIS EVENING, EXTREMES, or Men of the Day: Miss Woolgar, Mrs. Weston, Miss Kate Saxon; Messrs. Emery, E. Falconer, J. Rogers, and Barrett. To conclude with TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE: Messrs. Emery, J. Rogers; Mrs. Weston, Miss Kate Saxon.

THEATRE ROYAL, SADLER'S-WELLS.
Under the Management of Mr. Phelps.
THIS EVENING, THE JEALOUS WIFE. Mr. Oakley, Mr. Phelps; Major Oakley, Mr. H. Marston; Charles, Mr. F. Robinson; Russett, Mr. J. W. Ray; Sir Harry Beagle, Mr. C. Young; Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Charles Young; Lady Freelove, Miss Victor; Toilet, Miss E. Travers. To conclude with MRS. WHITE.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress, Miss Swanborough.
THIS EVENING, NOTHING TO NURSE: Mr. Swanborough, Mrs. Selby. Followed by THE LAST OF THE PIGTAILS: Messrs. Selby, Bland, Clarke; Mesdames Swanborough, M. Ternan, Selby. A ROUGH DIAMOND: Mr. Parselle, Miss M. Oliver. To conclude with FAMILY JARS. To commence at 7.

SURREY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, THE WRECK ASHORE: Messrs. Billington, C. J. Smith, Moreland, H. Sinclair, Butler, and Paul Bedford; Mrs. Billington, Miss Fielding. THE RENDEZVOUS, in which the Lauri Family will appear. And JACK SHEPPARD: Mrs. Billington, Miss Fielding; Messrs. P. Bedford, Moreland, Romer, H. Sinclair, Butler, C. J. Smith.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Advertisers will find an advantage in adding to their addresses the initial letter indicating the Post-office district.

☞ The publication of The Times commenced at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and finished at 8.

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1858.

The Treaty of Tien-sin is one of those facts which will grow larger as time wears on, and will be more conspicuous in the eyes of the next generation than it is in ours. We shall think no space misspent which can be employed in giving to this event its proper importance among the transactions of our age, and in informing the public mind as to its character and probable results. There are, doubtless, many circumstances of the antecedent negotiations which cannot now be revealed, and there are certainly some facts which could not be judiciously made the subject of public comment. We may regret this, for we believe that if we could have the same detailed knowledge of the negotiations at Tien-sin which De Torcy has given us of the negotiations of the Treaty of Utrecht, we should be better able to render justice to the firmness and sagacity of Lord Elgin, and to the prompt and intelligent zeal of the Secretary of Legation and members of the Staff. If our information be correct, the two most important articles of this Treaty—the Resident Minister at Pekin, and the right of Englishmen to go to any part of the empire for curiosity or trade—were in peril at the very last moment, and were obtained by England singlehanded, and only by a stroke of happy audacity. Whenever these stories of baffled intrigues become lawful history they will add another illustration to all we already know of Russian diplomacy, and tend to show the bad results of keeping doubtful company. When the Russian and American eagles take a companion flight the younger bird does the work and the elder eats the prey. There is, however, one fact connected with these strangely involved intrigues which is not without its interest. We mentioned some time since that Keying, the negotiator of the Nankin Treaty in 1842, had acted a sort of independent guerrilla part in these negotiations, and having been countermined and exposed had gone back to Pekin. We now hear that the life of this poor old man has been sacrificed. On his way back to the capital the General commanding at Tung-chow arrested him as a deserter from his post. Two Princes of the blood Royal immediately memorialized that he might be executed. The Emperor ordered him to be tried, and the Court sentenced him to public disgrace and decapitation. Just as the advices left the decree had come down. The Emperor says that in his mercy he took Keying out of disgrace and sent him to try to soothe the foreigner, believing he knew how to do so. Lo! the next he hears of him is that he has abandoned his post under a plea of having something important to communicate. When arrested, and ordered to write a defence and state his secret, it turns out to be merely a piece of advice to resort to a policy which, after trial, had been decided against,—probably the rousing of the population against us. For all this, and much more which is minutely detailed, the Emperor agrees to the sentence of death passed upon Keying; but, inasmuch as it would give pain to him to see one who had once held such an honourable position left in the market-place a headless corpse, Hien-fung, in his boundless mercy, "anxious to reconcile "justice and clemency," desires two high officers to visit Keying and request him to put himself to death. This strange mercy ran its course. Keying is dead. He was subtle, crafty, and false, and there is no great reason why we should pity him; but the Treaty of Nankin, which was so important to us, was ruin to him, and his name must always be connected with the rise of British commerce in the extreme East.

In the fate of Keying we can read that the Treaty of Nankin was a more bitter medicine to Chinese pride than that which has just been concluded within hail of the capital. Not only was it the first step, but it had substantial points of difference from that of Tien-sin. It surrendered Chinese territory. It left Hongkong, Koulangsoo, and Chusan in the hands of the barbarians; and, although the Court of Pekin does not often make a few millions of dollars a turning point in a negotiation, the sacrifice of 21 millions must have left some scar in the memory of a Chinaman. The Treaty of Tien-sin, while it gives us all we want, does not cut very deep into the sensitive vanity of the race. The free transit was rather to be feared as a source of future danger than to be resented as the intrusion of a conqueror. The "fanquei," or "flitting "devils," were always unquiet creatures; they were always found scattered over the empire under some disguise. It is scarcely a novelty to tolerate by treaty what has in so many instances been tolerated by custom. Moreover, trading barbarians always bring a profit, and where profit is, there Imperial dignity will risk no collision with popular indignation. A Mussulman of China Proper would sell his Prophet's coffin, if he could get at it, for its weight in sycee. So, again, the increase in the number of ports involves no sacrifice of the national pride. On the contrary, we have found at Swatow and elsewhere that Commerce can always recommend herself to the good graces of the inhabitants of the city she is pleased to favour. Of the new ports upon the coast, the only one of any novelty is that of Neuchong, which has excited and baffled the curiosity of some of our commercial readers. Some maps do not show it. It lies at the head of the Gulf of Liautung, and is the seaport of Moukden, and the natural entrepôt of all Manchouria. We are told by those who have seen the place that the trade to it, in Chinese vessels, is enormous, and we know, from the nature of its exports, that the country abounds in pulse, beans, millet, barley, and also in timber and coal, all of which are in full demand in the provinces of Shantung and Chili. From Neuchong and from Tongchou we shall be able effectually to work the trade of the Corea, where millions of men are jammed together far closer than in China Proper; and it is important to observe that the climate is one which requires thick clothing and does not produce cotton. January and February bring to the Corea a winter as severe as that of Canada; and in the summer, while the denizens of Shanghai are almost in too great a state of lassitude to concoct a price-current, Neuchong, at the distance of three days' steam, rejoices in her environs of mountain scenery, wooded valleys, and a coast covered with a fine green turf. Undoubtedly, this is an excellent site for a Consular agency, and, perhaps, in time for a Consular establishment, and this new seat of commerce is obtained without any offence to the Chinese people.

Throughout this negotiation the pervading spirit on the part of the English and French has been one of generous forbearance. It must have been a great exercise of self-denial in Lord Elgin to turn back after exercising himself so often on the broad road which leads by an easy journey to Pekin. He might easily have forced his way there; and we presume he has seen quite enough by this time to enable him utterly to despise the Sinologue vaticinations about the flight of the Emperor from Pekin, and the chaos that would follow upon the suicide of Hien-fung or a change of his dynasty. These prophecies have been repeated until their constant failures have rendered them at last ridiculous. Lord Elgin could doubtless have forced his way to Pekin had he chosen. It was great moderation and great forbearance that he did not do so, but it was a sound judgment. As it stands, there is nothing in this Treaty of Tien-sin which carries a deep wound with it. In the edict which authorized the Treaty of Nankin the then Emperor of China sadly said, "It is but "one time of bitterness and trouble, but then "ease, repose, and peace may be reckoned on for "ever." Here there is no bitterness but that of having to repair an injustice, and no trouble but that of assenting to a freedom of intercourse which is equally advantageous to both the contracting parties. It is a consolation to feel that the Treaty of Tien-sin is a Treaty which may be easily fulfilled in good faith, and that in default of good faith we may with clear conscience compel its literal execution.

Paradoxical as it may seem, it is not only quite true, but inexpressibly important for us to recognize that the only enemy we have left unconquered in India is ourselves. Before European discipline, artillery, and stamina, the feeble ranks of our Asiatic opponents have gone down with an ease and a certainty which remind one more of the exploits of romance than of the sober realities of modern life and modern warfare. In India Providence, contrary to the great Frederic's observation, has uniformly declared against the strong battalions; and so sensible have the natives become of this, that the army which was besieging Maun Singh fled at once because they only numbered 15 to 1. We are once more masters of India; but is it quite as clear that we are also masters of ourselves? The heat and struggle of the conflict are over, and the Sepoys reduced to a position which, in the case of men less deeply stained with innocent blood, would call forth and deserve our pity. They are described as loaded with plunder, and hunted down as eagerly for the sake of the spoils they carry about them as ever was the whale for its oil or the beaver for its skin. The English hunt them, the villagers murder them without mercy, they have no confidence in combined action, but dare not separate for fear of instant destruction. Like the Roman empire described by Gibbon, the continent of India, hemmed in by the sea and impassable mountains, offers them no retreat; and they wander from place to place, loaded and sinking under the burden of riches which they will never enjoy, and tormented by the constant apprehension of instant death. We have no longer an enemy to fear in India—at least, no longer a native enemy.

Where, then, lies our danger? It lies, as we think, in the fierce passions which the war has excited, and the altered feelings which it has produced. We fear that among the merits of the English character is not to be found the faculty of conciliating in social intercourse the confidence and affection of an inferior race. We are too conscious of our own superiority, too little worked upon by the circumstances that surround us. Our subjects in India have had to console themselves for much that is unusual and uncongenial in their conquerors by the solid advantages they have derived under our reign. We have been deliberate and impartial to a fault in the administration of justice and the infliction of punishment, slow to shed blood, full of tolerance for the feelings and prejudices of the natives, and doing everything upon principle and with a system as widely as possible removed from the violent caprice of Oriental Sultanism. If we have been disagreeable, we have been just; if we have been victorious, we have hitherto been merciful. No one can say how much of our past success and our present almost incredible preservation has been due to the impression which these qualities have left on the native mind; no one can say how much we should lose in safety and permanence if the present native opinion of our character were generally and greatly altered. We cannot conceal from ourselves that we run no inconsiderable risk of such a change at this moment. Whatever may have been the case with the vulgar herd of English in India who, true to the instincts of vulgarity, hated and despised the Hindoos for not being like themselves, it is quite certain that the tone of the intellectual leaders of English society in India has been one of undue praise rather than of unfair depreciation of the natives. It was an error, but a generous one; the question is whether it is, according to present appearances, likely to be repeated, or to be replaced by another and more fatal tendency—that of undue and unfair depreciation. It is, unfortunately, impossible to read the newly emancipated press of India without seeing in it the most melancholy proofs of the justice of these apprehensions. We had hoped to find some newspaper wise and generous enough to come forward and urge in the hour of triumph and of vengeance the claims of justice, mercy, and policy. Why is nobody found to remind the English in India that if we are to retain the country it must be by conciliating the good-will of its inhabitants? We can overthrow in battle it is true, but another war like the one we have just passed through would shipwreck our Indian provinces, and leave us no alternative between quitting the country or calling on the people of England to contribute their money as well as their blood to retain this remote and costly conquest. Will nobody point out to our countrymen that if they are to live among and upon the Indian people they must learn to assume at least the semblance of respect for them, and take some little pains to remove the not unreasonable apprehensions which the furious invectives of the press, the number of executions which still continue, and the general tone of conversation so naturally tend to excite? We have stipulated by a formal article in our treaty with China that we are no longer to be called "barbarians;" would it not afford a graceful comment on our own sensitiveness on such a subject if we were able to announce that we had discontinued the revolting practice of speaking of all Indians by the odious name of "Niggers?" Has all the blood that has been shed done nothing to atone for the wrongs which we had to avenge; or are we to go on from hecatomb to hecatomb until human life has lost its old sacredness in our eyes, till punishment ceases to inspire terror, and the breach between the two races is widened by inexpiable wrongs mutually inflicted and endured? That India is not to be retained by force alone is a proposition to which most men will agree in the abstract; we should be glad if any one would tell us what other means we are using for its retention.

These observations we address not to the heads of the Indian Government either in India or in England, who are, we believe, sincerely anxious to do all that heads of departments can to allay and discourage the spirit of chronic and confirmed hostility with which Anglo-Indian society seems to be penetrated. We rather address ourselves to that society itself, to all those who have the means of influencing it, and, above all, to men in authority in isolated situations, who hold in their hands the terrible issues of life and death, and who owe it to their own consciences, to their own souls, not to discharge that awful duty in an angry or vindictive spirit. It is not for us to preach a sermon on meekness, long-suffering, and forgiveness of injuries, but we may suggest one or two considerations which ought to have some weight. We are the injured party, and should therefore find it easier to forgive; we are victorious, and can therefore pardon without misconstruction of our motives; and, above all, we do not mean to leave the land that we have reconquered, but to dwell among its people, and to be their teachers and examples in every kind of wisdom and goodness. We give them a test by which to judge us. We place in their hands as a manual of our faith a Book which is as opposed to the proud superiority of race over race as to the merciless revenge of injuries. We can, if we will, reunite India to us, but it will not be by passing over the land with the Bible in one hand and the halter in the other. We must seek to raise instead of to trample down; we must learn to bless instead of to curse. In the place of a supercilious contempt we must cultivate sympathy with the subject race, however weak and degraded, for it can never be that man can subdue the inferior animals by studying their feelings and dispositions, but can only rule a race of men made like himself, in the image of God, by force, by terror, and by coercion.

Sir George Grey has made a sensible speech on reading-rooms and popular literature. He has said in effect that people, whether high or low, ought to be supplied with what they want to read, and not with what they do not want. This simple notion contains the whole theory of library formation, whether it be for scholars or coalheavers. And yet, like gravitation or free trade, it has only been enunciated, or at least accepted, after the wise and respectable have exhausted every artifice for the support of an erroneous and complicated system. As long as most of us can remember there has been much talk and some exertion in the matter of improving and instructing the adult population of this country. Independent of the efforts made to educate the young, there has been a laudable desire to give those who are actually labouring for their bread the opportunity of using the instruction they have received, and turning the accomplishments of reading and writing to some practical purpose. The benefits of reading-rooms, lending libraries, and periodical lectures obviously suggested themselves, and these institutions have been established in every corner of the land with more or less success. But we may say, without much fear of contradiction, that wherever there has been unequivocal success it has been owing to the adoption of the principle which Sir George Grey now recognizes, and that people have supported the "hall," or "room," or "institute" because it gave them what they desired in the way of intellectual nourishment. Unhappily, however, there has been in very many cases a pedantry of management which has revolted the simple literary appetites of the crowd. The fault has not lain with any particular party. The squires have had their share in the failure, their wives and maiden aunts a very great share, the clergy a greater share still; and these represent the forces acting in one direction. But, on the other hand, the positive men of the fact and figure school have been equally at fault in their zeal for hard utility. Indeed, one might think that well-to-do persons in this country considered what are called the poor and the labouring classes as beings of invincible cerebral strength and unflagging moral energies. What books do they provide for the poor fellow who has been mowing or clipping hedges all day, or sweltering at a glass furnace, or selling candles and half-ounces of tea behind a small dealer's counter? Religious works full of the hottest controversy or of the most technical dogmatism, keys to prophecy, thunderbolts to the Papacy, alarms to the unconverted, essays on Scriptural types, sermons, hymns, a missionary magazine, a collection of death-bed scenes, are the contributions of one class, while another religious element may make itself felt by the presence of little neatly got up volumes full of weak ecstasies about the "Church" and the "priestly office" and the symbolism of architecture. Most of this, we need not say, is utterly uninviting to the readers for whom it is destined, and it may be questioned without irreverence whether the exclusive reading of these "good books" would have the beneficial effect which their writers and admirers seem to contemplate. But of course there is another and much larger class of works. What is called "standard literature" is collected in masses by benevolent persons from the stalls of Holborn and Tottenham-court-road, and sent down for the intellectual improvement of the locality. It seems settled that no library for the working classes should be without *Robertson's America*, *Ferguson's History of the Roman Republic*, *Potter's Antiquities*, the *Spectator*, the *Rambler*, the *World*, the *Connoisseur*, *Glover's Leonidas*, the works of Bishop Porteous, and all that exhilarating class of literature. Then, most of the books which have fallen stillborn from the press within the last ten years find their way to the working man's library. Some one once propounded the question "What becomes of all the "pins?" and we should be equally at a loss to know what becomes of all the stupid books, were it not for the number which linger on the shelves of such semi-public institutions throughout the country. "Tours in the South of Italy," "Trips to "America," "Metempsychosis and other Poems, "by a Young Lady," "Translations of *Horace*," "An Inquiry into the Principle of Nega-"tivity, by a Scotch Professor," are the class of books which generous individuals present to popular reading-rooms. But it is not only by what is contributed, but by what is excluded that the institution suffers. The love for works of fiction is the oldest, the strongest, and the most abiding form of intellectual craving. Men of education, who know that the narrative poet or the storyteller has been a principal personage among every infant race, still affect surprise that workpeople and their wives, and their sons and daughters, should desire to read a novel, and should be disappointed because novelists are excluded or only admitted sparingly, and in the persons of their dryest representatives, into the library. "Why," ask these overwise persons, "should you wish to read a work which "will give you no instruction?" Walter Scott is conceded as telling something of history, but the patrons of the institution "feel "it their duty" to prevent the working classes from wasting their minds over less celebrated romances. Now, it would be easy to show that the curiosity for tales of adventure or manners is a very legitimate and healthy appetite, and we might remind the opponents of fiction that in their own class the reading of novels is practised almost universally and with no very terrible results. But the fact is, that this condemnation of amusing literature is a relic of the Quakerlike education which was in fashion till within the last twenty years. It is of a piece with back-boards and high chairs, and all the apparatus of the coercive school of instructors. In the old times a reading book for children was supposed to be estimable in proportion to the dreary morality of its contents. To put a child of seven to spell through the "Vision of "Mirza," or the essay in which Mr. Addison tells us that he considers the human soul without education like marble in the quarry, was the orthodox system of Lindley Murray and Mrs. Trimmer. Nothing more lively than a description of the earthquake at Lisbon or the grotto of Antiparos was ever allowed to be presented to the infant understanding. But now we have somewhat relaxed the rules of these stern instructors, and if children are allowed to read stories, there seems no reason why grown people should not read them too.

Sir George Grey also adverted to the introduction of newspapers. Why a reading-room should be solely for the perusal of books, and should banish broad sheets, we cannot well see. What essential and ineradicable difference there is between a history of events a hundred years old in octavo with calf covers and the history of what happened yesterday or last week spread out on a table that to furnish one and not the other should be the business of a reading-room, is certainly difficult to determine. A newspaper of the present day gives narratives of the most important events which are happening in a great age of the world's history, with comments by men who at least do their best to form a sound judgment. The quantity and the quality of the matter which a daily paper offers are such that a working man who reads it through may well be excused if he does not extend his studies much further. It may not, indeed, give him an acquaintance with any special branch of knowledge, it cannot remedy the defects of early education, and with the shallow and flippant the half-insight into a great number of subjects which it gives may only increase their vanity and confirm their incompetence; but to the great mass of the working classes especially newspaper reading is the best possible reading. The newspaper treats of to-day and the interests of the living, and the man who has his bread to earn by daily labour is perhaps better employed in understanding the present in news than studying the past in history or endeavouring to unveil the future by philosophy.

But to determine *à priori* what people ought to read is of little use; the question is what they will read, and, as Sir George Grey admits, they want newspapers and novels, and it is useless to deny them. There are publications containing tales more or less absurd to educated tastes, but which, nevertheless, sell their penny numbers in tens of thousands, and the newspaper press is becoming equally sought after by the great mass of the artisan class. It is from this natural demand for intelligence and amusement that we expect the greatest spread of a taste for reading. It is plain enough that the books which a higher class would impose are not accepted by the popular taste, and, in default of the light and periodical literature which has been so long tabooed, the working classes will not read at all. To make a man read we must tempt him, and when the school has given him the power it can only be preserved by such constant use as the reading-room affords. We have full faith in the upward tendency of taste and intellectual energies. If a youth has anything in him, he will soon rise from his melodramatic romance or his police report to a higher style of reading, and will take to history, or poetry, or science of his own accord. If he be what the vast majority must be, a plain and ungifted labouring Englishman, it is better that he should have his intellectual recreation, however humble, than find his only solace in gin and gossip, as he probably would do if his reading-room were full only of books beyond his powers or repulsive to his tastes.

The ratepayers of this great city have got into a very undignified predicament. We stand committed to an expenditure and, consequently, a taxation of several millions for the sake of our drainage, and we are absolutely in the hands of a certain Board which can deal with us and our purses as it thinks proper. The occasion would be a trying one to our firmness at the best. There is scarcely a man but feels, after taking a final decision, that he ought, perhaps, to have decided the other way. That is the very moment for misgiving, for doubt, for dissatisfaction, and for a host of sentiments by no means agreeable in character. Now, here are we, after years of doings, and undoings, quarrels, deadlocks, and difficulties, plunged at last into one tremendous project of drainage, when, just at the time that we need all the encouragement possible, we are favoured with a private and particular assurance to the effect that we could not have taken a more foolish or unpromising step. The engineers employed by Government to scrutinize the plans of the engineers employed by the Metropolitan Board have addressed a letter to the First Commissioner of Public Works, in which they quietly state, as the result of patient and accurate calculation, that we are all going to the bad; that the scheme of the Board will cost a vast amount of money, and will not answer its purpose after all; and that, in point of fact, we are in the wrong way altogether, and have no help for it. This is the deliberate opinion of Captain Douglas Galton, R.E., and Mr. James Simpson, C.E., two gentlemen whose engineering reputation is so thoroughly established that they were selected by Government to aid and advise Her Majesty's Ministers in this very matter.

This is not very pleasant. As to the money likely to be wanted, we can only say that the first estimates are reckoned by millions, and everybody knows what becomes of first estimates as work goes on. Still, if we were really going to be rid not only of all our sewage and refuse, but of a controversy which is scarcely more agreeable to metropolitan nostrils than the subject of which it treats, we might make up our minds to the thing. As the Americans say, we might "grin and bear," but stoicism is a good deal more difficult if we are to be deprived of our confidence in its reward. However, there is hope left for us yet, if we look the matter steadily in the face. To say the truth, we don't attach much weight to the solemn remonstrance of the Government referees. Most of us understand what it is to hear the character of an artist or tradesman from a rival practitioner. As you step on to the quay at Boulogne or Dover, and consign yourself to the hands of a particular *commissionnaire*, you may easily learn from his competitor that your landlord will pluck you as clean as a pigeon, that you will get no comfort in his house, that you will be eaten up by vermin, half poisoned in your dinners, and visited with every calamity that a traveller can suffer. In the end, however, if you have exercised tolerable discretion, you probably find that you are as well off as you would have been anywhere else, and that a good deal of discount must be taken off statements when men are bidding against each other for custom. We are not much alarmed, therefore, by the ominous predictions of Captain Galton and his colleague. In fact, we feel pretty well assured that, if their scheme instead of their opponents' had carried the day, we should have had a protest from Messrs. Bidder, Hawksley, and Bazalgette, the engineers of the Board, couched in terms equally grave, filled with auguries equally terrible, and based on calculations equally profound, to the effect that the Government referees were proceeding to expend infinite sums of money without the smallest prospect of a satisfactory return. The "outs" always think the country is going to ruin under the management of the "ins," and men of science, we fear, are at least as irritable as either politicians or poets.

We can acquiesce accordingly in things as they are without any desperate effort of equanimity. As to balancing the two schemes by any private comparison, the process would be impossible even if it were not useless. Government has "made "our game" for us, and so there is an end of our oscillations between black and red; but, besides that, the arguments employed in the correspondence are adapted to the cognizance of professional critics only. Ordinary ratepayers cannot enter into controversies about "hydraulic heads," "initial velocities," and other mysteries of hydrostatics expressed in the formularies of algebra. Probably on each side there is both right and wrong, though we cannot conceal from ourselves that there were considerations which might have given the Metropolitan Board a certain advantage over the Government referees beyond that due to the superiority of its project. Ministers, in bringing in a Bill for the execution of this long-delayed work, had to select not only a plan, but an agency; or, rather, they had to select an agency without reference to a plan. Now, the least objectionable agency was that of the Metropolitan Board of Works, which was representative and popular in its character, and which was more responsibly connected with those who were to find the money. It would have been a hopeless proposal to suggest that the First Commissioner, with two engineers of his own nomination, should have power to turn London upside down, and tax its population to the tune of five or six millions. This would never have done, and so Government naturally made choice of the Board of Works as its executive. But with the Board went the plan of the Board; for it was clearly out of the question to fix upon Messrs. Bazalgette and Co. as the engineers, and then to charge them with carrying out the scheme of their rivals; so that even if the plan of the Government referees had been the better of the two there were obvious reasons for giving precedence to the other. Moreover, Captain Galton and his colleague did undoubtedly suffer from the comparative excess of their estimates. Possibly their proposals might have been more economical in the long run, but they were more expensive to look at, and in these matters, as in some others, first sight tells a good deal.

Our moral from all this is that the Metropolitan Board ought to make the most of its agency and the least of its plan. It owes its success, not to its proposals, but to its constitution—not to its scientific excellence, but to its representative character. It is the better authority of the two, there is no doubt; but we trust it will be content with this recognition of its supremacy, and enter upon its duties in a liberal and philosophical spirit. We are not suggesting that it should borrow the Government scheme instead of its own. That would be an unreasonable request, and, for all we can tell, an unwise one to boot. We simply hope that Mr. Thwaites and his colleagues will go to work without any prepossessions at all, and that they will avail themselves of every light which experience, reflection, or discovery may throw on the subject in hand. This, in fact, is what they were appointed for. They were left free and unfettered, in order that they might exercise a salutary discretion. They are not bound to their own plan, or to any plan. If they can devise or invent any scheme which will purify our city and cleanse our river without costing three or four millions in the lump, and perhaps 200,000*l.* annually, they are at perfect liberty to adopt it. If, as time wears on and new prospects open out, they can discern any method of utilizing instead of wasting all the metropolitan refuse, they will be public benefactors. It is not to be forgotten that, though the sewage of the metropolis is abominable under our noses, it is most desirable elsewhere. In itself it is as valuable a commodity as that for which we send fleets of merchantmen to the Pacific. It is only a treasure out of place. We cannot keep it where it is, but its intrinsic worth, for all that, remains just the same, and, according to the present plan, we shall be literally spending hundreds of thousand a-year in throwing away what is really worth as many hundred thousands more. That, we humbly think, is not a system with which we ought to be finally content. The first necessity, no doubt, is to get rid of the noxious element, but the next is to transfer it to a sphere where instead of being noxious it will be infinitely beneficial. If the Metropolitan Board will keep these plain things in view, all may go well, and they as well as we may be resigned and hopeful even under the gloomy warnings of the Government referees.

IRELAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, THURSDAY MORNING.

THE CARDINAL ON PAPAL AGGRESSION.

Cardinal Wiseman was banqueted in his half-native city of Waterford on Tuesday last, the Mayor presiding on the auspicious occasion. His worship, although by virtue of his office necessarily a layman, was not ashamed to give precedence to the Pope, the Queen's health following the toast of the foreign sovereign. Here is a bouncing specimen of corporate eloquence:—

> "For 1,400 years (said the Mayor) the Irish church has been in connexion and obedient to the See of Rome. To preserve that connexion and that obedience what did she not go through? (Hear, hear.) Did she not, in maintaining the supremacy of the Pope, and in denying the supremacy of the temporal Sovereign in spiritual matters—did not our ancestors lose their lives, their liberties, and their fortunes ('hear, hear,' and applause)? and if we were called on to do what our ancestors did, would we do it? (Cries of 'We would.') Don't you think I have given good and solid reasons for giving the Pope's health as our first toast? (cheers)—that the spiritual allegiance which we owe to the church and to the Pope, as the representative of Christ's Vicar on earth, does not in the least detract from that loyalty and homage we owe to the Crown? (Cheers.) It is not necessary for me to dwell on the virtue, the talents, or the merits of the present Pope. Every man in this assembly is, perhaps, better acquainted with the history of that illustrious Pontiff than I am. (Enthusiastic cheers for his Holiness.) I will, therefore, without any further preface, as I know you are waiting for something worth hearing, give you the 'Health of the Pope.'"

Cardinal Wiseman, in the course of a speech set to the old tune which has been piped ever since his arrival in Ireland, made the following reference to that bold stroke of Papal aggression which led to the placing upon the statute-book the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, where it has lain a dead letter for a period of six or seven years:—

> "Your excellent Mayor has been kind enough to allude to the restoration of the Catholic hierarchy in England. ('Hear, hear,' and loud cheers.) Now, I must disclaim any merit in that great undertaking, which was the pure and spontaneous work of the present Pontiff. (Cheers.) It occupied his attention for years; he meditated on it again and again, and made it the subject of fervent and frequent prayer. He then confided to me the details of the measure, and spoke of my returning to England with the title of Archbishop of Westminster. You must give to that illustrious Pontiff the glory of this great work (cheers), which is the highest act in one of the brightest Pontificates. (Cheers.) When charged with that solemn duty, with that work which could not be attended with the slightest personal feeling, and which was only a simple duty to be discharged, it would have been folly for me for one moment to waver or express any anxiety about it. (Hear.) I must acknowledge that I felt no fear in undertaking the task confided to me, and, therefore, I have no claim whatever to the possession of courage. When it pleased the Holy Father to raise me to the office I now hold, and to commit to me, as I have said, the details of that great work, I fixed the day on which I should arrive in London and take charge of my cathedral church, which was then St. George's. I announced the 6th of December as the day. When I left Rome for England I was requested by several to alter my plan of proceeding, as I intended to officiate publicly in the church in my new capacity. Even up to the day fixed for that occasion I received letters warning me against the steps I was taking, and assuring me that as soon as I should ascend the pulpit to preach a pistol bullet should be lodged in my corse. I was told by Catholics that I was to be attacked in the church, and that those who would take part in the scuffle were intended to make away with me. Now, what was the consequence? The church was never more crowded than on that occasion, and never were the sacred functions performed with greater peace and tranquillity. (Cheers.) In all that I claim no praise beyond that of the most unshaken confidence in everything undertaken by the Church in the pursuit of the great interests of her children, in the discharge of her great mission, for Catholics may always repose with confidence on the promises and blessings of her Founder."

FATAL FACTION FIGHT.

The *Clonmel Chronicle* gives the following account of the revival of the old faction fights in the South, resulting in the present instance in the death of a farmer named Hayes:—

> "Friday last the well-known Fair of Hospital, county Limerick, was held, and we regret to be obliged to announce that again the deadly spirit of faction was evoked before its close, and the result has been that human life has been sacrificed to this murderous feeling of vengeful hate. A farmer named Hayes is the unfortunate victim, after lingering a few brief hours in agonizing suffering from the brutal beating he received. The 'Three-year-olds' and the 'four-year-olds' met in deadly strife; despite the utmost exertions of the constabulary, sticks were freely used, and a large number of persons were injured—some severely—in the senseless conflict. Exasperated by feelings of animosity, and maddened by intoxication, they dealt around the most deadly blows, how determinedly the forfeited life of the unhappy Hayes can bear testimony. He was borne bleeding and senseless off the field, followed by a few of his friends—perhaps relatives,—who changed their clamorous and outrageous demeanour for wild grief. The painful scene brought forcibly to the mind those sad events when faction feuds were rife—events which we thought were buried with the past. But the vice seems unquenchable, and crime of as horrid a description as any which has darkened the remembrance of former years seems ready to burst forth in all its lamentable malignity. Is not the law strong enough to repress, with a strong hand, this fell spirit? one almost asks. We would call upon the authorities to adopt the most stringent measures to make the *participes criminis* amenable, and if conviction shall follow, to put in force the full rigour of the law. With the denunciations and threatenings of Mr. Justice Keogh uttered against future perpetrators of this peculiar class of crime ringing in the public ear, the same deadly violence is re-enacted. The body of Hayes was buried, but has been disinterred, we understand, for the purpose of having an inquest held by the coroner of the district."

COURT CIRCULAR.

BALMORAL, SEPT. 14.

Her Majesty the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Alice and Helena, attended by Miss Stopford and Major-General Grey, drove to Invercauld.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went out deer-stalking.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales went out grouse shooting with Sir Charles Phipps, Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, and Major Teesdale.

The Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Miss Victoria Stuart Wortley, and Sir James Clark.

Despatches were sent from the Colonial-office yesterday to the Governors of the West India Islands, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island. Despatches were received from the Governor of Gibraltar.

"The late William Weir."—Under this title the *Daily News* publishes the following well-earned tribute to the memory of its late editor—a gentleman to whom the public is greatly indebted for the able and honest conduct of that journal. We have often differed with it, but never without sincere respect for the ability and the gentlemanly spirit in which it was conducted—a spirit which has made it, the youngest of our contemporaries, a worthy representative of the English press:—

> "In these columns, not lightly to be turned from public uses, we claim to-day a space for private sorrow. There are griefs that will not be suppressed. The kindly man, the statesmanlike and well-furnished journalist who, for the last four years, has guided the political course of this newspaper, is taken from our midst. William Weir died at 20 minutes past 3 yesterday afternoon, at his town residence, after an illness which lasted only a few days. Our late colleague was peculiarly fitted to engage the affectionate reverence of those with whom he acted. The credit of the newspaper press of the present day is upheld by the exertions of men of broad and deep learning, high literary ability, wide knowledge of mankind, quickness of observation, and untiring energy. The combination of these qualities in one character, however, is rare in any profession. They were united in our late Editor. Mr. Weir was born in 1802, in North Britain, and having made the best use of the schools of his native country, completed his academic studies at the University of Göttingen. In 1826, having returned to these islands, he was called to the Scottish bar. Before a long time had elapsed he exchanged a legal for a political and literary career, and for several years conducted one of the most able and influential newspapers of Scotland. Removing to London, he at once took a high position in his profession, and joined the *Spectator*. On the establishment of the *Daily News* his vast knowledge and high ability attracted the notice of its conductors, who associated him to their editorial staff. In 1854, on the death of Mr. Frederick Knight Hunt, Mr. Weir succeeded to the principal editorship of this journal. His sure appreciation and firm grasp of facts, his public spirit and ardent attachment to the cause of freedom and progress, are characteristics for which the readers of the *Daily News* will at once give him credit. But the genial qualities which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, the never-failing benevolence, the simplicity, and the truthfulness which shone in every word and act—these are best known to us, and as we recall them we are made to feel how poor and inadequate is this tribute to the generous, noble man whose loss we deplore."

Crystal Palace.—One Shilling Day, Thursday, Sept. 16.—Admissions on payment, 4,766; ditto, by season tickets, 506. Total visitors, 5,272.

SECOND EDITION.

THE TIMES-OFFICE, Friday Morning.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The following is the letter of our Paris correspondent, dated yesterday (Thursday), 6 p.m. :—

Russia's Mediterranean Gibraltar has been a most successful *canard*. The papers are still full of it. Those of Germany have now taken up the subject, but some of them, and also the Paris *Patrie*, take a more correct and practical view of it than do those of your London contemporaries, who, with an imperfect knowledge of the real circumstances of the case, began inveighing against the ambitious designs of Russia, indulging in visions of formidable Muscovite fleets suddenly steaming out of Villafranca, invoking the names of Pitt and Canning, and vowing that, had Lord Palmerston been in power, Sardinia's unworthy cession of an important port to her Russian protector would never have been permitted. Here are several strong terms totally misapplied, and a great deal of good indignation utterly wasted. The *Kölnische Zeitung* and the *Patrie* are much nearer the mark when they discern in the acquisition, by a Russian mercantile company, of a few coal sheds on the north shore of the Mediterranean, a peril only to one power, and that peril of a political and commercial, but not of a warlike character. Russia, who, whatever may have been said of *rapprochements* between the Governments, seems to miss no opportunity of thwarting Austria, is preparing a formidable opposition to the Great Steam Navigation Company of the Austrian Lloyd's. Austria is uneasy at the approaching competition; she dreads the developement of the Russian commercial steam navy in the southern waters of Europe, fearing to see Eastern commerce change its track from Trieste to Piedmont. It is believed she is going to increase the subsidy to the Lloyd's Company. The public will benefit by the competition. Hitherto the Austrian Lloyd's has had it all its own way, has charged high prices, divided fat dividends, and done very much as it pleased. If the Russians are smart, and do their work well, they will find customers. It will be a novelty to see the Russian flag flying on a regular line of passage boats in the Mediterranean. If the tunnel through Mont Cénis succeeds, it will be an additional point in favour of the Russian enterprise. In short, Austria has grounds for discontent at any facility afforded to the new line; and, besides her commercial objection to the establishment of a station at Villafranca, there is the political displeasure which cannot but be caused to her by the fresh evidence of a friendly understanding between Russia and Piedmont. She is peculiarly susceptible to any demonstration of that kind. Italy is her most vulnerable side, on which the lightest touch occasions a twinge. Piedmont, little, but brave and stubborn, less formidable by her strength than by the many sympathies she enjoys, by her influence in Italy, and by the prudence and wisdom of her councils, is Austria's bugbear. To shake her by the hand is to give a slap in the face to Austria, who forthwith looks suspiciously at the friend of Victor Emmanuel. Austria cannot but feel herself much isolated, and she must have uneasy moments when reflecting on the future of her Italian possessions. The attitude of France doubtless appears to her particularly equivocal. If, as was last night reported, a renewal of intercourse between Naples and the Western Powers is by no means probable—the King, it was rumoured, declining to make concessions, and declaring that he had never found himself more comfortable than since the rupture—the French Government will have scope and a good opportunity to renew its amiable coquetries with the Italian cause; coquetries, however, which only the occurrence of circumstances, at present very unforeseen, could convert into a close union, and combined action between France and Piedmont. Hopes may soar high in Italy; but, notwithstanding its power and *prestige*, no Government in Europe would risk more by a war than would that of France. And from the consciousness of this most probably proceeds its increase of naval force, its sedulous attention to everything that concerns the efficiency and progress of the two services. It desires to show itself strong in order to deter others from tempting it to strife.

A Russian engineer has just visited the establishment of the Messageries Imperiales at La Ciotat, with a view to take hints from it for the organization of the Russian Company's establishment at Villafranca. There is nothing warlike in the arrangements at La Ciotat; it is a mere ship-yard of an ordinary kind.

A letter from Alexandria, in Egypt, says that in consequence of the representations of the English Legation at Constantinople the Sultan had addressed a letter to the Viceroy, urging him to take into consideration the inutility of the quarantine as applied to vessels proceeding from certain countries. The Viceroy had paid attention to this recommendation, and, on the same day on which he received it, the English vessel Vigilant had been admitted to pratique. It was said that the submarine telegraph between Constantinople and Alexandria would be completed in a month.

M. Duchesne de Bellecour, bearer of the treaty from China, left to-day for Biarritz.

We have not yet heard the last of the much talked of miracle of Lourdes—the White Lady, the healing fountain, and the rest of it. A difference of opinion between the prefect of the department, who was for putting an end to the humbug, and the Bishop of Tarbes, who was for gravely investigating it, and who appointed a commission for that purpose, has given rise, it appears, to serious discussion in the Council-General of the Hautes Pyrénées, and has just been referred to the Council of State.

Father Lacordaire has arrived in Paris for the purpose of celebrating the marriage of Mlle. de Montalembert and M. de Meaux, which is to take place in the private chapel of the Duc de Luynes' hotel.

According to the last news from Senegal, the officer commanding the French possessions on the Western Coast of Africa had just concluded a treaty with the chief of the Pahoins, or elephant hunters; a tribe dwelling high up on the river Como, and said to be the most powerful of that region of Africa.

The Utrecht papers mention that a sum of 30,000,000fl. will be allotted in the next budget to the construction of railways in Holland.

A letter from Brest, dated Tuesday last, informs us that the screw frigate Danaé is being prepared for sea. She is to replace the Pomone, in the Levant. The fitting out of the screw transport Garonne is being continued with great activity. The Russian squadron, commanded by Captain Popoff, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 6th, arrived at Brest on the 11th. It is composed of the steam corvette Ryndee, commanded by Captain Andreff, with a crew of 170 men; the steam corvette Griven, Captain Stremilihoff, with 100 men; the steam clipper Optitschnin, Captain Federowsky, with 105 men.

The Three per Cents. closed to-day at 72f. 80c. for the end of the month, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 95f. 50c.; Orleans Railway Shares, 1,422f. 50c.; Great Northern, 995f.; Strasburg, 752f. 50c.; Paris to Lyons and the Mediterranean, 857f. 50c.; Western of France, 647f. 50c.; Bordeaux and Cette, 605f.; Lyons and Geneva, 645f.; Bank of Crédit Mobilier, 925f.; Austrian Railways, 687f. 50c.; Roman Railways, 510f.; Russian Railways, 506f. 25c.

Cours Authentique.—PARIS, Sept. 16.—Cash Prices.—Four-and-a-Half per Cents. (not reimbursable for 10 years), 95f. 50c.; Three per Cents., 72f. 90c. 80c. 75c. 70c. 50c.; Bank of France, 3,150f.; Crédit Foncier, 670f.; ditto, Obligations of 500f., Four per Cents., 457f. 50c.; ditto, Three per Cents., 427f. 50c. 430f.; Promissory Obligations of 1,000f. Three per Cents. (200f. paid), 965f.; Crédit Mobilier, 942f. 50c. 945f. 950f. 955f. 947f. 50c. 940f. 945f. 935f. 930f. 925f. 920f.; Discount Bank, 695f.; Piedmontese Five per Cents., 91f. 75c.; Roman Loan, 92⅞. Exchange on London, at sight, paper, 25f. 20c.; money, 25f. 17½c.; three months, paper, 25f. 2½c.; money, 25f.

AUSTRIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, SEPT. 14.

"The Danish Government," says a German diplomatist, "has, *in principle*, yielded to the Bund." The sentence, which is as vague as if it had been pronounced by a Delphic priestess, means that the Copenhagen Cabinet has returned an answer to the *ultimatum* of the Bund which is satisfactory only up to a certain point. The principal features of the Danish declaration are,—1st, the Danish Government declares that all those laws and regulations which were made and published without the co-operation and approval of the Holstein-Lauenburg Estates are null and void; 2d, the General Constitution *(Gesammt-Verfassung)* is to be suspended in Holstein-Lauenburg; and 3d, a separate ministry is to be formed for the management of the affairs of the Duchies. The Austrians profess to believe that the greatest difficulties are already removed, but a very considerable quantity of water will flow from the Eider into the Baltic before the relations between Denmark and the German Duchies are definitively settled. In its communication to the Bund the Copenhagen Cabinet does not neglect to express its resolve to maintain intact the privileges, dignity, and honour of the Danish Crown, but it says not a single word of the separate administration of the Holstein-Lauenburg domains, the intended sale of which was the principal cause of the present controversy. It is, however, understood that M. von Bulow, the Danish Minister at Frankfort, has made confidential communications to the united (political and military) committees which are more satisfactory than those which he made to the Bund itself. As has before been said, the Danish-Holstein controversy will be settled without the Diet being obliged to have recourse to compulsory measures; but it is by no means certain that it will be speedily settled.

Some reliable and important news has been forwarded to me from Servia. A powerful faction, which is incorrectly called the National party, is conspiring to overthrow the present Hospodar, and it is a patent fact that many men in office are well aware of what is going on. The agitators, who represent Prince Alexander as a mere man of straw, a thing without energy and spirit of enterprise, advise the nation to insist on a "*Skoupschina*," and the counsel is so much to the taste of the Servians that you may soon expect to learn that some 10,000 or 15,000 of them have assembled to take into consideration the affairs of the Principality. As every man carries arms in Servia, the chances are that a "*Skoupschi a*" would lead to the expulsion of Prince Alexander and the election of a new Hospodar. My correspondent is inclined to believe that M. Garaschinin, who is an ambitious as well as a talented man, is at the head of the present movement in Servia; but he is mistaken. Numerous agents are agitating in favour of Milosch Obrenovitsch, and not long since the Russian Consul-General drily observed, that, as the "*Skoupschina*" had ejected the Obrenovitsch family, and elected Prince Alexander in its stead, he did not see why it should not be at liberty to undo the work of its own hands. The ex-Hospodar Milosch must now be about 80 years of age, but a person who saw and conversed with him a short time ago states that he appears to be in full possession of all his faculties. Should there be disturbances in Servia an attempt will probably be made to prove that they originated with the Mussulmans, whose days in Europe appear to be numbered. From Bulgaria we learn that the inhabitants of that country are resolved, if possible, to emancipate themselves from the Greek Patriarchate at Constantinople, and "that they are sure of the support of Russia." The Bulgarians, who are of a mixed race (Sclave and Tartar) have belonged to the Orthodox Greek Church ever since the year 866, but it is not likely that they should desire to put their necks under the spiritual yoke of the Russian Holy Synod.

Since the conclusion of the Concordat between Wurtemberg and Rome there have been singular reports in circulation in respect to King William I., but they appeared so extremely improbable that no allusion has ever been made to them in my correspondence. Now, however, that notice has been taken of them by the King himself, I have no choice but to follow his example. The current rumour in Stuttgart—and indeed throughout Germany—was, that the ancient Monarch was about to embrace the Roman Catholic faith. A few days ago all the high dignitaries of the Protestant Church in Wurtemberg had an audience of the King, and the official *Gazette* of the 11th inst. thus accounts for their appearance at Court:—

> "His Most Gracious Majesty summoned the Protestant prelates to his presence to desire them positively to contradict the malicious report which has been spread in the capital and in the provinces, that he either has or is about 'to change his confession,' (embrace the Roman Catholic faith)."

The *Wiener Zietung* of to-day has six columns filled with accounts of the doings of the Catholic Union at Cologne, but the correspondent has neglected to report the most interestiug things which proceeded from the lips of the enthusiastic speakers. Thus we are not told that M. Kolping made a violent attack on the political press, and wound up his speech by saying that as the censure had been abolished it was the duty of the Roman Catholic clergy to exercise a *surveillance* over their flocks, and if possible to prevent their taking in or even looking at any papers but those which were recommended by the bishops. The zealous gentleman was further of opinion that domiciliary visits ought to be paid, and a search made after newspapers; but some of his hearers appeared to think that the experiment might end badly, as many very devout Catholics can be "*kotsen-grob*" (as coarse as a rug). Another speaker, Mr. P. Reichensperger, was of opinion that things would never go well in the world until the Governments in all things followed the counsel of the Church. Strange to say, the eloquent Prussian neglected to cite the Papal States as a proof of the correctness of his thesis, that the greatest possible advantages are to be derived from ecclesiastical government. On the 7th inst. the Court of Appeal at Posen decided that the Roman Catholic priest who burnt the bibles of the prisoners in the Penitentiary at Rawicz should pay a fine of 15 dollars, or be imprisoned for a week. The money has been paid, but the priest is said to have been informed by the civil authorities that his services will no longer be required in the Penitentiary.

It is said in some of our morning papers that rooms are being prepared in the Imperial villa at Schönbrunn for the reception of the Emperor of Russia, but the assurance has to-day been given me that His Majesty is not expected here. The instructions given to M. de Balabine were to inform the Emperor Francis Joseph that the Emperor Alexander would be glad to see the Austrian army represented at the Warsaw manœuvres. As has already been said, the Archduke William is likely to be sent to the Polish capital. The cession of the four Austrian railways is not yet quite complete, as the representatives of the Lombardo-Venetian Company and the Board of the Francis Joseph Railroad Company cannot agree about the price at which the shares are to be issued. The former proposes 510f., the latter 530f.; and, naturally, neither party is willing to yield at discretion. The Minister of Finances yesterday declared that he was willing to act as arbiter, and the parties concerned, with the exception of Baron Anselm Rothschild, accepted his offer.

The races at Senago, in Lombardy, went off with very great *éclat*, and the people seemed intent on showing the authorities that they committed a political blunder when they prohibited them last year. As you were informed at the time, the Central Government approved neither of the prohibition of the races nor of the pic-nic which was to have been a substitution for them.

A few days ago the Queen-Regent of Greece signed an order for the resuscitation of the Olympic games. Not long since a "razzia" was undertaken against the soothsayers and magicians of Cairo, who had foretold the approaching death of the Viceroy, Said Pasha. According to these gentlemen, who, to the number of 76, are now on their way to Fasogl, in Soudan, Ibrahim Pasha, the son of Abbas Pasha, is to be the successor of Said. Three Turks, who were convicted of having set fire to the Greek brig Eftihar, were hanged at Alexandria on the 6th inst.

The premium on silver is 1 per cent., and bills on London at three months are at 9.58½.

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin, of the 15th inst., state that on a formal and pressing invitation of the Emperor Alexander, the Prince of Prussia proceeds to Warsaw, where his Royal Highness is expected on the 25th. The Prince will probably return to Berlin on the 28th.

Another despatch of the same date says:—

"The King will leave for Italy on the 25th inst. His Majesty goes to Nice and Florence.

"His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and the Grand Duchess Olga, his wife, are expected at Berlin on the 19th.

"M. de Gerlach, the head of the *Kreuz Zeitung* party retires from public life."

THE PORT OF VILLAFRANCA.

"The *Piedmontese Gazette*," says a telegraphic despatch from Turin, "declares that the pretended sale said to have been made to Russia of the port of Villafranca consists in the simple gratuitous concession of an old abandoned establishment for convicts, which is to be transformed into a depôt of coals and stores.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Letters from Bologna state that the Marquis Davia, Mayor of the city, has resigned, on account of the Municipal Council having made a rule of opposing all his acts. This it did in consequence of the Roman Government having retained him in the mayoralty in violation of the law of 1850.

A letter from Rome, in the *Univers*, says:—

> "The Pope, accompanied by Cardinals Barberini and Bofondi, went on the 10th to the church of Santa Maria del Popolo, to be present at the mass of the Nativity of the Virgin, celebrated by Cardinal Reisach. His Holiness was received by the Cardinal Vicar, and after the ceremony admitted the Rev. Augustine Fathers attached to the church to kiss his slipper. The affair of the advocate Bonnacioli, of Ferrara, who, at his death, bequeathed all his fortune to his own soul, to the prejudice of his brother, has just been terminated. The Pope, who had recommended the injured party to trust to his paternal equity, has decided that a sum of 350,000f. shall be taken from the property left by the testator, and handed over to the brother."

SPAIN.

The following private telegram has been received:—

> "MADRID, SEPT. 15.
>
> "The Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved, and a new one is convoked for the 1st Decemver.
>
> "The postal treaty between England and Spain will come into operation on the 1st of October next."

The Madrid journals of the 11th and those of the 12th have reached us. The Queen and Royal family have returned to Corunna from their trip to Santiago, and at the former place had witnessed a sham fight between land and sea forces. The *Gazette* contains three pages of dismissals and nominations of magistrates and judges by the Minister of Justice. "These nominations," says a Ministerial organ, "will be well received by the nation at large, as they are for the most part of men who were wrongfully deprived of offices in which they had spent the best years of their lives in order to make room for creatures of the Narvaez-Nocedal Cabinet, who were appointed without any regard to their qualifications, so that the administration of justice fell into hopeless confusion." Reports that the Minister of Marine was about to resign were current, but the semi-official journals say that they were unfounded. Some disturbances having taken place at Pinto on the occasion of a religious *fête*, the *Espana* ascribes them to Protestant agents, and denounces the different Bible societies of England for distributing publications which that journal declare "flatters the most detestable passions and sow impiety broadcast." The semi-official *Correspondancia Autografa*, referring to a statement made by one of the journals, says that it is not true that O'Donnell intends to break off with the Conservative party and join the Liberal one, but that his object is to act with both, so as to establish order and liberty. The Minister of the Interior has published a circular announcing that the publishers of novels and works that appear in numbers must never present less than 36 pages at a time to the public censor, in order to promote the despatch of business in his department. The Opposition journals represent the state of Catalonia as extremely grave, but a Ministerial organ says:—

> "All accounts from that province concur in saying that, notwithstanding the tightness of the money market, the state of affairs is, on the whole, most satisfactory, and work abundant. In the agricultural district, the only places where Cabrera used to find recruits, everybody is tired of disturbances, the law is respected and authority obeyed, and everybody intent upon business."

AMERICA.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY MORNING.

The Cunard screw steamer Alps has arrived, with dates from New York to the 5th inst.

She has $1,650 on freight.

The Africa arrived at New York on the 2d inst.

The Propeller, steamer, from Galway, had reached Boston.

The Pacific had arrived off St. John's.

The steamer Ariel sailed from New York for Southampton on the 3d inst., with $187,444.

The Atlantic Telegraph *fêtes* took place on the 1st, and were very successful.

The quarantine buildings at Staten Island, New York, had been destroyed by a band of armed men.

At Havannah sugars were firm, with an upward tendency.

Advices from Vera Cruz report the suppression of all Opposition newspapers at the capital. A decisive action between the contending parties was looked for.

The Africans captured by the Dolphin were to be conveyed in the steam-frigate Niagara back to their homes.

The New York commercial advices report the stock-market as being dull and prices irregular.

The demand for United States loans was steady, without any change in values. Holders of Five per Cents. were willing to sell at 103⅞ to 104, but 103¾ was the limit offered. Sales had been effected of Ohio Sixes at 107; Missouri Sixes, at 84½ to 84¾; California Sevens, at 84; Indiana Fives, at 89; and Michigan Sixes, at 108. Sound railway securities and bank shares were well sustained, but were not pressed on the market, There was more demand for money for commercial purposes, at about previous rates.

Sterling exchange closed firm, at 109½ to 110.

Cotton waz active, at ⅛c. advance.

Ashes firm. Flour and wheat had slightly improved. Sugar firmer, but no change in molasses. Freights unchanged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On the 13th the Alps passed the Lady Clinton, bound west; and on the 16th the Lowden, Rhine, and John Stuart, from London, off New York.

Alleghhananeen, from Shields; Escort, from London; Hero, from Rotterdam; Zephyr, from Palermo; and Ottawa, from Marseilles—at New York.

Helen and Frances, from Liverpool, at City Point.

John L. Dimmock, from Newport, at Portland.

The Two Boys, from Marseilles, put into Rockland on the 30th ult. to repair rudder.

Itzstein and Weleker, from Baltimore, for Rotterdam, off the Horse Shoe.

The Laura Campbell, from Santa Cruz, for London, with mahogany, went ashore on the Twelve League Keys, and was got off considerably damaged, returned to Santa Cruz condemned, and would be sold.

THE WEST INDIA MAILS.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY MORNING.

The Magdalena steamer, with the West India and Pacific mails, passed Hurst at 9 a.m.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY MORNING.

Wind S.W.; weather hazy and damp.

Arrived, Sept. 15.—Marquis Bute, Supply, and West Lothian, from Sunderland; Dispatch, steamer, from Jersey; Sarah, from London.

Arrived, Sept. 16.—Alliance, steamer, from Havre; Atalanta, steamer, from Jersey; Charles Napier, from Sunderland; Duke of Cornwall, steamer, from London.

Sailed.—Courier, steamer, for Jersey; Duke of Cornwall, steamer, for Dublin; Havre, steamer, for Havre; Argyll, steamer, for Carentan.

A telegram from Hamburg, received here this morning, announces that the steam-ship Hammonia, which left there on Wednesday, and was to sail hence on Saturday for New York, had put back, having met with a slight accident. She was expected to leave Hamburg again on Sunday.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY MORNING.

Wind S.

Arrived.—Tapley, from Bonny; Augusta, from Havre; Margaret Jane, from Huelva.

Sailed, Sept. 16.—Pelican, screw steamer, for Rotterdam; Arno, screw steamer, for Bordeaux.

(BY SUBMARINE AND BRITISH TELEGRAPH.)

GRAVESEND, FRIDAY MORNING.

Wind E.; first hours' ebb; light and cloudy.

Arrived, Sept. 16.—Crispin, from Guernsey; Libskiaf, from Trois Pistol; Caroline Susan, from Wyborg.

Arrived, Sept. 17.—Adonis, from Bremen.

DEAL, FRIDAY MORNING.

Wind S., light.

Passed.—Her Majesty's ship Dee, from the westward, for the river; Williams, from Hull, for Malta.

Sailed.—M. B. Harriman, for Fredrickstadt.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY MORNING, 11 O'CLOCK.

Consols for Money	97¼ to 97⅜
Ditto Account (Oct. 12)	97⅝ to 97½

THE OXFORD MIDDLE CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—"A Member of the London Committee" deserves the thanks of masters of schools for pointing out the inequality of merits on the part of candidates obtaining certificates in the Oxford Examination. As head master of an important school for some years, and having sent up many successful candidates for honours to the three great Universities, I confess I was astounded at the result of this examination. I knew the qualifications of several of the candidates, and the character of several of the schools from which they came, and the success and failure of several equally astonished me.

I have not been able yet to see a certificate, in order to learn how it is worded, but it certainly does seem to me an injustice that a certificate should be equally attainable by the *minimum* which your correspondent describes, and the *maximum* which the statutes permit.

I had myself but one candidate, who passed honourably, but in Class 2. Now, as many others may be in the same position, permit me to state for the information of the public what this lad took up for his examination. I should say he went in at his parents' desire, not by mine, and is as intelligent a lad, was as well taught, and knew his subjects as thoroughly (for his age) as any boy who ever left me to take honours at the University of London. I mention this university, as the age at which youths are examined there for matriculation and the nature of the examination most nearly correspond with those prescribed by the Oxford delegates.

In addition to the necessary papers in English and in elementary arithmetic, and that in divinity (which by some strange rule goes for nothing), this candidate took up the Greek, Latin, and French subjects, besides the higher paper of mathematics, including plane trigonometry. The English papers I am myself not surprised to find were trying to many lads, as my own experience shows that their own language is more hardly learned generally by boys than any other. I think, indeed, one fault of the whole examination was that of being unduly long and severe even for the health, much more for the attainments of the generality of boys under the age of 15.

However, the boy in question seemed to find no real difficulty in any paper, except the trigonometry, in which he was certainly deficient, but having done so well in others I did not conceive a slight failure here would be of great disadvantage to him. I tested many, if not all, his papers, and was confident of a very high place in "Division 1 in order of merit," when lo! on looking at the published list, I find him with a mass of upwards of 100 others, among whom I also find a former pupil of no inconsiderable promise who went up from another school.

My surprise is not lessened when, on looking at Division 1, I find few schools of name and note which succeeded in placing their boys in this select body.

Persons in general are disposed to draw unfavourable conclusions from the result of this examination as to the state of education among middle-class schools in general; I do not think that the proportion of failures is any test. Half the boys at least, I will venture to say, were frightened out of their wits, and did not bring out half what they did know. If Oxford and Cambridge "men" of from 18 to 22 years of age are unnerved at *vivâ voce*, what must be the case with lads, many of whom, perhaps, never went through such an ordeal before in their lives, and were utterly ignorant even of the process of a public examination?

The nature of this examination, I am convinced, requires revisal, and the age ought to be extended, as at Cambridge, and at the London Matriculation examination, to 16.

Still the result of this year will do good. Whether it was a fair test or not of the relative merits or demerits of schools, there can be no doubt that middle class schools in this country are very frequently not what they ought to be. They offer no guarantee to the parent for the ability, the social status, or the other qualifications requisite in one to whom so important a duty as the education of young Englishmen is intrusted. Too often a broken-down tradesman or lawyer's clerk, failing in all else, starts a school, and if he has but unlimited power of humbug and a tolerably pompous manner has a reasonable chance of making a very comfortable living.

Parents have only themselves to thank for this state of things. They look for the cheapest market, and ought not to be surprised if the article is, after all, of a very inferior quality, if not altogether worthless. After all, this supposed cheapness is a mistake. I know of several specimens of this sort of school (one has, or had, 100 boys as boarders), where the "principal," utterly ignorant of anything but the simplest branches of elementary English and Latin, charges as high for his article as a parent would pay who would avail himself of the advantages offerded by the numerous excellent proprietary and revived grammar schools which are now to be found in most large towns.

If the education of the boy is bad, the parent is, probably, as much in fault as any one else, for if cheap (and bad) schools ceased to be supported they would soon cease to exist. And I think that in the end Oxford will do good service by bringing out the distinction between the genuine and the spurious article.

I am Sir, faithfully yours,

A HEAD MASTER.

P.S.—I enclose my card, not for publication, but for your own satisfaction.

BOOK-HAWKING IN DERBYSHIRE.—The first report of the Derbyshire Book-hawking Association states that 530*l.* worth of books has been sold, chiefly to cottagers,—including 900 Prayer-books, 304 Church-services, 256 Bibles, and 50 (New) Testaments. The "profane" literature, as some would call it, included *Edgeworth's Tales*, the *Memoir of the late Hedley Vicars*, *Webster's Dictionary*, Packets of Picture Cards, the *Pilgrims' Progress*, a *History of Joseph*, a *Spelling-book*, the *Life of Havelock*, *Annals of the Poor*, and, best of all, the immortal *Robinson Crusoe*. 288*l.* has been received as donations and subscriptions, but much additional capital is required. The hawkers travel about the country in donkey-carts.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

VALENTIA, SUNDAY, SEPT. 12.

The sound of rejoicing for the completion of the telegraphic communication between England and America had hardly ceased on both sides of the ocean which has been so wonderfully intersected by the wire, and the ovations and festivities in honour of those who were instrumental in achieving the great work were still at their height at this side of the Channel, when a gloom was cast upon all by the sudden and unexpected announcement that intelligible signals had ceased to come through the cable. The public and those interested in the success of the undertaking have, doubtless, been much surprised that so many days should have been allowed to elapse since the announcement of the failure of signals without their being acquainted, either through the company or newspaper correspondence, of the progress of affairs at this terminal of the Atlantic wire. But the fact is, that, beyond the bare fact that signals were not received, there has been nothing to communicate until the results of the investigations of Professor Thomson, Mr. Edward Bright, Mr. Varley, and other scientific gentlemen, who have been experimenting upon the cable for the past few days, had transpired. Those experiments have not yet been completed, but sufficient has been done towards pointing out the exact position of and probable nature of the fault to justify the public being made acquainted with the facts. In order to make the present condition of the cable perfectly understood it will be necessary to trace its history from previous to the landing of the end at Valentia down to the present time. In a former communication containing the particulars of the last successful cruise of the Agamemnon it will be remembered that reference was made to a very serious electrical fault having occurred in the cable on Sunday, August the 1st, after about one-half of the distance from mid-ocean to the shores of Ireland had been traversed. Though that fault (which was apparently a break in the continuity of the conductor) gradually recovered itself after having caused great trouble and anxiety for some 13 hours, yet the electrical condition of the cable had evidently received a shock from which it never completely recovered. This was, however, regarded as a matter of very little consequence, as the currents which were both received and transmitted were sufficiently good for all the purposes of telegraphing. During the remaining three or four days which were occupied in submerging the remainder of the wire its electrical condition was very variable, being at times very good and occasionally indifferent. These variations were at the time referred to the effects of magnetic storms and earth currrents, but at no time was its condition so defective as in any degree to impair the telegraphic communication. From the time of landing the end, on the 5th of August, to Monday, the 9th, the cable continued in fair condition, though a slight defect, of no consequence in working, was observed in the insulation. Up to that evening nothing but alternate positive and negative currents had been received from Newfoundland, though words and adjustment messages had from soon after the landing been continually sent from Valentia. That evening, however, coil currents came with the words "Send slower and repeat" from Newfoundland, being sent by Mr. Whitehouse's instruments, and received upon his beautifully constructed recording relay. It was soon found, however, that Mr. Whitehouse's receiving relay, though admirably adapted for receiving messages through the cable, had been adjusted and constructed under the very natural belief that the cable, if landed at all, would have suffered little in its electrical condition, and it was found not to work with certainty with the comparatively feeble signals which arrived from the American continent. Professor Thomson's delicate reflecting galvanometer was accordingly substituted for it, though messages were transmitted from both ends as usual by Mr. Whitehouse's patent. It is necessary to mention these apparently trifling circumstances, in order to correct an erroneous impression which has doubtless unintentionally been created by a letter recently published by Mr. Whitehouse. No one can deny the inestimable services rendered to the cause of Atlantic telegraphy by Mr. Whitehouse in his capacity of electrician, or the energy and perseverance with which he pursued his electrical experiments through a long period, when it was more than doubtful whether the cable would ever be laid to render practical his discoveries and inventions. Whatever may be the merits of the dispute between Mr. Whitehouse and the Atlantic Telegraph Company, whether he has or has not been harshly treated, is a question between him and the directors, with which the public have no concern. It is necessary here to enter thus far into the question to correct the impression which Mr. Whitehouse's letter no doubt unintentionally conveyed, that his instruments alone were used in the receipt and transmission of all the messages which passed through the Atlantic cable. During the whole of the week, from Monday, the 9th, to Saturday, the 14th, various adjustment messages were received and sent through the line, though, in consequence of their constantly requiring messages from Valentia to be repeated several times, it was evident that in Newfoundland the signals were not read with the same facility as those in the contrary direction to Valentia. This circumstance tended to prove that the fault which was observable was somewhere near the Irish coast, for any defect more than 300 miles from either coast would affect the transmission and reception of signals equally at both ends. Accordingly the cable was underrun for the distance of about three miles from Valentia Island by Mr. Canning, cut, and tested through by Mr. Bartholomew, the electrical superintendent, who found that whatever fault existed was far out to sea. The ends were accordingly joined up again without a new piece of cable being laid between Dowlas-head and the shore. From this to Saturday, the 21st of August, the fault was very variabl both in its nature and its apparent distance from the Irish coast, it first appearing something like 500 miles distant, and gradually diminishing until it became stationary at a point calculated with great accuracy to be nearly 270 statute miles from the Valentia end of the cable. All this period the electrical condition became daily worse and worse, and it was only with the greatest difficulty and by constant repetitions that the various official and congratulatory messages between the English and American authorities were transmitted to Newfoundland, the messages back to Valentia being in almost every case clear and distinct. The condition of the wire became daily more faulty until the 31st of August, when a Government message was despatched through the cable for the North American colonies, and on the morning of the 1st of September a second Government message was safely transmitted, but after it had been duly acknowledged the insulation of the wire became suddenly worse, and it was found impossible to make them understand at Newfoundland. Words and messages were continually transmitted, but it was soon evident that on the American shore they could only just distinguish that signals were being sent, for the only answer received at Valentia was "Repeat" and "Don't understand," and even these small phrases were only distinguishable at intervals; and since half-past 1 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 4th of September, no intelligible signal whatever has been received. Occasionally, however, very distinct reversals (as regularly alternating positive and negative currents are termed) have been received, sometimes so strong and good that had they been sending words from Newfoundland they might have been distinctly read on the reflecting galvanometer of Professor Thomson. When the line is not in use for the purposes of testing words, short messages are continually despatched through the wire for an hour at a time, and then for the next hour the galvanometer is watched for the answers, which, excepting the reversals already alluded to, never come. From the time of the first cessation of the signals up to the present time Professor W. Thomson, Mr. Varley, and Mr. Edward Bright have been engaged day and night in testing, and have come to the conclusion that the defect is a loss of insulation about 270 miles (along the cable) from Valentia. This, calculating the amount of slack cable paid out during the later days of the submerging operations, would place the fault about 220 statute miles from shore, or somewhere upon the mountain range which divides the depth of the Atlantic from the comparatively shallow water leading from the Irish coast. Reference to logs and diaries kept by those on board the Agamemnon during the submerging operations show that this bank was crossed between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d of August, more than an hour before the expected time. It had been intended by Sir Charles Bright to allow a great quantity of slack cable to run out while crossing this point, in order that it might reach the bottom of all the inequalities which might exist there undiscovered by the sounding line. But, from some unexplained cause, the Agamemnon throughout the whole cruise steamed at a greater speed than was registered by the log-line. Owing to this circumstance the bank was reached at least an hour before the expected time, the first intimation received by those on board being a sudden decrease in the registered strain upon the dynamometer and an equally sudden falling off in the speed of the cable, the ship maintaining the same rate, as registered by the log-line. Sir Charles Bright's attention was called to the circumstance, and he, seeing at once that the shallow water was approaching, or had actually been reached, ordered the weight to be taken off the breaks, and allowed a large quantity of slack cable to go overboard. It must always remain a matter of doubt, however, whether the falling off of the strain on and speed of the cable was observable at all until the top of the bank had been reached, and had this been the case it is quite possible that the cable may have remained suspended upon some projecting points on the steep, and its insulation sooner become gradually injured by its own weight. This is, of course, only a probable conjecture, based upon the facts above stated. But at the same time it is impossible to account in any other way for the cable having become damaged since its submersion. Should the fault have originated in this way not the least blame is attributable either to Sir Charles Bright, his assistants, or the officers of the Agamemnon, the occurrence being solely referable to the defective and uncertain method of ascertaining the speed of a ship at present in vogue in the Royal navy. The steep range above alluded to is often mentioned as a sloping bank, upon what ground it is difficult to say, for but two soundings were taken upon it, one at the bottom and another at the top, and these two soundings, though only eight miles apart, show a difference in elevation of 7,200 feet. Of the nature of the intervening space no one can of course form any conjecture. Whether the sides of this submarine mountain (for it can be called nothing else) are broken by ravines and precipitous cliffs in the same way as the sides of the mountains on land are, nothing but a close and careful series of soundings can ever determine. That such a series of soundings were not made by Commander Dayman at the point in question, when he sounded across the Atlantic from the Cyclops, was, we believe, due to the prevalence of bad weather at the time. It is perfectly conclusive, according to the experiments of Professor Thomson and Mr. Varley, that the water has reached the conducting wire in at least one place not less than 220 miles from the shore, and as the currents received from Newfoundland vary from one two-hundredth to only one nine-hundreth part of the strength they should be, it would be deceiving the public to state that the fault is other than of the most serious nature. But still it is believed possible by some, with more delicate instruments, and with proper concert at both ends of the line, to work through during some part of each day, provided the condition of the wire becomes no worse. Negative currents of electricity are now used as much as possible in the transmission of signals, for were positive currents used the exposed portion of the wire, by decomposing the salt water in contact with it, would be oxidized through in a very short time. Mr. Henley, who has been for some days experimenting upon the cable, is sanguine of making the line again serviceable, by the use of his powerful magneto-electric machines, which are now on their way from London. It is as well that every expedient for working the line in its present defective condition be tried, as the chances of successfully underrunning the cable as far as the point of injury are unfortunately very small indeed. The extraordinary phenomena of the natural currents of electricity, which are continually traversing the surface of the earth in various directions, act by their inductive effects upon the great length of cable submerged, and disturb the needles and galvanometers at both ends of the line to a considerable degree. This nature and action, if properly observed and studied by means of the Atlantic cable, would, no doubt, throw considerable light upon the phenomena of diurnal magnetic variations, to account for which no satisfactory law has been proposed. On the night of Monday, the 6th of September, one of those extraordinary phenomena called magnetic storms must have passed over the track of the cable, for from half-past 11 to half-past 12 the reflecting galvanometer in connexion with the line was most violently disturbed. The reflections were so rapid and violent that it was only occasionally that the reflected ray of light could be distinguished upon the reading scale. These magnetic storms are of by no means rare occurrence, and as well as the earth currents already mentioned, sometimes cause great delay and annoyance on long lines of telegraphic communication.

There is still a very generally prevalent idea that one of the principal faults in the cable is comparatively near shore, and though this supposition is opposed to the very conclusive experiments of Professor Thomson and Mr. Varley, yet it is a question whether, for the full satisfaction of the shareholders, it would not be worth while taking up the cable for a few miles from either shore, and then testing through the middle portion. These operations would undoubtedly be attended with considerable expense, and it is, therefore, probably not thought advisable to engage in them until it has been ascertained how matters stand at the American terminus of the cable. Mr. Lundy, one of the electrical assistants, proceeds to Newfoundland on Tuesday, by the Prince Albert, from Galway, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the wire at the other terminus, and also for the purpose of arrangeing a day on which a certain know code of signals are to be sent at concerted times from both ends, and to endeavour thus to re-establish intelligible communication. Even looking at matters in the worst light, and supposing the cable as far as practical working goes a failure, not only has the practicability of submerging it been demonstrated, but also the practicability of working and signalling through it. Therefore, it is not to be supposed for one moment that the public, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic, will ever allow the grand scheme for connecting together the Old and the New World to fall to the ground, even if ten cables instead of one be sacrificed in its accomplishment. At the same time, private enterprise, unless adequately encouraged by the two Governments, cannot be expected to come forward and expend vast sums of money in the manufacture and submerging of another cable, with a fair chance against them of losing both capital and interest. The Atlantic Telegraph Company have expended nearly half-a-million in the manufacture and laying of the present cable, for which the English and American Governments guarantee 28,000*l.* a-year for a certain period, contingent upon success. But should the present cable prove a failure both the capital and the Government subsidy are lost, and the shareholders are expected to subscribe another half-million for another wire on the self-same basis as before, and with the same chance of losing all before them. Under these circumstances it is not surprising the difficulties of raising the capital for a new cable are looked upon as almost insurmountable. If the English and American Governments are really anxious for an effective telegraphic communication between the two countries, they have but to guarantee a certain though small percentage on the total capital expended in the completion of the line, and money will be forthcoming for new wires should five or six be lost before one is successfully completed.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEATRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The public owe you a deep debt of gratitude for the admirable manner in which you have, in your leading article this morning, called the attention of proprietors of theatres and assembly-rooms to the necessity of providing abundant means of egress from their buildings in the event of an alarm of fire being raised. I am quite sure your spirited remarks upon the fearful catastrophe in Sheffield will have the effect of making every theatrical manager look to his exits and his entrances, and that wherever any improvement can be made, increased facilities of egress will be at once provided.

It has long been manifest to me that the first duty of a theatrical manager (even before considering how to amuse his audience) should be how to guard them as far as possible from danger, and the very first consideration of Miss Louisa Pyne and myself upon becoming managers of Drury Lane Theatre (before the terrible tragedy at Sheffield had been enacted) was to see whether the facilities of rapid egress were sufficient for so large a building.

We have had several interviews with Mr. Nelson, the architect to the committee of proprietors, upon the subject, and have carefully examined every passage, staircase, and other communication which we found in use. It was with no slight degree of satisfaction that we discovered these communications to be entirely fire-proof—a most important matter to begin with—and, moreover, sufficiently commodious to prevent any fear of the occurrence of any such fatality as that which immediately afterwards took place at Sheffield.

We found, however, that certain passages, staircases, and doors had been for a long while disused. Some of them, in fact, had not been made use of for five-and-twenty years. It is true that the existing communications seemed sufficient without these to meet almost any conceivable contingency; but, determined to err, if at all, upon the safe side, we immediately had all these extra means of egress—six in number—thrown open to the public, and now the theatre, however densely crowded, could be safely emptied in 10 minutes.

I have thought fit to trouble you with these remarks, not with any idea of boasting of what we have done, but in order to assure the public, in the event of any unnecessary alarm having been excited, that, at any rate, as far as Drury Lane is concerned, they may feel perfectly secured against the fearful possibility of being either burnt or crushed to death.

On these grounds I trust you will afford me space in your valuable columns for this letter, and oblige

Your obedient servant,

W. HARRISON.

Theatre Royal Drury Lane, Sept. 16.

THE DONCASTER CUP.—The piece of plate called the "Cup," to be run for at Doncaster to-day (Friday), consists of a richly chased vase, in the cinque-cento style, supported by four swans, which rest upon a highly polished surface of silver, enclosed in a border of the same metal frosted. The bowl of the cup is ornamented with bosses, on one of which is the inscription, "Doncaster, 1858." The vase is surmounted by a beautiful group of figures representing "Castor and Pollux carrying off the beautiful daughters of Leucippus," and is very spiritedly executed. This beautiful piece of plate is the gift of the stewards, and is valued at 300 guineas. It has been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. R. and S. Garrard and Co., of Panton-street, Haymarket, from models by E. Cotterell.

THE NEW INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

We are now enabled to enumerate the principal offices in the new establishment of the Secretary of State for India, as just proposed to be constituted by Lord Stanley, and to furnish the names of the several gentlemen in charge, as secretaries, of the various departments. They are as follows :—

REVENUE—Mr. Prideaux.
JUDICIAL—Mr. Hawkins.
POLITICAL—Mr. Kaye.
RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH—Mr. Danvers.
PUBLIC WORKS—Mr. Thornton.
PUBLIC OR GENERAL—Mr. Bourdillon.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY—Not yet known.
ASSISTANT-SECRETARY—Mr. Eade.

MARINE AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT—Mr. Plowden.
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL—Mr. Friend.
AUDITOR—Mr. Sandoz.
CASHIER—Mr. Dunsmure.
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES—General Bonner.
AGENT TO ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL—Mr. Clarke.
STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT AND KEEPER OF RECORDS—Mr. Hornidge.
CHIEF CLERK—Mr. Onslow.

OFFICERS OF COMMITTEES.

SECRETARY TO FINANCE, HOME, AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE—Mr. Danvers.
SECRETARY TO REVENUE AND JUDICIAL—Mr. Prideaux.
SECRETARY TO POLITICAL AND MILITARY—Mr. Eade.

The gentlemen named as secretaries above have, we believe, all been in charge of the duties which they have now to perform under a different denomination. Mr. Prideaux was Assistant Examiner. Mr. Hawkins was also appointed an Assistant Examiner upon his retirement from the office of Secretary to the Indian Law Commissioners. He is regarded as a high authority upon judicial questions, having held important posts in the civil service of India. Mr. Kaye, besides the responsible office he has heretofore filled in the Examiner's Department, is known to literature as the author of *The Life of Sir John Malcolm*, and the *History of the Affghan War*. Mr. Danvers has been connected with railways and telegraphs from their introduction into India, and was the first witness examined by the Parliamentary committee of last session. Mr. Thornton was selected for the Public Works Department upon its formation a few years ago, and Mr. Bourdillon has been connected with the General Department, which embraces subjects connected with education, the Post-office, and matters of a miscellaneous character.

It will be observed that two distinguished men—namely, Mr. John Stuart Mill and Mr. Philip Melvill, both retire from the public service, with which they have been long and honourably identified, the former as the head of the Examiner's Department, and the latter as the Military Secretary.

THE INDIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

(From *Thacker's Overland News*.)

The bulk of the Indian reinforcements for this season having been now despatched, we are enabled to lay before our readers a tabular summary of the whole of the troop departures to India since the beginning of the year, showing the total force of each arm of the service embarked, with the route and destination of the several detachments. The following statement has been compiled from reliable sources, and the general accuracy of the details may be relied upon. The number of troops forwarded by each route includes officers, but only those proceeding overland with detachments are given.

From this source we learn that the total force despatched to India since the beginning of the year amounts to 26,414 officers and men, consisting of 1,205 artillery, 2,037 cavalry, 19,238 infantry, and 3,934 recruits of the Indian army. Of this force, 14,679 men, consisting of 541 artillery, 528 cavalry, 10,683 infantry, and 2,937 recruits Indian army, were sent to Calcutta ; 2,966 men, consisting of 105 artillery, 301 cavalry, 2,410 infantry, and 150 recruits Indian army, to Madras ; 6,373 men, consisting of 554 artillery, 1,044 cavalry, 4,069 infantry, and 847 recruits Indian army, to Bombay ; and 2,396 men, consisting of 5 artillery, 144 cavalry, and 2,056 infantry, to Kurrachee. The force despatched *viâ* the Cape amounted to 21,346 men, consisting of 899 artillery, 1,897 cavalry, 14,615 infantry, 3,934 recruits Indian army ; and the force despatched overland, 5,068 men, consisting of 306 artillery, 140 cavalry, and 4,623 infantry. With these reinforcements are included six complete regiments, one of cavalry and five of infantry. Of the former, the 6th Dragoons left England, *viâ* the Cape, in August ; the 66th and 99th Regiments are just embarking for the same route ; the 57th Foot, from the Mediterranean, left by the overland route in April last, and the 46th and 91st Foot, also from the Mediterranean, are now going in detachments overland. In addition to these, three other regiments from the Mediterranean, the 1st battalion of the 3d Buffs and the 28th and 48th Regiments, have received the route for India *viâ* Egypt, so that by the close of the year nine complete regiments will have been added to the army in the East, and the number given by the three last-named regiments, with some further detachments shortly to embark from the depôts, will make up the force despatched this year to over 30,000 men. Making every allowance for the heavy casualties in the ranks of our forces, from their arduous service during the late hot weather campaign, it is fairly computed that the European troops in India will be brought up towards the close of the year to fully 80,000 men, and that the Commander-in-Chief will be able to take the field with a force sufficient to trample out the last embers of the mutiny, and complete the settlement of our Indian empire.

1858.	Route.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Recruits Indian Army.	Total.	Destination.
January	the Cape	81	..	1,069	300	1,440	Calcutta
	the Cape	..	..	166	..	166	Madras
	the Cape	..	..	200	..	200	Bombay
	the Cape	..	..	163	..	163	Kurrachee
February	Egypt ..	..	..	478	..	478	Madras
	Egypt ..	..	..	954	..	954	Bombay
March ..	the Cape	..	..	450	..	450	Calcutta
	the Cape	60	35	220	..	315	Madras
	the Cape	110	..	..	..	110	Bombay
	the Cape	..	..	181	..	181	Kurrachee
	Egypt ..	80	82	200	..	362	Bombay
	Egypt ..	..	..	138	..	138	Kurrachee
April ..	the Cape	151	127	1,120	395	1,793	Calcutta
	the Cape	30	..	429	..	459	Madras
	the Cape	..	..	..	500	500	Bombay
	Egypt ..	..	..	700	..	700	Calcutta
	Egypt ..	5	58	553	..	616	Kurrachee
May ..	the Cape	..	..	..	384	384	Calcutta
June ..	the Cape	108	114	1,857	605	2,684	Calcutta
	the Cape	..	30	201	..	231	Madras
	the Cape	..	..	444	..	444	Bombay
July ..	the Cape	..	97	1,104	558	1,759	Calcutta
	the Cape	..	221	383	..	604	Madras
	the Cape	70	176	472	..	718	Bombay
	the Cape	..	50	565	..	767	Kurrachee
August ..	the Cape	91	70	934	695	1,790	Calcutta
	the Cape	..	..	250	..	250	Madras
	the Cape	20	708	655	197	1,580	Bombay
	the Cape	..	26	312	..	338	Kurrachee
	Egypt ..	221	..	..	..	221	Bombay
Sept. ..	the Cape	110	120	2,649	..	2,879	Calcutta
	the Cape	15	15	283	150	463	Madras
	the Cape	53	78	344	150	625	Bombay
	the Cape	..	30	164	..	194	Kurrachee
	Egypt ..	..	..	800	..	800	Calcutta
	Egypt ..	..	..	800	..	800	Bombay
	Total ..	1,205	2,037	19,238	3,934	26,414	

TOTAL FORCE DESPATCHED PER MONTH.

1858.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Recruits Indian Army.	Total.
January	81	..	1,598	300	1,979
February	..	..	1,432	..	1,432
March	250	117	1,189	..	1,556
April	186	185	2,802	895	4,068
May	..	..	..	384	384
June	108	144	2,302	605	3,359
July	70	544	2,524	558	3,696
August	332	804	2,151	892	4,179
September	178	243	5,040	300	5,761
Total	1,205	2,037	19,238	3,934	26,414

TOTAL FORCE DESPATCHED TO EACH PORT.

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Recruits Indian Army.	Total.
Calcutta	541	528	10,683	2,937	14,679
Madras	105	321	2,430	150	2,966
Bombay	554	1,044	4,069	847	6,373
Kurrachee	5	144	2,056	..	2,396
Total ..	1,205	2,037	19,238	3,934	26,414

TOTAL FORCE DESPATCHED BY EACH ROUTE.

Route.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Recruits Indian Army.	Total.
Viâ the Cape ..	890	1,897	14,615	3,934	21,346
Viâ Egypt ..	305	140	4,623	..	5,068
Total ..	1,205	2,037	19,238	3,934	26,414

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Mr. Daniel Baker, chairman, Captain Harrison, and Mr. Yates, secretary of the Great Eastern Steamship Company, visited Bristol yesterday to inspect the site of the proposed docks at the mouth of the Avon, with a view to ascertain their capability of adaptation to the purposes of the Great Eastern. They were received by the Chamber of Commerce, a deputation from which body, consisting of Mr. W. Terrell, chairman, Mr. Leonard Bruton, secretary, Mr. M. Whitwill, Mr. J. M. Hyde, Mr. J. Bush, and other gentlemen accompanied Mr. Baker and the other representatives of the Great Eastern Company on board the Fairy Queen steamer to Kingroad. The plans for the proposed docks were submitted by Mr. Thornton, civil engineer, who has been actively engaged in the matter, and who also furnished various soundings which have been taken. Mr. Baker expressed his personal opinion, which was coincided in by Captain Harrison and Mr. Yates, that if the proposed accommodation were afforded, Bristol would be the most desirable port for the departure of the Great Eastern. It had been found that Liverpool and Southampton would be unsuited for such a vessel, and the only port presenting anything like the necessary requisites was Milford Haven. If, however, the new docks were made at Bristol, Mr. Baker stated that it presented so many other advantages that he should unhesitatingly recommend the adoption of that port for the Great Eastern.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

DONCASTER MEETING.

(WEDNESDAY'S RACES CONCLUDED.)

The PORTLAND PLATE of 200 sovs. in specie, added to a Handicap Stakes of 5 sovs. each. Winners extra. The second to receive 25 sovs. out of the stakes. Red-house in. (5 furlongs 152 yards.) 91 subs.

Mr. Saxon's the Ancient Briton, by Cotherstone, 3 yrs, 7st. (L. Snowden) 1
Mr. H. S. Hunt's Lottery, 2 yrs, 4st. 10lb. (Grimshaw) 2
Mr. W. S. S. Crawfurd's filly, by Teddington, dam by Gladiator, 2 yrs, 4st. 12lb. (Bottom) 3
Mr. St. George's Sans Culotte, 4 yrs, 7st. 13lb. (Ducker) 0
Mr. Merry's Lord of Lorn, 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. (Bray) ... 0
Mr. J. Thompson's Blackthorn, 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. (Bullock) 0
Captain Christie's Orchehill, 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. (Cresswell) 0
Mr. Craven's Yaller Gal, 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. (French) ... 0
Captain Gray's Duneany, 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. (Charlton) ... 0
Lord Derby's Target, 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. (Ryan) 0
Sir W. Booth's Beatrice, 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. (Plumb) ... 0
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Babylon, 4 yrs, 7st. 3lb. (Fordham) 0
Mr. Wilkins's Unexpected, 5 yrs, 7st. 2lb. (Dales) ... 0
Mr. R. Eastwood's Proud Preston Peg, 3 yrs, 6st. 13lb. (Challoner) 0
Sir L. Newman's Forget me Not, 4 yrs, 6st. 12lb. (Bradley) 0
Mr. W. King's Massacre, 3 yrs, 6st. 9lb. (Grimmer) ... 0
Mr. Mundy's Wouvermans, 3 yrs, 6st. 7lb. (Pritchard) ... 0
Mr. Shelley's Lord Berkeley, 4 yrs, 6st. 7lb. (Custance) 0
Captain Stewart's Miss Jessey, 4 yrs, 6st. 2lb. (Little) ... 0
Lord Glasgow's filly by Teddington—Maid of Masham, 3 yrs., 6st. 2lb. (J. Snowden) 0
Lord J. Scott's Gift, 2 yrs, 5st. 10lb. (Foster) 0
Mr. Dawson's Mrs. Stowe, 2 yrs, 5st. 8lb. (Madden) ... 0
Mr. Allison's Layton, 2 yrs, 4st. 13lb. (A. Edwards) ... 0
Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's Helia, 2 yrs, 4st. 12lb. (Reeves) ... 0
Mr. Gray's Maggie, 2 yrs, 4st. 10lb. (J. Daley) 0
Mr. J. Thompson's Precious Stone, 2 yrs, 4st. 9lb. (Entwistle) 0
Mr. Savile's Queen Charlotte, 2 yrs, 4st. 9lb. (Auckland) 0

Betting.—5 to 1 agst Mr. Crawfurd's Teddington filly, 6 to 1 agst Ancient Briton, 8 to 1 agst Beatrice, 12 to 1 agst Lord of Lorn, 14 to 1 each agst Blackthorn, Yaller Gal, and Maggie, 16 to 1 each agst Target and Babylon, 20 to 1 each agst Layton and Queen Charlotte, 33 to 1 each agst Wouvermans and Miss Jessey.

A straggling start. Yaller Gal, Lottery, Beatrice, and Ancient Briton got away in front, and ran in the order named to the distance, where Mr. Crawfurd's Teddington filly—who got badly off—joined them. Ancient Briton, however, then came out and won by two lengths, three lengths between the second and third ; Yaller Girl was fourth, Maggie, Maid of Masham filly, Babylon (who was shut out opposite the Stand), and Beatrice were next.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas ; three-yr-olds, 7st. ; four, 8st. 5lb. ; five, 8st. 12lb. ; six and aged, 9st. 2lb. Cup course (2 miles 5 fur. 14 yards).

Lord Fitzwilliam's Ignoramus, by The Flying Dutchman, 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. (J. Osborne)... 1
Mr. T. Parr's Fisherman, 5 yrs, 8st. 12lb. (S. Rogers) ... 2

Betting.—5 to 1 on Fisherman, who made all the running to the half distance, where Ignoramus headed him and won in a canter by two lengths.

THE SUBSCRIPTION ROOM AT NIGHT.

Business was carried on with much spirit, and on the Handicaps the betting took a wide range. Blanche of Middlebie was made the favourite for the Cambridgeshire, and attention was directed to Mr. Merry's other horses for their respective engagements. A good deal of money was invested on Vedette for the Cup at evens—at one time slight odds were laid. Closing prices :—

DONCASTER CUP.

Even on Vedette.
4 to 1 agst Saunterer (taken and offered).
8 — 1 —— Ignoramus (taken).
8 — 1 —— Black Tommy (taken).
10 — 1 —— Fisherman (taken).

CESAREWITCH STAKES.

14 to 1 agst Roman Candle (taken).
100 — 6 —— Prioress (taken).
30 — 1 —— Warlock (taken).
30 — 1 —— Turned Loose (taken).
33 — 1 —— Underhand (taken).
33 — 1 —— English Rose (taken).
33 — 1 —— Ancient Briton (taken).
33 — 1 —— Happy Land (taken).
33 — 1 —— Fearful (taken).
33 — 1 —— Fadladeen (taken).
40 — 1 —— Riseber (taken).
40 — 1 —— Queen Bess (taken).
50 — 1 —— Jordan (taken).
50 — 1 —— Brother to Bird on the Wing (taken).

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

8 to 1 agst Blanche of Middlebie (taken).
20 — 1 —— Ancient Briton (taken).
33 — 1 —— Eurydice (taken).
40 — 1 —— Lambourn (taken).

DERBY.

9 to 1 agst The Promised Land (taken).
25 — 1 —— Cavendish (taken).
25 — 1 —— Merryman (taken).
40 — 1 —— Touchwood (taken).

THURSDAY.

The JUVENILE SELLING STAKES, of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added, for 2-yr-olds. Half-a-mile. 11 subs.

Mr. Merry's Head Knowledge, by Melbourne (25*l.*) 7st. 10lb. (Sopp) 1
Mr. T. Dawson's A Pony (25*l.*), 7st. 10lb. (Bullock) ... 2
Mr. J. Stephenson's Grace Darling (25*l.*), 7st. 10lb. (Fordham) 3
Mr. Waller's Basilisk (25*l.*), 8st. (Charlton) 0
Mr. Singleton's colt by Slane—Peach (25*l.*), 8st. (Withington) 0
Sir W. Booth's filly by Rochester—Tremble (25*l.*), 7st. 10lb. (Plumb) 0
Captain Christie's Queen of Scots (25*l.*), 7s. 10lb. (Bray) 0
Mr. Copeland's Torta (25*l.*), 8st. (Cresswell) 0
Mr. J. W. Day's Orphan, 8st. (Noble) 0
Mr. Williams's Lansquenette (25*l.*), 7st. 10lb. (J. Snowden) 0
Mr. J. Osborne's Gnatcatcher (25*l.*), 7st. 10lb. (Challoner) 0

Betting.—7 to 4 agst Head Knowledge, 7 to 2 agst Gnatcatcher, 7 to 1 agst A Pony, 8 to 1 agst any other.

Won by a short head ; a length and a-half between the second and third. Lansquenette and Basilisk were fourth and fifth, close together ; Gnatcatcher was next.

The winner was sold to Mr. H. Johnstone for 105 guineas.

The SCARBOROUGH STAKES of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft., for 3-yr-olds. Certain penalties and allowances. One mile. 9 subs.

Captain Christie's Orchehill, by Ambrose, 8st. 7lb. (Wells) 1
Mr. S. Hawkes's The Peer, 8st. 2lb. (Pearl) 2

The betting opened at 5 to 4 on Orchehill and closed at 2 to 1 on him.

After cantering nearly half a mile the Peer went away with a lead ; Orchehill waited to half-way up the distance, when he challenged and won a fine race in by a head.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each, h. ft., with 50 added ; for 2-yr-olds. Winners extra. The winner to save his stake. Red-house in. 28 subs.

Mr. T. Wadlow's The Dane, by Jericho, 6st. 7lb. (Bray) 1
Mr. J. Thompson's Solomon, 8st. (Bullock) 2
Major Houston's Broadbrim, 7st. 2lb. (Cresswell) ... 3
Mr. J. Bates's Raspberry, 8st. 1lb. (J. Osborne) ... 4
Mr. Beseley's Charlotte, 7st. 5lb. (Wood)... ... 0
Lord Ribblesdale's Northampton, 7st. 5lb. (F. Adams)... 0
Captain Verner's Martello, 6st. 10lb. (Ducker) ... 0
Mr. Saxon's Lily, 6st. 10lb. (J. Snowden) 0
Mr. H. S. Hunt's Lottery, 6st. 9lb. (Challoner) ... 0
Mr. Ewbank's Tom King, 6st. 7lb. (Custance) ... 0
Sir W. Booth's Artless, 6st. 7lb. (Pritchard) ... 0
Mr. T. Dawson's Gay Lass, 6st. 4lb. (Madden) ... 0
Lord Ribblesdale's Petra, 6st. (Adams) 0

Betting.—4 to 1 each agst Lottery and Tom King ; 8 to 1 each agst The Dane, Northampton, Gaylass, and Lily.

A fine race in, won by a neck, a head between the second and third, same distance between the third and fourth ; the others, with the exception of Petra and Martello, were close up with Raspberry.

The CLEVELAND HANDICAP of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft., and 5 only if declared, &c., with 60 added ; certain winners extra ; the second to save his stake ; one mile. 37 subs., 23 of whom declared.

Mr. Copeland's The Argosy, by Pyrrhus the First, 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb. 1
Lord Glasgow's Colt, by Hernandez, — Physalis, 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. 2
Mr. J. Thompson's Broadlands, 3 yrs, 8st. 1lb. (Bullock) 3
Mr. Parker's Bianca Capella, 3 yrs, 6st. 7lb. (F. Adams) 4
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Babylon, 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. (Fordham) 5
Mr. T. Gordon na Swale, 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. (Hardcastle)... 6

Betting.—7 to 4 agst Babylon, 4 to 1 each agst Bianca Capella and Argosy, 6 to 1 each agst the Physalis colt and Broadlands.

A dead heat with the Physalis colt and Argosy ; Broadlands was beaten two lengths, a bad fourth.

Deciding Heat.—6 to 5 on The Argosy, who won by a head.

The EGLINTON STAKES, of 10 sovs. each, 5 ft., with 100 added, for 2-yr-olds, 7st., and 3-yr-olds 8st. 12lb. Certain penalties and allowances. The second to receive 20 sovs. out of the stakes. T.Y.C. 49 subs.

Mr. Payne's Pandora, by Cotherstone, 2 yrs, 6st. 11lb. (L. Snowden) 1
Mr. G. White's Shafto, 2 yrs, 7st. (Challoner) 2
Baron Rothschild's Mentmore, 3 yrs, 8st. 12lb. (Wells) 3
Mr. W. S. S. Crawfurd's filly, by Teddington, dam by Gladiator, 2 yrs, 6st. 4lb. (Bray) 4
Lord Clifden's Chanoinesse, 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. (A. Day) ... 5
Mr. J. Dawson's The Hadji, 3 yrs, 8st. 12lb. (Aldcraft) 6
Mr. La Mert's Zitella, 2 yrs., 6st. 11lb. (A. Edwards) ... 7
Admiral Harcourt's Gildermire, 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. (Bates) 8
Mr. J. Osborne's Proud Preston Peg, 3 yrs., 8st. 9lb. (J. Osborne) 9

Betting.—3 to 1 agst Shafto, 4 to 1 agst The Hadji, 6 to 1 agst Pandora, 7 to 1 agst Mentmore, 8 to 1 agst the Teddington filly, 10 to 1 each agst Gildermire and Zitella.

The Hadji led to the bend, where he was passed by Shafto and Pandora, the filly heading Shafto opposite the stand and winning by half a length ; about four lengths between the second and third ; the others finished close together about half-a-dozen lengths from Mentmore.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added, for 2-yr olds ; colts, 8st. 7lb. ; fillies, 8st. 4lb. Winners extra. The second to receive 20 sovs. out of the stakes. T.Y.C. 26 subs.

Admiral Harcourt's filly, by West Australia — Ellerdale, 8st. 4lb. (Bates) 1
Colonel Smyth's Uralian, 8st. 7lb. (Ashmall) 2
Mr. Henry's Flitch, 8st. 4lb. (Fordham) 3
Mr. Copeland's The Woman in Black, 8st. 8lb. (including 4lb. extra) (S. Rogers) 4
Sir C. Monck's Gamester, 8st. 11lb. (including 4lb. extra) (Ewart) 5
Captain Gray's Glen Buck, 8st. 7lb. (Basham) 6
Mr. W. King's Quicksilver, 8st. 7lb. (Charlton) 7

Betting.—3 to 1 agst Gamester, 4 to 1 agst Flitch, 4 to 1 agst The Woman in Black, 6 to 1 agst Uralian, 10 to 1 agst the Ellerdale filly.

Won by a head, same distance between the second and third, good fourth.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

The ZETLAND STAKES of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., for 3-yr-olds ; colts, 8st. 7lb. ; fillies, 8st. 3lb. One mile and a-half. 4 subs.

Mr. G. Wentworth's The Cheery Chap, by Chanticleer, 8st. 7lb. (Ashmall) 1
Lord Ailesbury's Compromise, 8st. 7lb. (Flatman) ... 2

Betting.—6 to 4 on Compromise. Won by a head.

LATEST CUP BETTING.

DONCASTER, THURSDAY, MIDNIGHT.

6 to 4 on Vedette.
7 — 2 agst Saunterer.
8 — 1 —— any other.

Chaucer, 2 yrs, is struck out of all his engagements for which he is now handicapped and for which he is not nominated by Mr. Merry.

GREAT AMATEUR ROWING MATCH.

Those gentlemen of the great London Rowing Club who rowed on Wednesday for the first prize again contended yesterday for the second and third prizes, a salver and a claret jug, the winner of the first prize being barred. As before, the attendance was very large, and the rowing was very fine.

Race for the SALVER (second prize).

The second and third in the heats of the previous day started and came in as follows :—

Mr. J. J. Iles 1
Mr. W. Dunnage 0
Mr. W. H. Lowe 0
Mr. A. B. Rocke 0
Mr. D Smith 0
Mr. W. H. J Drake 0
Mr. N. H. Vertue 0
Mr. G. Hunt 0

It was from Putney to Hammersmith, and was a splendid race. Mr. Iles took the lead, followed closely by Mr. Lowe, Mr. Dunnage being third, and Messrs. Drake and Rocke well up. Towards the point Mr. Dunnage became second, and tried very hard for first place, but was beaten by four or five lengths ; Mr. Lowe three lengths astern of Mr. Dunnage.

Race for the CLARET JUG (third prize) ; from Putney to Hammersmith. The winner of the second barred.

Mr. W. Dunnage 1
Mr. W. Lowe 0
Mr. N. H. Vertue 0
Mr. D. Smith 0
Mr. A. B. Rocke 0
Mr. W. Shirreff 0

Six others started. Mr. Dunnage took a slight lead, but Lowe and Vertue came up, and they were all level to the Crab Tree, when Mr. Dunnage drew away,—Mr. Lowe following and coming in three lengths behind. Mr. Vertue was some distance ahead of the others, some of whom did not go the distance.

IRISH GRAVEYARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—During a year's residence in Ireland, in 1853-54, I had opportunities of observing the disgusting way in which human remains were exposed in some of the village graveyards. I was told that the careless burials were in a measure accounted for by the fearful mortality in the time of the famine and cholera, but it appears matters have not improved.

I remember particularly the graveyard adjoining the little chapel at Aghadoe, Killarney, referred to by a "Tourist" in to-day's impression of your paper, and five years ago it was in a state very similar to that described by your correspondent.

The exposure of the dead is, I think, largely accounted for by the practice, much too common, of depositing the bodies above the surface of the ground in rudely constructed tombs, these tombs being sometimes mere heaps of stones, apparently without mortar, which soon become dilapidated so as to expose the inmates.

The graveyard of Ennistimon, in the county of Clare, in the autumn of 1853, exhibited such a scene as one would not wish long to remain in the neighbourhood of ; there were several of these above-ground tombs in such a state of decay that portions of the inmates were distinctly visible—one in particular, of greater pretension than the rest, had recorded outside the names and virtues of the several persons exhibited in *propriâ personâ* within.

It will, I fear, be a long time before the sanitary measures but too slowly applied in England will be commonly extended to the frightfully dirty towns of the sister country, but I trust that the calling of public attention to such an outrage of common decency as that referred to by your correspondent will not be without good effect.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Swindon, Sept. 15. E. W. M.

A REAL NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The Thames and its pollutions have so occupied the attention of sanitary reformers that I fear they have forgotten a grievance of greater intensity, which poisons an atmosphere that myriads breathe in one of the most open and otherwise most healthy parts of this metropolis.

Immediately south of the new cattle-market, and about midway between the Caledonian-road and the Camden-road, there is an establishment for boiling down horses. How long it has been in existence I cannot say, but a lofty turret has been erected, within the last 15 months as I hear, which is said to be intended to consume the intolerable stench and to do away with its murderous effects upon the surrounding population. How far it has succeeded in lessening either the extent or the intensity of the nuisance is very problematical ; but it is an indisputable fact that families residing in the neighbourhood are obliged to close their doors and windows against this floating pestilence, though the green fields and the open prospect around offer them a melancholy temptation to make a compromise with the death-pest. If the houses are hermetically sealed nausea and headache prevail ; if the polluted atmosphere is admitted these sufferings are varied by depression and low fever. The passengers by the North London Railway instinctively close their windows and hold their noses as they pass the polluted district, and a mechanic whom I met this afternoon told me that it "fairly knocked him down," and wanted to know if nothing could be done.

I would repeat his question, and would ask you to have mercy on this neighbourhood by drawing attention to this crying evil. Does not recent legislation give powers to suppress such nuisances? And will not a word from you rouse the proper authorities to a sense of the duty which such powers entail?

I remain your obedient servant,
St. Paul's-road, Camden-square. CURATOR.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of a bank-note, value 10*l.*, from "J. G. F.," on account of income-tax ; also the second halves of bank-notes, value 15*l.*, for unpaid income-tax, from "L. P. L."

THE REPRESENTATION OF GREENWICH.—Last night Mr. Ernest Jones, the eminent Chartist leader, addressed a large meeting of the inhabitants of Greenwich, convened for the purpose in the Lecture-hall there. He was accompanied by a Mr. Swan, and others, members, like himself, of what is called the Political Reform League, of London, embodied chiefly at the instance of Mr. Jones, towards the end of last year, with the view of uniting the middle and working classes together in one body as a means towards a successful agitation for a measure of reform likely to be satisfactory to so large a body of the community. The audience, composed in great part of artisans, was good-humoured, though occasionally exhibiting a tendency towards uproar. There was at the outset a scene in settling who should be chairman, the supporters of the distinguished Chartist nominating one man, and a part of the audience another. Mr. David Bass, the popular favourite, "declined the honour," as he termed it, and eventually a Mr. Layton, who had been originally proposed, was installed in the chair. This little preliminary squabble over, one Mr. Theobald, who looked like a respectable shopkeeper, propounded a resolution to the effect that registered manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial Parliaments, and a more equal arrangement of electoral districts were requisite for the good government of the country, and should be embodied in any future Reform Bill. But pronouncing the word "triennial" triennual, and "electoral" electorial, the company laughed so immoderately that he was fain to resume his seat after an ineffectual attempt to speak to his own motion, but not before a costermonger had rushed upon the platform, saying he was ashamed of such abuse of the Queen's English, and, snatching at the resolution, made even a worse attempt at reading it, and then retired amid the derision of the audience. The resolution, after being relieved by a sensible and temperate speech of Mr. Swan from the ridicule into which it had fallen, was at length put to the meeting and carried. Mr. Ernest Jones then stood up to speak, and was cheered as he did so. Proposing a resolution, pledging the meeting to use all fair and equitable means of sending a member to Parliament in favour of the Political Reform League, Mr. Jones dwelt with his accustomed energy on the necessity of a union between the middle and working classes as the means of securing a Reform Bill that would give satisfaction to the whole country, and deprecated any attempt to revive obsolete distinctions of class on the eve of another grand effort to bring about a fair and full representation of the people in Parliament. A man in the crowd asking him what was his bill of fare, he said one of the principal ingredients of an election would not be included in his bill of fare, and that was the universal "pot of beer" by means of which nine elections out of 10 were won. He then entered upon an elaborate defence of the ballot, as the only means of shielding the poor voter from the coercion exercised over him by the aristocracy at elections for members of Parliament. He reminded the meeting of the vast numbers of intelligent and well-to-do men who had no vote, simply because they had no fixed residence, but still he contended that to give a vote to that class of persons without also giving it to the poor, who had it not now, would simply aggravate the existing evils in our representative system. On that ground he urged that it did not follow that every instalment in the extension of the franchise was a step in the right direction. He explained which of the points of the charter he had recommended the Chartist body to give up for the present, as a means of attaining that unity of action between the middle and working classes of which there was now more need than ever, and he urged them to move forward hand in hand in the true path of reform. He denied that he was a mouthing declaimer or a ranting demagogue, and said that for 13 years he had served the working classes and the Chartist body, but had never during that time held a paid office or received a sixpence for any speech or lecture that he had delivered. The resolution he had moved was then put and carried like its predecessor. Mr. Barker then submitted a motion, that Mr. Ernest Jones was a fit and proper person to represent the borough of Greenwich in Parliament, and pledging the meeting to support him at the election ; but an amendment, by Mr. Stonehouse, that it would be premature at present to give any such pledge was at length carried after some angry altercation, and the meeting separated at 10 o'clock.

SIR GEORGE GREY, M.P., ON MECHANICS INSTITUTES AND POPULAR EDUCATION.

ALNWICK, SEPT. 15.

The annual conference of the Northern Association of Mechanics Institutes was held in this town yesterday under the presidency of Sir George Grey, M.P. There was a considerable gathering of delegates from all parts of the Northern counties, among whom were Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., of Stella House, Mr. Ingham, M.P., Dr. Embleton, Beadnell ; Mr. Tate, F.G.S., of Alnwick, and other friends of education. The report was read by Mr. J. L. Thornton, the secretary to the association, which stated that the itinerating library had proved very successful throughout the rural districts ; that there was an increase in the number of societies in connexion with the union ; and that the council had arranged a plan for a concerted series of lectures during the season. The report further alluded to the fact that the Universities had instituted examinations for young people, and suggested that by way of making the lectures delivered in the institutions more attractive they should be interspersed with music. After the reading of the report an interesting discussion took place on the subject of classes, in which Mr. Ingham, M.P., Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., Mr. Tate, and other delegates took part. Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., gave an interesting account of the successful efforts of the Blaydon institution to extend popular education among the pitmen, keelmen, and other workmen in that Tyneside village.

Mr. JOSEPH COWEN said, that at the meeting at Gateshead last year a proposition was made, he thought by one of the delegates from Gateshead, that, as efficient teachers were not forthcoming at the village societies, some attempt ought to be made to have one teacher for the different societies in the neighbourhood of Newcastle ; that he should visit them in turn ; and that by the different societies paying him a reasonable remuneration for his services it would be worth his while to devote his time to the institutions *seriatim*. The institution which he (Mr. Cowen) represented acceded to this proposition, but few societies felt disposed to take it up. His society, however, determined they would do something on their own responsibility ; and at the commencement of last winter issued notices of the commencement of classes for instruction in geography, history, and drawing, and he was glad to say that their first meeting for the establishment of these classes was extremely successful. After a week or ten days they were unable to afford accommodation for the number of pupils who attended. They therefore took an old building, previously used as a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and converted it into an efficient schoolroom, and there, for five months of last winter, and for five days in the week, they taught regularly a night-school, with, he was glad to say, complete success. The only difficulty they had was to find accommodation for the number of pupils that attended. (Applause.) They had an average attendance of something like 100, and the results were most satisfactory and gratifying (applause)—gratifying to the gentlemen who were kind enough to undertake the part of teachers, and exceedingly useful to the pupils. He was persuaded that if similar efforts were made in other places similar results would spring from them, for in village societies it was practically impossible to get such an attendance at lectures as would be remunerative to the societies and lecturers. Lectures, generally speaking, had been failures of late years, at least with the societies he had happened to be associated with ; but, in that department of classes where rudimentary instruction was imparted, not only was immense service done to the people among whom they laboured, but they created fresh members for the society in future years. (Applause.) It had been said that working men were indifferent to and careless of mechanics institutes. He believed a large number of working men were careless, because they could not appreciate their advantages ; they were not familiar with elementary education, and not acquainted with the mere mechanism of knowledge, and, as a consequence, could not take interest in reading-rooms and libraries. Books were useless to them, inasmuch as they could not read them. The work of mechanics institutes, then, ought to be to communicate, in the first instance, elementary instruction to the adult population in the villages with which they were associated ; and also to endeavour to improve the defective education which the young got by being compelled very frequently to leave school at too early an age to appreciate the education given them. The association would therefore consult its own interest and the welfare of the people with whom they were mainly associated by endeavouring to strengthen and extend classes. Perhaps the labour in connexion with classes was not of that description to give a large amount of *éclat*, or infuse an amount of enthusiasm, yet still it was satisfactory and lasting, and to those engaged in it would be both interesting and beneficial. (Applause.) What they had done in Blaydon could be done in all places, and only required to be set about in earnest. At the commencement in Blaydon, three or four bound themselves, during the continuance of those classes, to attend punctually at the time appointed, so that when the pupils attended there would be found teachers, and they kept their engagement. The number who attended necessitated the employment of paid teachers ; and he was sure that if some villages found their institutions not sufficiently large to admit of the employment of paid teachers, they would by a little activity, and by applying to the more well-to-do classes, be able to obtain sufficient funds. They had had at Blaydon also a very successful experiment in regard to amusements. It was found that lectures on mechanical or philosophical subjects were not successful—that the number attending them was not sufficient to adequately remunerate the lecturer or pay the necessary expenses. They therefore adopted the plan of having some music—vocal and instrumental—and of imparting useful instruction between the pieces. He was very glad to say that this also had been successful, and that during the last winter, for six months, they had, every alternate Saturday night, entertainments of this description, and the average attendance each night was 400 or 500. The amount of good, social, moral, and otherwise, thus done in the village was very considerable (loud applause), and they had determined to commence a similar scheme this winter. If other gentlemen would report their experience it might stimulate others to engage in those experiments. (Loud applause.)

After the adoption of the report, the election of the council, &c., the right hon. chairman distributed the prizes for the best essays, and the conference broke up, to meet at Newcastle next year.

At the dinner, which was held at the Turk's Head, in the afternoon,

Sir G. GREY, in proposing the toast "Prosperity to the Northern Association of Literary and Mechanics Institutions" (applause) said,—This is a toast which I am sure, after the meeting we have had this morning, after the valuable and interesting report which we there heard read, and after the interest which I believe all whom I address must feel in the objects of this association, is one which I need not recommend by any arguments of my own. One thing, however, I think I cannot fail to mention as a subject of congratulation—namely, that in the age in which we live, it is useless and superfluous to dwell upon the advantages of the diffusion of education and of knowledge. (Hear, hear.) The time is happily gone by when, to use the language of a great writer, "The arrogance of learning can [condemn to ignorance the great body of the people." (Applause.) The time is happily gone by, too, I may add, when the fears or apprehensions of one class of society can stand in the way or raise a barrier against the enlightenment and education of the great body of another. (Loud applause.) It is now universally admitted that knowledge is a blessing ; and the only question which is discussed, the only thing upon which debates and difference of opinion arise, is as to the best means of effecting an object the value of which all concur in, and of promoting as widely as possible the blessings of education and of knowledge. (Loud applause.) And it is because I believe that this institution, in the object it proposes to itself, and in the means which it uses for the attainment of that object, is well deserving the support of all true friends of education, that I cordially concur with those who are devoting their time and their talents and their influence to promote the object of this institution. It is on that account that I am glad to be here among you to-day, and to take my humble part with those who have done far more than I can ever pretend to do in the promotion of that object. (Loud applause.) For I believe there is nothing more true than a sentence which I find in an appeal lately issued by the council of this association in behalf of their itinerating libraries, soliciting aid for the continuance and extension of them—namely, that it is in vain to expect any marked improvement in the moral and social condition of the people, without affording them the means of intellectual culture and relaxation. (Loud applause.) This association does propose, does aim to extend widely those means of intellectual culture and relaxation ; and, therefore, it is deserving the support, the cordial support, of all who are interested in the best interests of their fellow-countrymen. (Loud applause.) It is a gratification to know that the influence of this institution is extending year by year ; and although Mr. Smith very properly endeavoured to stimulate us to increased exertion with regard to the finances of the association, by saying that it is at present falling back, and that its agency is crippled by want of funds—which I cannot believe will ultimately be the case—yet it must be a matter of sincere congratulation to us to know that the number of associations in the union is far greater now than at any previous time. I find, on looking back at the reports which I was running over the other day, that in 1853 there were only 24, and that in the present year there are 84 associations in the Union. The number of members, too, has also increased, affording a gratifying proof, not only of the activity of the friends of education, but of the increased appreciation on the part of the people of the benefit which institutions such as this extend to them and place within their reach. I said just now I thought this association took the right means for attaining the object it proposes to itself, by endeavouring to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the people ; and I am bound to say that I also most cordially concur in the view in a passage which was read from the report, in which it was stated that the object was the withdrawing men from the tavern and the alehouse, which will be frequented whatever prohibitory laws you pass (applause), whatever restraints you attempt to impose,—so long as the tavern and the alehouse are the only resource which the working man has where he finds social relaxation and intercourse. I say I cannot but agree in the opinion so expressed, that the best way to counteract that evil influence, which we all so much deplore, but which I hope is losing its weight and diminishing in this country, is by establishing something which will be attractive to the working man, and which, while it will amuse and interest him, will also elevate and improve him. (Loud applause.) It is truly said therefore, I think, that the best mode of proceeding is to establish a reading room wherever a reading room can be established, accessible to the working man, comfortably lighted, with a cheerful fire, and with other requisites which are necessary in order to make it attractive ; and by so doing you present to him, as a reasonable being, as a being accountable not only to the laws of his country, but accountable to God, you place before him enjoyments and objects of interest which, when once appreciated, will withdraw him from those debasing pleasures in which so many in the absence of other objects of interest are disposed to indulge. I say that this association appears to me to be one of the most useful in adopting varied methods for effecting this object, and for attracting people to higher and nobler pursuits than that to which they are naturally inclined. It has its reading room, it has its itinerating libraries,—most useful in the way of extending that knowledge which can be procured through books, through books of a valuable kind, and placed within the reach of remote hamlets and villages ; it has its lectures,—admirable in their way ; it has its evening classes, and those evening schools to which such useful allusion was made to-day, and which I think are the most valuable efforts of this society ; it has its system of examination, and it has also those prizes which I have seen awarded to-day—which stimulate rising genius, and which are sufficient to induce men to devote their minds and faculties to the attainment of high and useful ends. Speaking of the evil effects of intemperance, I may just advert here to some very excellent friends of my own in this county, with whom I have had much intercourse on the subject, but who certainly go further in some of their views than I can go with them, because I think it is not by prohibitory laws so much as it is by presenting counter attractions that you can successfully encounter and defeat the monster evil of intemperance. (Loud applause.) I was struck the other day, in reading one of the works of that lamented man, Hugh Miller, whose writings I have no doubt most of you are acquainted with, with the passage in which he records some of his earlier days, when he was actually working as a mason, but when his mind was also at work upon higher objects than those on which his hands were engaged—when he had learnt to appreciate the maxims and philosophy of Bacon, and to return from his day's work to his lodging to enjoy the intellectual feasts which works of that kind presented to him. He says that on one occasion he was tempted, in his intercourse with his fellow-countrymen, to transgress the bonds of temperance and to indulge with them in excessive drinking. He returned to his lodging and opened his *Bacon* ; his intellect was clouded ; and he was unable to appreciate and enjoy it, and from that day he made a resolve—a resolve which I believe he uniformly maintained afterwards—never again to cloud by intemperance that intellect which God had given him ; because he felt that, in doing so, he was depriving himself of the inestimable pleasures and enjoyments provided for him by a gracious and merciful Providence. Among the attractions of these places there are requisites besides a comfortable fire which are essential to a good reading room to make it comfortable. I think the most important is a useful and judicious selection of books, to be placed there for the perusal of those who are invited to frequent them. Now, I don't mean, by a useful and judicious selection of books, that we should very carefully weed our village or our town libraries of everything which the fastidious might think ought not to be there. It is by no means necessary that this should be the mode of dealing with libraries. Let there be books of all kinds in these libraries, but let the selection be a wise and judicious selection, with a view to put in those libraries books which, while they attract—and there are many of this character—will also deeply interest, and will excite men to higher motives of action, and will supply them with examples to guide them in their course, in whatever sphere of life they may be placed. (Loud cheers.) Before, however, I advert to the character of the books which I think it is very desirable should be in these libraries, let me say a word on what I see adverted to in many of those reports with reference to newspapers. I see rather a regret expressed that newspapers form the principal attraction in these reading rooms. In some cases, even, it has been thought almost necessary to separate the newspapers from other books, and to have an apartment for the newspapers and another for books, because newspapers diverted the people's attention from what was most useful and valuable. I think myself that, looking to the character of the newspapers of the present day—looking at the variety of information which they contain—looking at the ability with which they are written, in their descriptions of facts occurring in all parts of the world, looking at the reviews of literary works which we find in them, even if newspapers were the only literary food presented in these reading rooms, I would still advocate the reading room being open, provided it was confined to newspapers, which it is evidently not desirable it should be ; but I would not withdraw the newspapers from those reading rooms, or attempt to divert men from the perusal of newspapers by excluding them from the room where other works are kept, because I believe that even from newspapers much valuable instruction and information may be gained, especially as they are conducted in the present day ; and I would encourage newspapers of a good class, containing, as many of our newspapers now do—even including in that class many of those which are published at the cheap rate of a penny, one of which reaches my house every morning at 8 o'clock—containing the latest information and events occurring in Europe, in London, and other distant places on the evening before. These cheap papers are conducted with great ability, and even they would be an admirable substitute for the debasing pleasures—if pleasures they can be called which are afforded by the tavern and the publichouse. (Loud applause.) But again, let me just for a moment advert to what I see alluded to in the report,—viz., works of fiction. I see that a prize was offered for the best essay upon the expediency of admitting or excluding works of fiction from those libraries which are connected with Mechanics Institutes. Now, no essay has as yet been produced on this subject, and I don't know what view may be taken of it hereafter. I see the report rather invites opinion on it, and expresses a hope that what has been matter of such difference of opinion, and which it is sorry to see has given rise to some ill-feeling, may be set at rest by the free consideration of it. First of all, let me make the observation, that I think it most unfair to authors of works of fiction to class them altogether as a whole, and to draw a broad line of distinction between works of fiction and those works which are not works of fiction. Some works of fiction contain admirable morals ; some works of fiction contain instruction of the highest character, and in a form in which perhaps no other works can convey it ; and I think it would be most injurious to the interests of those connected with those reading rooms if works of this kind were excluded. I should therefore tender my humble advice to the council of this association, if they are called upon to lay down any rule on the subject, not to think of excluding all works of fiction, because they would thus exclude what are deeply interesting to the great body of readers who frequent reading rooms, and which will also be calculated to convey to them the highest moral instruction. Let me just advert to one book as an example, because it is not written by a countryman of our own, I mean *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. (Applause.) Who here, however much he may object to some works of fiction, will say that *Uncle Tom's Cabin*—a work of fiction—ought to be altogether withdrawn from the perusal of the working classes, there being many of them who have no opportunity of seeing works of this kind except through these reading rooms? (Loud applause.) The wise rule will be to look to the character of the work from its intrinsic merit rather than to draw any arbitrary rule, which, I am sure—speaking my own opinion—would be most injurious to the interests of those for whose benefit those institutions are intended, and would tend very much to defeat the object which those have in view who are zealous in the promotion of those institutions. (Loud applause.) Passing by the newspaper and those literary works the class of which I think ought to find a place in those reading rooms, I see there is a subject of great congratulation presented to-day—that we have a number of books published from time to time which are not ephemeral, which are not works of fiction, but which possess as deep an interest as can be possessed by any works of fiction, while they are calculated in the highest degree to elevate the minds of those who read them. Let me just refer to some of those which have been published within the last year. Take the Life of a man we may almost call our own—George Stephenson (loud cheers)—a man of whom the North of England may justly be proud. Who is there that can read that *Life of George Stephenson*—looking at his early struggles for knowledge, unaided by any of those advantages which Mechanics Institutes in the present day afford to men similarly circumstanced, labouring to make the best use of that intellect which God had implanted in him—labouring with a success which made him one of the first men in Europe—without feeling the deepest interest in the narrative, and without feeling himself a better man for the attentive perusal of that work? (Applause.) George Stephenson was a self-educated man, for while he laboured against all disadvantages successfully in cultivating that intellect with which God had endowed him, he did not overlook the immense advantages which the means of high education afford, but he gave his son—the present distinguished man who bears his name, and who also is one of the first men for engineering talent in Europe—gave him the very best education which it was in his power to command, showing how much he appreciated those advantages which these institutions set before the mechanic, and how much he valued those means which are now placed within the reach of all for the improvement of their minds and for obtaining that knowledge which is conducive to the highest ends. Well, then, let us turn from the life of George Stephenson to the life of a man who moved in a totally different sphere, and whom, I am also proud to say, we may claim for the North of England. Who is there that has read any of those short and very interesting memoirs that have lately been published of that great and lamented soldier, General Havelock (applause), who does not feel the deepest interest, and feel that there is the highest instruction to be obtained in the perusal of the life of such a man as that, moving altogether in a different sphere, and setting an example which some of us, from our different circumstances, may think we might not be able to follow, but still acting from a motive which must and ought to influence all—the highest motive which ought to regulate the conduct of men? Then, again, who is there that has read the narrative of the heroic defence of the beleaguered city of Lucknow by the garrison, cut off as they were from all intercourse with their fellow countrymen, that does not admire the spirit which animated them, and feel himself incited to the highest deeds by reading the matter-of-fact commemoration of their daily trials and their daily exertions? (Loud applause.) I will mention another book which has only been published very recently, since the last meeting of the association, and which will not, therefore, be generally known ; viz.,—*English Hearts and English Hands*, written by an English lady, and recording in the most simple terms her experience among a class of men whose rough exterior and demeanour repels most men—I mean the men employed in making railways—and showing that beneath that rough exterior there is a soil well worthy of cultivation—a generous and noble feeling only requiring to be called out by kindly intercourse with one who has most nobly devoted herself to their welfare. (Loud applause.) This book speaks of Englishmen in a way that is of thrilling interest, and conveys this important lesson, "Go thou and do likewise." (Loud applause.) We may not all be able to do what she did, but let every one be animated by the same excellent feeling towards our fellow-creatures as she was, and then there will not be wanting the means by which they may benefit those around them, whatever their sphere of influence may be. As I have mentioned the name of Hugh Miller, let me also refer to one of the works of that eminent man—a work not recently published, it is true, but which we are able to place in these libraries, to read ourselves, and afford others the means of reading—I refer to *My Schools and Schoolmasters*, which gives the early autobiography of that eminent man. That book is one which I read with the greatest interest, and with feelings of humiliation to think that with all the advantages one had possessed one fell so far short of what he attained—unaided as he was by those advantages which others more favourably circumstanced have enjoyed. (Loud applause.) I have ventured to allude to those books rather as types of a class of books which, if placed in these libraries, I think cannot fail—in connexion, let it be, with works of another kind, with newspapers and the best works of fiction—to attract and interest. People will not read because they are told to read, and because they are told a book is a good book ; but if they find a book full of deep interest, full of narrative and facts, and all the more interesting because they are facts, that is the way in which, I am sure, we will get those reading-rooms frequented. They should attract people to them, and thereby carry on a successful competition against the tavern, the alehouse, and the beershop. (Loud applause.) In connexion with these reading-rooms I certainly think it is most important that means should be found for extending the itinerating libraries. There are some neighbourhoods, no doubt, in which books may be procured, and in which good local libraries may be established, but even those libraries must be fixed libraries ; and the time may come, perhaps, when they may be read through, and there is a great advantage in having a change of books, and if these itinerating libraries—such libraries, I presume, not always being of the same kind, but varying in the character and description of its books—if these itinerating libraries are sent about to remote villages and hamlets, and are there detained for three months, and then changed for others, you keep up the interest, which otherwise would flag ; and I think it of the greatest importance that these itinerating libraries should be as widely diffused as possible. I trust, therefore, that the appeal lately made by the council to the public liberality to enable them to continue and extend this very useful part of their agency will be responded to, as I am sure it ought to be, most liberally. (Applause.) Let me for one moment now advert also to lectures. No doubt a very just tribute of commendation has been paid to Mr. Grant, whom I regret is not present now, for the lectures he has delivered in many places. But there are among us some who have also delivered such lectures. I believe my friend on my right, Mr. Ingham, has been good enough to do so. Others present have done so. Our two vice-presidents I know have, and there may be many other gentlemen who have done so. Now, I think that, however good lectures may be, they are not a substitute for reading or a substitute for books. They are a most useful auxiliary to the reading-room and to books. The great object of the lecture is, I think, to lead people to books ("Hear, hear," and applause), not to let them go away satisfied that they have got from the lecture what no lecturer would ever think or dream himself capable of giving them, a thorough knowledge of the subject on which the lecture is given ; because the great object of the lecture, I think, ought to be to excite an interest, to stir up the mind, and to excite that curiosity of the mind which is implanted in every man, and which only wants a right direction, and to give that curiosity a right direction. If lectures are so understood,—if they are intended to stir up a spirit and taste for reading,—then I think they are in a proper place, and cannot be too highly commended. (Applause.) Books, however, it has been observed by M. Guizot, in a recent work of his, in a sentence which is worth remembering, "Books are the tribune from which the world is addressed." Lecturers can only address the few present confined within the walls in which they lecture, but books circulate among thousands. Books convey sentiments, exhortations, narratives, incidents, and instruction which may be diffused as the means of spreading those books exist ; and therefore I still, without undervaluing the advantages of those lectures, attach the greatest importance to the reading-room, to a well selected library, and to the itinerating libraries. (Loud applause.) I will just, then, advert for a moment or two, now before I sit down, to allusions which have been made towards the conclusion of the report, to the complaint which has been made by some—they are termed ignorant people, and I believe, generally speaking, that ignorant and perhaps not very zealous friends of education do complain—that these mechanics' institutes have been failures. We very often hear it said that they are failures. In one respect, and to a limited extent, they certainly have not answered the reasonable, I don't say sanguine expectations of those by whom they were first advocated, and by whom they have been supported. I mean that there has been apathy which was hardly expected among the great body of the working people. They have not shown that interest in mechanics' institutions—that desire to avail themselves of their benefits which one hoped and expected would have been the case—I mean to the extent to which one hoped and expected would be the case. At the same time, as I said before, the growing influence and extending agency of that influence shows that there is an increased appreciation of its benefits among the working classes generally. But don't let this discourage the friends of education. Let them do as we have done to-day at our meeting—let each man bring his own suggestions and his own experience into the common fund ; and if we find that the result which we anticipated has not been attained to the fullest extent, let us consider whether it is not partly our own fault, and whether we are using the right means—whether there is not something also which we can do which will tend to remove those obstacles which may have unhappily stood in the way of the complete success of these institutions. (Loud applause.) And here let me just say that sometimes people depreciate them and say, "Why, what can a man get from reading the books in these institutions, for the knowledge is all superficial and will do very little good?" and they therefore throw cold water on the efforts of benevolent persons who try to spread education among the masses of their countrymen. I was reading the other day one of those able papers written by one of the deepest thinkers, perhaps, of modern times—I mean the late Sir James Mackintosh—in which he combatted this objection. I contend that there is no deeper thinker and better informed man—a man whose knowledge can be called deeper than his upon most subjects ; and yet he says, he stands there as the advocate of superficial knowledge. I don't mean of superficial knowledge as against knowledge of a deeper kind, but superficial knowledge in those who have to choose between what may be termed superficial knowledge and ignorance. Sir James Mackintosh says, speaking of the immense advantages which the art of printing has conferred upon the world, that it has broken down a barrier between the rivalry of a great body of mankind. But then, he says, a great body of the people cannot be profound, but, at the same time, the great truths which regulate the moral and political relations of men lie not very far below the surface, and it does not require that a man should be a philosopher, that he should go deep into the arcana of science, in order to apprehend those great moral and political truths. (Loud applause.) He goes on to say that the great works in which scientific discoveries are made, and scientific truths are stated, are not read except by a few ; but that the truths which these works contain, pervade gradually the minds of a reading people—even though that reading may be of a kind that is almost superficial, and, by a variety of almost unseen and circuitous channels, they penetrate everywhere, even to every shop and every hamlet. (Loud applause.) He then goes on to compare and demonstrate this by a beautiful illustration, which I only wish I could repeat *verbatim*, but the substance of which is this :—He says that this may be illustrated by reference to the course of nature ; and he then describes, in his glowing language, a magnificent scene, in which there is an expanse of a beautiful lake over the course of a magnificent river, which attracts the admiration and commands the attention of those who look at it ; but they regard not for a moment, or understand and appreciate that unseen mist which, exhaling from the surface of the lake and river, spreads itself over the adjoining country, and produces that beauty and fertility which we admire and profit by. (Loud applause.) Do not let us therefore, be discouraged by thinking that all knowledge which by wise men, or rather by very learned men, may be termed superficial, is useless ; and don't let any man abstain from entering upon the path of knowledge, and endeavour to lead others to do the same, because they may not attain those heights which they might desire, but which circumstances may place beyond their reach. Let me advert to an important feature in the present report—I mean that of those examinations which are to be held, the examiners being members of two universities, in different parts of the country, and of which we have heard a great deal lately. I see that reference is made to it in the report, and that a paper was read at one of the meetings of this institution, I think two or three years ago, by Dr. Dodd, in which he lamented that there was much talent which was wasted, which was thrown away, which was not developed, because there were no stimulants to honours to draw it out. He then contended that a university residence was not essential to the acquisition of knowledge, and that if knowledge could be acquired, and a sufficient test of the acquisition of that knowledge could be obtained, the great object was then within our reach ; and he recommended for this purpose some southern university. Now, without undervaluing at all the advantages of a residence at universities—for I am sure I should be most ungrateful, and so would Mr. Ingham, were we to do so, for, many years ago, we enjoyed it at the same university, and I believe at the same college—I could agree that it is most important and desirable that those whose means, circumstances, employment, and occupations debar them from access to universities as residents, should have places within their reach for having that stamp placed upon them by competent authority which was acquired by others more fortunate than themselves at the university. (Applause.) I rejoice, therefore, that the council of the union has placed itself in communication with the authorities of the universities, and that arrangements have been made by which examinations will be held in the present year by members of the University of Cambridge at Newcastle, and that it is hoped a similar examination will take place by the examiners at the University of Oxford in the course of next year. I hope that many of our northern youth will enter as competitors for the honours thus placed within their reach,—not because they will estimate the honour itself as any advantage—not but they will look upon it merely as empty honour to be paraded only—but that it will give them a stimulus to their own exertions and a confidence in their own powers, and thus lead them on to be useful members of society, and to confer benefit by the exercise of their talents not only on themselves but upon their fellow-countrymen ; I cannot help hoping, notwithstanding the lamented decline of mathematical science—although we have had a proof to-day that it is not extinct certainly in this county (laughter)—that there will be a large number of our northern youth who will avail themselves of those advantages, and that the young men of the north of England will hold their own—to say the least—against the young men of other parts of the country in obtaining honours. (Loud cheers.)

A number of other toasts were proposed, and the proceedings terminated about half-past 6 o'clock.

THE TREATY OF TIEN-SIN.—The course of action and the diplomatic requisitions of England, such as they have been up to the signing of the treaty, are precisely those which were pointed out in the letters of the practical and clear-sighted *Times'* correspondent. The capture of Canton, the conduct of our correspondence in the English language—at once a blow to Chinese conceit, and a termination to Chinese shuffling—the opening of the Yang-tse-kiang, free transit, and the passport system, are all the produce of these letters—all a result which *The Times* and *The Times'* correspondent may fairly claim. It will be a pity should Mr. Cooke's broad and decided line of policy not be entirely carried out, as we fear that it may not. To *The Times* newspaper and its correspondent we are probably indebted for whatever solid advantage has been obtained. Of all that may be lost or omitted—of all fatal shortcomings in our demands—we have at least received due warning.—*The Beacon.*

LETTERS TO CUBA.—On the 1st of October next, and thenceforward, the postage upon letters conveyed by packet between the United Kingdom and Cuba will be reduced to the uniform British rate of 1s. 6d. per half-ounce letter, increasing according to the usual scale. This postage must be paid in advance, or the letters will not be forwarded. By command of the Postmaster-General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary. General Post-office, Sept. 13.

MASSEY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.*

Mr. Massey's second volume is a decided improvement on his first, meritorious in many respects as the latter appeared to us. It is written with a more obvious purpose and with greater freedom, is broader, more vigorous, more fluent, and more definite—in short, it seems to bid with more emphasis for a classic position. Its style is pure and simple, its method consistent, with one exception, which we shall presently mention, and, considering its grave and unimaginative character, its interest is fairly sustained. Extending to nearly the same length as the volumes of Lord Mahon, which comprise the same interval, from 1770 to 1780, it may fairly stand by their side without suggestion of superfluousness. It is not so pleasant or picturesque, so full of "ana" and of information derived from sources peculiar to the author, but it has the merit of taking a view more indicative of his public position and political pretensions. Both writers may claim to be statesmen as a common qualification, but Earl Stanhope is still more a man of letters, while Mr. Massey combines with his statecraft the professional bias of a constitutional lawyer. On the latter ground he is pre-eminently competent to deal with such a subject as the American revolt, and the successive stages of the road to Independence, with the relations thereto of the King and Parliament of Great Britain.

His main object is evidently to simplify the whole narrative of these ten years, by keeping steadily before us the injurious effects of George III.'s attempt to govern this country himself, instead of by his Ministers, and he attains this object fully, the whole volume being, in fact, a preamble to the motion of Dunning, which we reach at its close "that the influence of the Crown during this interval had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished." On this route we may follow Mr. Massey with the more advantage that he has, as we have observed, the claims of an "expert" to conduct us on such public highways of our history. But before he undertakes to lead us in this direction we are detained by a preliminary chapter, which constitutes the exception to which we referred above, and which, with all its merits, we regard only as an interesting digression. The changes in our manners from the middle ages to the reign of George III. are too large a theme to be dealt with in a single chapter of a book otherwise proportioned fairly to its subject-matter. Mr. Massey may have desired and promised to consider these at starting, but they range too wide of his main purpose to combine with it otherwise than incongruously, though we accept what he has written in this behalf as so entertaining that it recalls a similar chapter of Mr. Macaulay's without invidious disparagement.

His natural starting-point, however, is our constitutional *status* in 1771, when, after an arduous struggle of ten years, the King had at length prevailed over the Whig chiefs of party. The latter were now formidable no longer. Disunited by jealousies, their phalanx was dissolved, and joint action was precluded by mutual antipathies. The defection of Wedderburn to the Court betrayed their hopeless prostration, and they beheld the Ministry otherwise strengthened at their expense with anger that was impotent and a dismay that was but too well founded. Even the famous struggle to exclude reporters from the House of Commons failed to combine or revive them. The Court and City fought over the bodies of the contumacious printers, and the King retreated without advantaging his enemies. "Onslow," says Mr. Massey, with that temperate piety which befits a constitutional writer, "instead of crushing the printers, became a humble instrument in the hands of Providence for extending the liberty of the press." Yet Providence was otherwise, to all appearance, supremely indifferent to the principles, as well as to the interests, of the Constitutional Opposition. Lord Chatham was obliged to abandon his proposal for a Reform of Parliament, which he aimed at by means of an increase in the county representation. Though there was not in 1771 that absence of trading communities adapted to political organization which Mr. Massey supposes, they were not exclusively attached to the Whigs or to their policy. In fact, some of them liberally requited the excessive jealousy with which the Whigs regarded any element more popular than themselves. The latter, in fact, deprived themselves of their natural allies by their insufferable *hauteur*, such as the demeanour of Lord Chatham on a well-known occasion exemplified. The Grandees even denounced the Society for the Support of the Bill of Rights with a virulence of which the courtiers never were the object; "and rather than obtain victory by the aid of such allies they were content to yield the triumph to the Court," so that they could hardly reproach the Court for consequences to which they perversely contributed. Where they did maintain their principles, as in the attempt to amend the law of libel, they wrangled over the letter to the loss of the substance. Dowdeswell's Bill anticipated that of Fox by 20 years in making juries judges of the law as well as of the fact in such cases. But Dowdeswell conferred the right to do so by express enactment, while Chatham vehemently contended for its assertion in a declaratory form; and, though Burke properly treated the dispute as verbal, the quarrel helped to lose the Bill, while it provoked the derision of the Ministry and their supporters. Lord Chatham, moreover, through the disunion of the Whig aristocracy, so failed in the House of Lords on moving an address for a dissolution that Mr. Massey describes him at this period as "almost as forlorn in the debate as in the division." In short, the Whig party was broken up, and broken up by its own selfish intrigues and quarrels. The Opposition could neither agree upon any plan of administration themselves, nor offer any effectual resistance to the inroads upon our constitutional liberties to which the Court uncontrolled inevitably tended. The ancient laws of the land were not, indeed, openly violated, but under the form of a free constitution and the hollow semblance of responsible Government the will of the Sovereign, both in the Legislature and in administration, became practically absolute and supreme. Constitutional government, so interpreted, was speedily put upon its trial, and the immediate effect of this system was the dismemberment of the empire.

It was at this stage that the Royal Marriage Act was enacted, and that, for the sole purpose of exalting the prerogative, a servile Parliament was found ready to encroach upon the law of nature. Mr. Massey's reprobation of this statute is just and emphatic, and his criticism affects a question which may possibly be reopened in our day. The Lord Chancellor himself, in introducing the Act, challenged some such distant revision of its consequences. "If any inconveniences arise," said he, "Parliament will take care to remedy it a hundred years hence," and the hundred years will, in fact, have passed before all the Royal Princes at present in existence are married or restricted from marriage by its provisions. Even at the time it was passed it was distasteful to the country, and was vehemently assailed in Parliament, though only by Lord Folkestone on the ground of its contemptuous treatment of the English nation. The recent mesalliances in the Royal family were merely its pretext, while the recital in the Royal message to the effect that the matrimonial alliances of the Royal family had been always under the control of the Sovereign was even historically untrue. The Act was really framed in the spirit of a German law peculiar to the Royal families of the Teutonic race, and unknown in England before the accession of the House of Hanover. Indeed, many of the English Sovereigns, from the great founder of the Anglo-Norman Monarchy, who was not even sprung from the marriage bed, were born of subjects. Our most popular Monarchs, the greatest Tudor, and the latest Stuart, were one the granddaughter and the other the daughter of a subject. Of all the Royal Houses of Europe the Princes of the empire alone treated such marriages as derogatory to their degree, and when such took place made ceremonial arrangements for their recognition as something better than concubinage, but far inferior to honourable wedlock. In a kindred spirit the English Act was framed, and its effect was to prevent the Princes of the House of Hanover from forming connexions beneath them in degree, and not to preserve them from connexions which were still more disreputable. Their choice was to be limited to the class of Royalty, and practically, if not designedly, they have since been confined to one circle of Royalty, and that by no means the most popular or august. Their affections have been checked that their dignity might not be compromised, and considerations of nature and humanity have been sacrificed to the desire of maintaining a petty *status* and a circumscribed connexion.

Mr. Massey declares himself unable to discover any sufficient reason of policy why the head of the first family in the empire should be allowed a more extensive control over the marriage contracts of its members than the general law of the land allows to the head of any other family. We are inclined to add, that we see less reason for giving such control in this case, and that it was especially absurd to restrict members of the Royal family from choosing a wife before they were 26, when they might be Regents at 21 and Sovereigns before that age. The only reason is the hackneyed sarcasm which appeared in a *jeu d'esprit* of the day, and which the gravity of Mr. Massey's argument does not permit him to quote:—

> "Quoth Tom to Dick, 'This Act appears
> "'Absurd, as I'm alive;
> "'To take the Crown at eighteen years—
> "'The wife at twenty-five.
>
> "'The mystery how shall we explain,
> "'For, sure, as Dowdeswell said,
> "'Thus early if they're fit to reign,
> "'They must be fit to wed?'
>
> "Quoth Dick to Tom, 'Thou art a fool,
> "'And little know'st of life;
> "'Alas! 'tis easier far to rule
> "'A kingdom than a wife.'"

If, however, it is expedient to provide that the throne of these realms shall not be shared by an unworthy consort, then is the Royal Marriage Act deficient in the most essential particular, for it leaves the member of the Royal family, when he has become Sovereign, under no other restriction in this respect than the single qualification of creed which is imposed by the Act of Settlement. There is nothing in the Royal Marriage Law of George III. to prevent the Sovereign of these realms from elevating the meanest of the human race to be the partner of the throne. It only empowers him to interdict any person in the line of succession to the Crown, taking George II. as the common stock, from marrying before the age of 25.

In this and other respects the result shows the pretext to have been beside the question, for the Act has not sufficed to prevent subordinate members of the Royal family from forming connexions derogatory or degrading. If, indeed, it had,—if the Act had not been evaded,—if every marriage contracted under its conditions had proved fortunate,—if in every instance in which it postponed or defeated an unpromising alliance the public welfare could be shown to have been concerned, the law would still remain indefensible on those high considerations of policy, as well as humanity upon which it was originally opposed. But, while we agree with Mr. Massey in respect of principle, we must also quote his statement of the results which have followed or accompanied this law in point of fact:—

> "The true character and tendency of King George's law developed itself in the first generation upon which it took effect. The respectability and happiness of his own children were in a great measure sacrificed to it. Perhaps it may be too much to say that any law, human or divine, could have had any material effect on the character of the heir apparent. But it is certain that the Prince of Wales had recourse to an illegitimate marriage to obtain possession of the only woman whom he ever sincerely loved—a woman, also, qualified to adorn a throne, if personal merit can ever be worthy of such preferment; and that this connexion was afterwards rudely severed for the purpose of a lawful alliance with one of the most degraded of her sex. The fate of those ill-omened nuptials in the very hour of their consummation, the disgrace and misery which ensued, the public commotion which shook the throne—all these are within the memory of living men; and these were the first fruits of the Royal edict. The next son of George III., and heir presumptive to his throne, was brought to open shame and disgrace by the infamy of a paramour into whose arms he had been driven by the policy of his father. The Duke of York afterwards contracted a marriage in conformity with the Act of Parliament, without choice and without affection. This profane and dismal mockery of the relation at once the dearest and holiest which human beings can form was protracted, cold, and lifeless during many weary years. The third son, in like manner, who afterwards ascended the throne of England, passed the best years of his life in open concubinage. The son of George III. most remarkable for spirit and intelligence, like his elder brother, committed a deliberate breach of the law by espousing a lady whose beauty and accomplishments did credit to his taste, and who, in birth even, was hardly his inferior; but, unlike the heir apparent, the Duke of Sussex, a man of honour and a gentleman, adhered to the engagement he had made. If we advert to the operation of the law as it affects and as it has affected the female members of the Royal family, it appears to be still more cruel and revolting. The rules of English society have subjected the gentler sex to restraints from which men are altogether free; but from the princesses of England a degree of self-denial is exacted which human nature is hardly fit to bear. Bred up in a refined and luxurious Court, surrounded by the most brilliant nobility in the world, these exalted ladies must resist all the attractions to which the female breast is more peculiarly susceptible. Bravery, gentleness, wit, learning, or any other accomplishments which can adorn a man, yea, even if these are accompanied by a name either of hereditary renown or rendered illustrious by its possessor, can constitute no pretension to mate with a daughter of England. Unless the German storehouse of princes can furnish some petty Grand Duke or Landgrave who, for the sake of her ample English dowry, will place her at the head of his paltry Court, she must pine in hopeless celibacy."

The Opposition, distracted and dispirited, could only protest against this insolent and unnatural law. The Crown was at this time the only power in the State, and carried out its family policy in this instance like its policy in other respects, through its complete ascendancy over Ministers and Parliament. Lord North was possessed of moderation and good sense, but from his fatal indolence and facility of disposition he became the mere agent of the King, and in the breach between England and her American dependencies the King's views prevailed, even to the dismemberment of the empire. Mr. Massey does not affect to follow in detail the steps taken successively by England and her colonies, but he marks nevertheless the chief positions they occupied in the conflict, and properly notes the changes in the colonial platform which cursory observers are apt to overlook. He ascribes the development of the American revolt into a war of independence to the vigilance and address of a particular party, who, though at first a minority, were so advantaged by the mistakes of the home Government that they were able to convert a partial remonstrance against a particular grievance into a patriotic demonstration against foreign rule. It was entirely, he says, owing to the incessant and skilful agitation of the popular leaders that the faint idea of national independence which existed at the commencement of the quarrel was fostered and developed until it became irresistible.

As an example of the unscrupulousness of the Ultras, he takes Franklin to task for his well-known abuse of private correspondence, in publishing the letters addressed to Whately by Hutchinson and Oliver. "If Franklin was not himself the thief, according to his own showing he must have received the papers knowing them to have been stolen." And he allowed them to pass into general circulation under circumstances in which he must have foreseen that any prohibition to the contrary was idle and illusory. This was one of the transgressions which led to the triumph of the more zealous party, and as a transgression it is properly recognized and recorded by Mr. Massey.

In the first congress at Philadelphia, in 1773, it is quire remarkable how slight was the preponderance against the mother country, which such acts as that of Franklin must have helped to determine. Mr. Massey has referred to the diary of John Adams for particulars, and these particulars deserve more attention than they have met with from historians of the American revolt. Graham has declared in his history that the resolves of this Congress were characterized by an unanimity which was chiefly the fruit of concessions made with profound policy by the more ardent and uncompromising partisans of liberty. But how stands the fact? That, had it not been for the wise precautions which they adopted of debating with closed doors, and of resolving that no division of opinion should appear on the record of their proceedings, it is probable that this famous Assembly would have separated without having arrived at any result, and certainly without having exhibited to their constituents and to England that formidable display of union, discretion, and firmness, which excited so much admiration and respect. It was not until after much animated discussion that the Congress could arrive at an agreement upon any point. When a proposition was made which fairly put the sense of the Assembly to the test, it was seen how uncertainly the majority inclined. Galloway, one of the members for Pennsylvania, having brought forward a plan for effecting a settlement of the conflicting pretensions of Great Britain and the colonies—a plan which was faulty in principle, and which could hardly have been reduced to a practical form—his proposal was eagerly supported by nearly half of the Congress; and, notwithstanding all the efforts and arguments of the Patriotic party, it was rejected by only one vote. So near was the quarrel at one time to a reconciliation, had not means been taken on both sides to inflame and exasperate it.

On the other side, as late as the Boston tea riots, even some of the King's Ministers concurred in the moderate sentiments of the Opposition; while others, the minority, it is believed, in numbers as well as in character and influence, were for extreme measures. The former openly spoke of the disturbances in Massachusetts as a commotion; while the latter were eager to designate them as open rebellion. Lord Dartmouth, who had succeeded Hillsbrough as Secretary of State for the Colonies, with Lord North himself, were all but avowedly for conciliation; while Suffolk and Sandwich thought fit to use the language of insult and defiance to the whole American people. For a moment it seemed doubtful which policy should be adopted, but the strong will of the King determined the wavering counsels of the Cabinet, and the Opposition, which might have controlled that will had they been united and patriotic, were disqualified for power. The option of reconciliation was at this time directly tendered by the Congress immediately following that of which we have just spoken. In their address to the people of Great Britain, so late as 1774, they made use of these expressions,—"You have been told that we are seditious, impatient of government, and desirous of independency. *Be assured that these are not facts, but calumnies.*" So late as October in the same year, Washington himself—and his sincerity will hardly be doubted—used expressions to the same effect. Nearly all the leading men in the colonies up to this time were of opinion that the representations which had been made to the English Government would result in measures of redress, and a settlement of the dispute upon fair and honourable terms. Such is the inference which Mr. Massey derives from *Elliott's New England History*, a recent work of much authority on both sides of the Atlantic. But subsequent events effected a rapid change in this feeling. The contempt shown to the petition of the Colonies by the King and his Government, the coldness with which their appeal to the generous sympathy of the English people was received, the insolence with which they were treated in Parliament, all conduced to the views of those who held that they had nothing to hope from the justice and moderation of Great Britain. It was, however, as we have said, the King himself who most largely contributed to the "levelling spirit" of which the leading colonists themselves were beginning to grow jealous, and who gave the victory to the provinces of New England, always the most hostile to the mother country. The events of 1775 made the breach irreparable; and at the commencement of 1776 sober, cautious, and loyal men were prepared to assent to the declaration of independence. But the policy which had produced the exasperating incidents may be traced to the King's influence by the directest inference. "*No advantage to this country*," said he, in 1778, "can ever make me address myself to Lord Chatham or to any other branch of the Opposition." These were the sentiments which, in His Majesty's opinion, entitled him to "expect that the nation would stand by him," and upon which he appealed with confidence to the honour and fidelity of his Ministers. At length, in 1779, it came out that Lord North, to whom this appeal was addressed, had for three years past surrendered to this unconstitutional pressure his judgment, his responsibility, and honour to boot. Lord Gower, on quitting office, had represented to him that impending ruin must be the consequence of the existing system of government, and that the policy to which he had so long been a party was mischievous to the King and to the country. Thereupon the First Minister, in announcing to his Sovereign the resignation of the Lord President, declared that *he had himself for the last three years shared the opinion of his late colleague*. To this extent were the leading principles of the constitution effaced, and the consequences can be brought thus clearly home to the Royal usurpation of Ministerial responsibility guaranteed by the Revolution. As Mr. Massey properly points out, the King had not the excuse of the Stuarts for invading the privileges of Parliament, inasmuch as he had no other than a Parliamentary title. Nor had he any precedent for his attempt in the conduct of sovereigns of his own house.

> "The predecessors of George III. had been content to observe the limits assigned to them by the constitution; and no statesman since the Revolution had held office on the terms which Lord North and his colleagues appear to have considered consistent with what was due to the country and to themselves. Godolphin, Walpole, Pelham were real Ministers, not political agents of the Sovereign. Even the querulousness of Grenville, the insolence of Bedford, and the waywardness of Chatham, which vexed the earlier years of George III., were far preferable to the opposite extreme of absolute deference to the Royal will and pleasure. The Whigs had too rigorously enforced the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility, which does not necessarily exclude the Sovereign from all participation in the counsels of his advisers; but the successors of the Whig statesmen practically surrendered the great doctrine of the Revolution when they consented to carry measures which were not only dictated by the Crown, but which they believed to be detrimental to the public interest. That such conduct was a breach of trust and a violation of plain constitutional law there can be no question. The doctrine of the King's friends transcended that which conduced to the destruction of the old monarchy."

And in this case, as we set out by saying, it occasioned the dismemberment of the British Empire. When next we are told that constitutional principles are on their trial, we may remember, therefore, that this volume of Mr. Massey's contains the clearest condemnation of the suggested alternative. Comparing the results with the experience of our own century, we can say that the former principles have saved the balance of power in the Eastern hemisphere, after the latter had sacrificed our colonial empire in the Western. Such, if we read them aright, are the great antitheses of our history.

In short, Mr. Massey is doing excellent service in even suggesting such conclusions by his straightforward narrative. It is remarkable, too, that in a volume written with such broad effect there should be so little to object to, question, or dispute. Mr. Massey must settle with the *Moniteur de la Flotte* the issue of Admiral Keppel's action in 1778, as during the recent fêtes at Cherbourg that distinguished authority claimed the victory for the French fleet. It will be obvious, too, that he criticizes the oratory of Burke and Lord Chatham from too modern a point of view to do perfect justice to either. At the same time, the hearty vigour of his own constitutionalism at times betrays him into acerbities of expression. Speaking of Horne Tooke, whose *Diversions of Purley* should have spared him the opprobrious epithet, "It was at the Speaker himself," says Mr. Massey, "that this *ribald priest* thought proper to fling his insult." Lord Stanhope calls him placidly "the Rev. Mr. Horne," but the fervour of Mr. Massey's devotion to the Constitution finds a vent in opprobrious expressions which require us to call him to order. We should observe, as some excuse for the irritation of a devoted M.P., that Horne insulted "*the Speaker himself*," but he could scarcely have incurred more obloquy if he had insulted the Sovereign.

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* *A History of England during the Reign of George III.* By William Massey, M.P. Vol. 2. Parker and Son, 1858.

THE METEOR OF MONDAY LAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The value of your publishing such letters as appear in *The Times* of to-day, relative to the singular and brilliant meteor of Monday evening last, affording as they do a sort of table of the various localities where that meteor was observed, cannot be over-rated. It is by such publication that the astronomer is furnished with *data* that must aid him in forming a judgment as to the magnitude of such a body, its distance from the earth, &c.

May I be permitted to add to the information you have already published, by stating that I was one, probably, of many, who witnessed the same meteor at Brighton, and at about the same moment of time as that recorded by Mr. Roulett, jun., of Leicester—viz., 6h. 38m. p.m. The evening was beautifully clear—in fact, quite daylight, yet the appearance was most brilliant, differing in some respects from anything of the kind I have ever before witnessed. The body was of a bright primrose colour, the track luminous, and, as described by "T.W.," of a vivid white.

At this place its height was about 35 degrees above the horizon; its passage to the S.W., parallel with the horizon; in elevation a little above the moon's altitude; its diameter, as far as I can now recollect, about four or five times that of Jupiter, as seen by the naked eye; and it was in sight between two and three seconds.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Brighton, Sept. 15. B. H.

The Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society.—The munificent gift of Mr. Robert Stephenson towards the discharge of this society's debt is still fresh in the recollection of our readers. We have much pleasure in recording a similar act on the part of a gentleman of whom, as of Mr. Stephenson, the people of Newcastle are justly proud. Mr. W. G. Armstrong, of Elswick, through Mr. Dees, the treasurer, has intimated to the committee that he has placed 1,200*l.* at the disposal of the society, to be applied to the erection of a lecture-room. There is something in these deeds of generosity far above their money value. It delights us to find men like Messrs. Stephenson and Armstrong, who have attained to the highest position in their profession, desirous to aid the middle class of their native town in acquiring that literary and scientific knowledge which has greatly contributed to their own success in life. We trust that their example may be contagious, and that others of our wealthy townsmen, actuated by similar feelings, may be led to realize the benefits which it is in their power to confer upon the working classes by the formation of a public park.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The most ardent lovers of sport need not apprehend one word from me in disparagement of a "fine old English gentleman" who has just left us, crowned with the honours of the field accumulating upon him till, like the hats of the Spanish grandee, they almost tumbled down over each other. I know how necessary it is that there should be men to be thorough representatives of everything that is doing in the world—art, science, amusement. There must be mighty hunters exactly on the same principle on which there are splendid scholars, enthusiastic agriculturists, great chymists, astronomers, and everything else, and one law produces our Halleys, Cokes of Norfolk, Porsons, and Assheton Smiths. No man knows what the fascinations of any pursuit are till he plunges into it. The aim at perfection is the common impulse. What a chace does this lead us! What improvements, elaborations, refinements,—refinements upon refinements, corrections corrected, does a perfect kennel exhibit! Perfect I say, but what kennel, like what anything else, ever was or ever will be perfect? No—there is endless progress in kennels, there is room for a perpetual succession of Assheton Smiths. A kennel is as insatiable as a Greek play. Who will see the final edition of the *Choephoræ?* Whoever does will have outlived the age and the need of insurance offices, for the world will not be worth a year's purchase. It is the *details*, I say, of the art or pursuit which bring out its power and show what it is. Nobody knows what it is till he is in its details. Details are the tendrils which grasp the mind and bind it to the subject,—they are the chords of love, the potent fascinators. When a person finds himself in the thick of a living growth of detail, perpetual great or small discovery, perpetual foresight, insight, artifice, contrivance, then, whether the material is the starry heaven or a kennel, he feels by the laws of nature the charm of the pursuit.

Making every concession, however, to the right of foxhunting to have its "representative men," I must question the limit to which the devotion of an intelligent man of large property, large responsibilities, and abundantly able to take his part in the serious business of life, should be bestowed upon the simple amusement of foxhunting. Ought a man to *live* for foxhunting? Mr. Assheton Smith was a man of considerable ability. He could in society throw off the foxhunter and come out as a good talker upon ordinary social subjects. No man, however large his property, could make himself the centre of a wide circle, and collect people about him as he did, unless he was a clever man. But though he acquiesced so far in the spirit of the age as to get up a conversational interest in the subjects of the day,—in public affairs and so on, it must be confessed that he *did* nothing but hunt, that the whole of the active principle in him was applied to this single amusement. What are we to say of a gentleman, respectable, liberal, generous, whose only fault was that he cared for nothing on earth except foxhunting? I ask the question in a spirit rather of perplexity than accusation. I own myself fairly puzzled. A man has a right to hunt, a right to be fond of hunting, a right to take it up as an art, a right to consider himself to a certain extent its representative, and busy himself in the improvement of it. Has he a right to consider that this may fairly absorb the whole of his energies, and that as a moral agent the purpose of his existence is completely satisfied by success in the field? One sometimes sees men who are evidently born for another age than the one in which they live, whose standard of right and wrong, and of the object of life, and of what makes one man superior to another, would have been perfectly sound in a former age or under some other religion. There have been religions which have consecrated sport, and made not only a serious but a divine thing of it. Doubtless, with the old Norsemen hunting was religion; the vital forces in our nature which that exciting field of action brought out received an impersonation as divinities, and these created deities in turn were specially delighted with a bold hunter, being ready to reward him for his splendid feats, not only in this life but in the next too. This was very convenient. Lord Nelson, we believe, promised Heaven freely to all his sailors, the spiritual effect of a cannon-ball being as infallibly to shoot them in a moment to the empyrean as its physical effect was to take off a man's head. I do not put this quite on a par with Odinism, because there really is something in a man dying for his country. The simple and pure foxhunter, then, bold, restless, and insatiable, impatient of everything but sport, who at the age of 81 had, besides four public days in the week, two bye days, was eminently adapted to find favour with a Northern divinity, in whose eyes he really would have been something of a saint. But modern civilization is founded on Christianity. We have other ideas of duty, of what a man owes to society and what he owes to himself. A hunting hero or saint looks now rather like an obsolete insertion from a very noble and mystical, perhaps, but still rather rude age.

There appears to me, then, something artificial and unnatural, in this day, in this extreme businesslike devotion to one amusement, in a gentleman getting a European reputation and a kind of immortality simply and solely as a foxhunter, without the intermixture of any other element whatever in the case. Nor, from what I hear, was this eccentric phenomenon wholly without injurious effects. Mr. Assheton Smith was a kind and excellent neighbour, so far as his one absorbing passion allowed. He wanted everybody to hunt,—farmers, clergy, farmers' sons, clergymen's sons, to say nothing of the village doctor and lawyer. This was good nature. He wanted, as many excellent people do, everybody to be happy, and, as he could not conceive happiness apart from hunting, everybody must hunt. But they must be happy in his way, or he would see and know nothing of them. The erection of an exclusive and imperious hunting standard in a neighbourhood is not apt to be beneficial either to clergy or farmers. In the case of the former there is an obvious reason why it should not be. In the case of the latter it has a great tendency to lead to extravagance and idleness. Nobody would wish to deprive any class of its proper recreation, and there is no possible reason why farmers should not hunt; but gentlemen of position and influence should think before they give encouragement to the special type of the "sporting farmer." He is by no means a pleasant kind of man. He easily sinks into a hanger-on of the turf. Everything in moderation. When the great man of the neighbourhood carries on sport simply as a gentlemanly amusement, recognizing other duties and other standards as well—this moderate standard keeps the whole neighbourhood properly together. But when he makes hunting everything, he divides a neighbourhood at once into two irreconcileable sets who see no more of each other than the antipodes, and he raises secret murmurs of discontent in numbers whom he not only elevates by admission to the hunting field—which is legitimate enough—but, what is very different, by encouraging them to despise everybody who does not hunt, but who, when they leave the hunting field, find themselves sinking to their natural level, and feel disgust at the discovery.

Mr. Assheton Smith doubtless never realized any such results of the simple pursuit of his favourite amusement. Like other enthusiasts he saw everything on the bright side in connexion with his great object. The battle that he carried on with nature for this purpose operated as all difficulties do with determined men, it only raised his enthusiasm the higher. The imported Welsh and Irish foxes that were first incarcerated in the caverns of Chidbury-hill, and then kept in artificial covers on Salisbury Plain, only signalized his triumph over the retrogression of nature, and the pleasures of the field received additional piquancy from the fact that they were derived from a kind of artificial insertion of savage animal life in the midst of cultivation. But it is still a question what we are to think of such enthusiasm at the present day. Is a man who has 40,000*l.* a-year, who has all kind of public duties falling to him, doing his duty by devoting himself to the single pursuit of fox-hunting? Such a devotion may show originality of character, independence, and a determination that the world shall not dictate to him the source of his happiness and interest. Still such a man is, at the present day, like an insulated fragment of some former period of society inserted in the scene, pleasing perhaps from its picturesque associations, but wholly uncongenial with the objects around it, and looking strange and uncouth simply because it has unfortunately slipped out of its proper place.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, X.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Yesterday the first Court since the vacation was held for the despatch of public business.

The Deputy Town Clerk read the following letter, addressed to the Chamberlain by the Belgian Minister:—

> The Belgian Minister presents his compliments to the City Chamberlain, and would feel extremely obliged by his kindly procuring for him, if possible, a copy of the rules and tariff on coal, or metage dues and street tolls, in the city of London; the object of the Belgian Minister being to report to the town of Brussels the system on which those municipal taxes are established and collected by the city of London.
>
> "50, Portland-place, Sept. 14."

Upon the motion of Deputy Harrison, seconded by Deputy Obbard, it was ordered that the necessary information be furnished to the Belgian Minister under the direction of the Corn, Coal, and Finance Committee.

THE VISIT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA TO THIS COUNTRY.

Mr. H. L. Taylor.—I thank your Lordship for the opportunity you have afforded me of making known to the Court what I believe they will consider a very gratifying circumstance. I have recently received a letter, through Count Louis Carte, Secretary of Legation, from the Minister of the Household of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, and as that letter, although personally gratifying to myself, has at the same time reference to the entertainment that was given by this corporation to that illustrious personage, I am quite sure that anything in connexion with that auspicious visit of His Majesty to this country, and the entertainment given him by this corporation, and the enthusiasm with which he was received by the citizens of London, will be treated by this Court with all proper respect. (Hear, hear.) The Court thought proper to perpetuate that event by the striking of a medal, a copy of which was sent to the King as well as to some of his Ministers, and I may say that His Majesty is also anxious to perpetuate the event by a similar act. Under these circumstances I am quite sure that the Court will like to have the letter read, and my desire is, and that of the Court, I apprehend, will be, to enter it upon its Journals. (Cheers.)

The following is a copy of the letter:—

> "Turin, 7e Août, 1858.
>
> "Cabinet Particulier de Sa Majesté.
>
> "Monsieur,—Dans les premiers jours de l'année je reçus, par l'entremise du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, votre rapport sur la réception faite à l'Hotel de Ville, par la Municipalité de Londres, à notre auguste Souverain lors de sa visite à Sa Majesté la très gracieuse Reine des Iles Britanniques. Je me suis fait un devoir de mettre cet intéressant travail sous les yeux du Roi, convaincu de lui faire chose très agreable, sachant combien il s'entretient avec plaisir de tout ce qui a rapport à ce voyage. En effet, Sa Majesté rappelle, avec un sentiment de vive satisfaction, l'accueil, aussi cordiale que brillant, qu'il reçut à Guildhall, et, comme les soins empressés du Comité Directeur de cette fête donnée pour elle en pouvaient passer inobservés, il voulut que le President de ce comité reçût de lui aussi un souvenir de cette solennité, et un témoignage de sa réconnaissance, et daigna m'ordonner de faire exécuter, et de vous transmettre de sa part, Monsieur, la medaille ci-jointe qui porte d'un côté son auguste effigie, et de l'autre une inscription indiquant l'heureuse circonstance qui en fait le sujet.
>
> "Je suis charmé, Monsieur, que le Roi m'ait fait l'honneur de me charger de cette agréable tache. En accompagnant Sa Majesté dans sa visite en Angleterre je me suis trouvé à même d'apprécier tout ce qu'il y avait de noble dans l'accueil du peuple Anglais, tout ce qu'il y avait d'exquis et de courtois dans la réception de la cité de Londres, et c'est avec un vrai bonheur que j'obéis aux ordres gracieux de sa Majesté, et que je me permets d'ajouter l'expression des mes souvenirs et de mes sentimens de consideration la plus distinguée.
>
> "Le Ministre de la Maison du Roi,
>
> "Mr. Henry Lowman Taylor, London. "NIGRA."

Mr. H. L. Taylor.—I move that the original letter and the translation be entered on the Journals of the Court.

Mr. Under-Sheriff Parker seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The medal is in gold. It bears on the obverse the head of the King of Sardinia, and on the reverse the following inscription:—

> "Vittorio Emanuele II., Rè di Sardegna, à Mr. Henry Lowman Taylor. Souvenir de la réception à Guildhall, le 4 Xbre, 1855."
>
> ("Victor Emanuel II., King of Sardinia. To Mr. Henry Lowman Taylor. A remembrance of the reception at Guildhall the 4th of December, 1855."

THE RETIREMENT OF THE TOWN CLERK.

Mr. H. Wellington Vallance, Chairman of the Officers and Clerks Committee, brought up a report from that body upon the subject of the retirement of the town clerk, and recommending an allowance to that gentleman of 1,400*l.* per annum. Mr. Vallance, in moving that the report be received, said,—My Lord Mayor, it will be in the recollection of most of the members of this Court that this matter has been before them on two or three previous occasions, and that the subject was referred to the Officers and Clerks Committee a very long while ago. The committee, upon proceeding to consider the state of the town clerk's office, found it desirable that some arrangement should be come to with the town clerk himself, so that in endeavouring to create a proper amount of efficiency in that office, they should be left free to the exercise of such a discretion in their recommendation as should be likely to induce a beneficial result to the corporation. (Hear.) The committee communicated with the town clerk, who ultimately came to the determination mentioned in the report. The committee, upon an interview with the town clerk, took the whole matter into consideration; they took into consideration the number of years that that gentleman has filled his present appointment, and the position in life he enjoys, and they came to a resolution to recommend this Court to grant him a pension of 1,400*l.* a-year. I believe it is pretty generally admitted, however much we may regret it, that the town clerk's health has not been restored to such a degree as to render it desirable that he should have again imposed upon him the cares and duties of his responsible office. So far as the amount of pension is concerned some members are disposed to think perhaps not with the committee. They will therefore have an opportunity of discussing the propriety of agreeing to this recommendation. I move that the report be agreed to. (Hear.)

Mr. Deputy Corney wished to know whether it was a suggestion from the town clerk that the large pension of 1,400*l.* a-year should be granted him upon his retirement?

Mr. H. W. Vallance.—I can have no hesitation in answering that question frankly at once. I mentioned that the committee conferred with the town clerk upon the subject of what should be recommended to the Court, and we heard what he had to say upon the subject. In the absence of the town clerk the committee considered the amount they would recommend. After they had arrived at their resolution the town clerk was informed of the circumstance, and he expressed his grateful sense of the consideration shown him by the committee.

Mr. H. L. Taylor said, he could testify, he might say, to the very handsome manner in which the town clerk had dealt with the whole subject. That gentleman had placed himself entirely in the hands of the committee, and, therefore, the recommendation of 1,400*l.* a year as a retiring pension was the sole act of the committee, and did not emanate from any suggestion on the part of the town clerk. The Court had hitherto acted too liberally in granting pensions to its officers, and the time had arrived when this system ought to be put a stop to. (Hear, hear.) He was disposed to be liberal, because he maintained that the town clerk of London was a man of high character and repute—a man whose name had been connected with a distinguished corporation for a great many years. The corporation, therefore, having had the benefit of his services and the prestige of his name for a lengthened period, ought to be liberal, but not extravagant. Mr. Taylor concluded by moving, as an amendment, "That the retiring pension of the town clerk be 1,000*l.* per annum."

Mr. Abraham said, he should second the amendment, not because he thought the sum proposed was the right sum, but because he was quite sure that the Court, looking at all the circumstances, would hardly concur with him if he proposed a smaller amount. He was of opinion that an officer of the Court who for years received so large a salary as nearly 2,000*l.* a-year ought not to have a retiring pension at all.

Mr. Low said, he should vote against the amendment, because he thought 1,000*l.* was not sufficient. Thinking, however, that 1,400*l.* was too much, he should hereafter propose that the retiring allowance of the town clerk be 1,200*l.* a-year.

Mr. Blake said, he should vote against the amendment.

Mr. Deputy Bower was quite sure the Court would consider that 1,000*l.* a-year as a pension for 15 years' service was quite sufficient.

Mr. Bernal thought the proposal of 1,000*l.* a-year a very liberal one.

Mr. T. H. Fry and Mr. Besley expressed themselves in favour of the amendment, the former gentleman saying he thought 1,000*l.* a-year a very handsome pension, and one for which the town clerk ought to be very grateful.

Mr. Deputy Harrison.—If you pay an ample salary to an officer, you ought not to be called upon to pay him a large retiring pension. (Hear, hear.) I am opposed to the recommendation of 1,400*l.*, which is absurdly and monstrously large; 1,000*l.* a-year, I believe, a great deal too much. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Vallance replied.

The amendment was put and carried by an overwhelming majority.

Several reports of no public importance were received and the Court adjourned.

Passengers from India.—The following is a list of the passengers by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Pera, Captain Jamieson, which is unusually heavy, as she brings those from Bombay (on account of the early arrival at Suez of the Ottawa), in addition to the Calcutta and China passengers. The Pera also brings the heavy portion of the mails from all the places named. She may be looked for at Southampton early on Monday:—From Calcutta—Mr. Dodgson, Captain Cafe, Dr. Boyd, Mr. Cowell, Major M'Donald, Captain Browne, Captain Barker, Captain Moore, Mr. Silverlock, Lieutenant Twyford, Captain H. Ximenes and lady, Mr. H. A. Brown, Captain Scott, Colonel Corfield, Mrs. Diaper, Mrs. Mullens and infant, Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, Dr. Bradshaw, Lieutenant Knight, Mr. Plank, Captain Uniacke, Major Bruce, Lieutenant St. John, Major Hume, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Musker, Mr. Clarke, Mr. W. Morgan (purser Alma), four of the Company's servants from the Nubia and Nemesis, Miss Monteith, Mr. Martin, Dr. Armstrong, Major Jones and European man-servant, Colonel Moffatt, Captain Dick, Mr. Harvey, Lieutenant Dougal, Mr. May, Rev. Mr. White. From Madras.—Mrs. Wahab, Lieutenant Hadow, Lieutenant Biden, Ensign Anderson, Captain Swindley, Captain M'Neal. From Hongkong.—Rev. Mr. Klockers and infant, Dr. Rattray, Mr. Leech, Lieutenant Thompson, Lieutenant Paule, Captain Dew, Mr. Bragge, Mr. G. Preece (steward Lady Mary Wood). From Penang.—Mrs. Hilliard and infant. From Singapore.—Mr. Whitehead and European man-servant, Mrs. Dawson and infant, Mr. Hollman. From Galle.—Mrs. Hoffman, two Masters Hoffman; Mr. and Mrs. Reid and infant, Mr. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, five children, and servant; Mr. and Miss Morphew, G. Burrows, Quartermaster, Grenada; J. Stride, head cook, ditto; J. Wyne, engineer's storekeeper, ditto. From Bombay.—Ensign Newport, Colonel Younghusband; Mrs. Kinleside, infant, and servent; Mrs. Thelwall, Major Bolton, Lieutenant Clogstoun, Lieutenant Donne, Mrs. Hawkes and infant, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Wyke, Mr. Thomas, 2d officer, Pekin; Mr. E. Overend, 3d engineer, ditto; three of the company's stewards, from Norna and Pekin; Mr. F. Chapman. From the Mauritius.—Captain Grant, Captain Brown, Mr. Masters, Mr. Stock. From Alexandria.—Dr. Acheson, Mr. Aitken and servant, Mr. Ferrier, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Young and infant, Dr. Fraser, Major Collingwood, Messrs. C. Campbell, E. Clements, J. Tutell, W. Reynolds, and M. White.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, *Basinghall-street, Sept.* 16.

(*Before Mr. Commissioner* Holroyd.)

IN RE CHARLES JAMES DILLON.

Mr. Dillon was the lessee and manager of the Lyceum Theatre. His accounts, as prepared by Messrs. Butler and Cannings, were now brought before the Court. They extend from September, 1856, to April, 1858, and contain the following items:—Dr.—Creditors unsecured, 4,632*l.*; creditors at date of petition to Insolvent Court, viz., 8th of July, 1854, 755*l.*, of which 270*l.* have since been paid off; creditor holding life policy, 577*l.*; salary received for acting at various theatres, 1,199*l.*; commission received, 60*l.* Cr.—Cash, 4*l.*; value of life policy held by creditor, 23*l.*; excepted articles, 20*l.* There are no other assets. The deficiency is mainly accounted for thus:—Law costs, 840*l.*; interest, 541*l.*; travelling and other business expenses, 421*l.*; domestic and personal expenses, 1,810*l.*; loss on 254 performances at the Lyceum and Drury-lane Theatres, 214*l.*; loss upon subletting Lyceum Theatre from April to December, 1857, 326*l.*; loss upon surrender of lease of the Lyceum Theatre, being deposit-money forfeited, 1,260*l.*; sundry losses, 663*l.*; deficiency in September, 1856, 819*l.* The bankrupt's creditors include Mr. William Brough, dramatic author, 53*l.*; Mr. H. M. Barrett, comedian and stage-manager, 44*l.*; Messrs. J. K. Chapman and Co., printers, 44*l.*; Mr. M. Clerque, artificial flower-maker, 16*l.*; Mr. Benjamin Oliver Conquest, Eagle Tavern, City-road, 2,076*l.*; Dramatic Authors' Society, per Mr. J. Stirling Coyne, secretary, 16*l.*; Mr. F. W. Everett, bill-discounter, Sheffield, 51*l.*; Mr. E. Falconer, dramatic author, 26*l.*; Mr. Fenton, scene painter, 70*l.*; Messrs. Harrington and Yates, dramatic authors, 21*l.*; Mr. John Knowles, Theatre Royal, Manchester, 100*l.*; Mr. S. May, for hire of wardrobes, 144*l.*; Mrs. Theodore Martin (late Miss Helen Faucit), 60*l.*; Mr. Simpson, Albion Tavern, 14*l.*; Messrs. Seale and Low, bankers, Leicester-square, 387*l.*; Mrs. Buckingham White, 12*l.* The excepted articles, valued at 20*l.*, consist of personal stage costumes in the following characters:—Othello, Louis XI., D'Artagnan, Shylock, Belphegor, and Hamlet; also of sundry swords and wigs. Special mention is made of a loss of 600*l.* on wardrobe and fittings at the Theatre Royal, Sheffield, and of a loss of 33*l.* on publishing a book entitled *The Cagot.*

This was an examination meeting.

Mr. Brook, who appeared for the assignees, said he had looked through the balance-sheet, and had no objection to the bankrupt's application to pass his examination.

Mr. Lawrance, for Mr. Frederick B. Chatterton, a creditor, said his client's proof had now been admitted for the full amount claimed, and there was no objection to the bankrupt's passing.

The Commissioner observed that the account as filed by the bankrupt was not a very encouraging one.

Mr. Lawrance.—We have been discussing as to a considerable sum which is in the hands of Mr. Arnold. Strict inquiry on this head is requisite on the part of the assignees.

Mr. Bagley, counsel for the bankrupt, explained that upon Mr. Dillon becoming manager of the Lyceum Theatre a large sum of money was deposited with Mr. Arnold, the lessee of the theatre, as a sort of security for the payment of the rent, and for the performance of the covenants contained in the lease.

Mr. Lawrance.—It is insisted on the part of Mr. Arnold that, according to the terms of the lease, he is entitled to retain that money to indemnify himself against loss.

Mr. Brook understood that, by the terms of the contract, the bankrupt's money was forfeited.

Mr. Lawrance.—Every question of forfeiture is looked upon with some jealousy, not only by this Court, but by others. If the provisions of the contract seem to be unjust in any particular, the assignees may get relief.

Mr. Brook.—I am told by a person conversant with theatrical matters that the money is forfeited, but if not we shall be very glad to get it.

Mr. Lawrance.—Mr. Arnold having gained experience from the circumstance of having had for some years another unfortunate lessee, armed himself in every way in his power. Mr. Chatterton is anxious that a statement made by Mr. Bagley upon a former occasion should be set right. Mr. Bagley, speaking from his instructions, said Mr. Chatterton had not paid any rent for the box-office during the past season.

Mr. Bagley.—I was not instructed to make any such statement, nor do I did so.

Mr. Lawrance then read a document signed by Mr. Dillon, admitting that Mr. Chatterton had duly accounted for the proceeds "arising from the weekly rental of the box-office of the Lyceum Theatre from the 24th of December, 1857, to the 25th of March, 1858."

The bankrupt afterwards passed, giving up 3s. as the residue of his estate.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, *Sept.* 16.

(*Before the Chief Commissioner.*)

IN RE ALLAN RONALD M'DONALD JEFFREY.

This insolvent applied to be discharged. He was opposed by Mr. Sargood, for the detaining creditor Mr. M'Donald, a civil engineer; Mr. Reed supported.

It appeared that in October, 1852, the insolvent, then a clerk to the Protestant Life Assurance-office, induced Mr. M'Donald to become surety for the repayment of a sum of 60*l.* advanced by the City of London Life Assurance Society. The insolvent paid one half-yearly instalment of 15*l.*, but in October, 1853, he lost his situation, and on the following January the opposing creditor was compelled to pay the balance of the loan, 46*l.* 10s. The insolvent then went to Dingwall in Scotland, where proceedings were taken against him by Mr. M'Donald without any satisfactory result, and in 1856 he was discharged by this Court, describing himself only as Allan Jeffrey, and omitting Mr. M'Donald's name from the schedule. The insolvent attributed the omissions to his attorney, and stated that he had believed the opposing creditor to be included on the list of creditors. Mr. M'Donald stated that, finding the insolvent held an appointment in the editorial department of *Bell's Life in London*, he endeavoured to induce him to come to some arrangement, but, not succeeding, he had sued him, and now detained him in custody.

Mr. Sargood objected to the petition, Mr. M'Donald being the only real creditor from whom the insolvent needed protection, and, as that gentleman's debt had been incurred before the former petition, his name ought to be included in that schedule.

The Chief Commissioner was of that opinion, and therefore dismissed the present petition, giving the insolvent leave to apply for a rehearing under the first petition, with a view to including Mr. M'Donald's name in the schedule then filed.

Petition dismissed.

POLICE.

Marlborough-street.—Thomas Cochin was brought before Mr. Bingham charged with indecently exposing his person.

Mr. Fisher attended for the defendant.

Several young women, servants at the Guards Club, Pall-mall, proved that for the last three or four months past they had been annoyed and insulted as they sat at work in their sitting-room by the defendant coming to the window in a state of complete nudity, and making indecent gesticulations. The defendant lived at chambers exactly opposite to the club. The persons who had been thus insulted had repeatedly sent over to warn the defendant to discontinue his scandalous conduct, but no effect was produced. One of the waiters was asked to watch, and he also observed the exposure detailed by the female witnesses, upon which he went over and accused him of the offence, but the defendant denied the charge. A constable was sent for, and the defendant was given into custody.

Mr. Fisher said the defendant was in the habit of taking a bath daily, and he presumed the women must have employed themselves in looking over into his room while engaged in this operation.

Mr. Bingham sentenced the prisoner to three months, with hard labour.

Westminster.—Isaac Hammond, a powerful fellow, between 40 and 50 years of age, was placed at the bar before Mr. Paynter, charged with having attempted to murder Sarah Farrell by throwing her out of a window on the second floor in York-street, Westminster, stated to be a distance of between 30 and 40 feet.

The prisoner is a notorious utterer of counterfeit coin, and has been before tried for causing the death of another woman, his wife. The object of his present brutality is a woman with whom he has for some time cohabited.

The prisoner was remanded.

Later in the day it was stated that the woman was on the point of death, and the magistrate proceeded to Westminster Hospital to take her deposition. She identified the prisoner, but was not sufficiently sensible to make any further statement.

Worship-street.—Mary Williams and Mary Thompson, well-dressed young women, were charged with stealing a portemonnaie containing one sovereign, one half-sovereign, six shillings, and three sixpences, on the platform of the Eastern Counties Railway, Shoreditch.

Miss Eliza Darby, of Usher's Hotel, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, stated that she returned from the country per train on the previous afternoon, and while looking for her luggage on the platform was jostled by several women, but could not swear the prisoners were there. On entering a cab she missed her portemonnaie, in which, besides the moneys mentioned, were postage stamps, bills, and memoranda. Subsequently the whole, with the exception of the gold, was restored to her in the superintendent's office.

Jackson, an officer in the service of the railway company, said that at the time in question he received information of a lady having been robbed of her purse, containing 11 sovereigns. At that period he had not heard of the theft in question, and on proceeding to the court-yard he observed both prisoners in company hastily making their way by an indirect route to the main road of Shoreditch. This circumstance, and a previous unfavourable knowledge of them, aroused his suspicions. He conducted both to the superintendent's office, where, on being taxed with stealing a purse containing 11 sovereigns, they evinced great indignation, and denied all knowledge of such robbery. A purse, however, was found in the dress pocket of Williams, in which were several papers, postage-stamps, six shillings, and three sixpences, and while questioning her about these Miss Darby entered, minutely described them, and alleged that they had been taken from her after leaving the train. The sovereign and half-sovereign were not in the portemonnaie, but on proceeding to the stationhouse in a cab a sovereign was forced from the mouth of Williams while she was in the act of attempting to swallow it, and the officer added that there was little doubt the smaller piece of gold had previously taken the journey.

The prisoners were remanded.

[Advertisement.]—G. P. R. James's Novels and Tales.—The complete works of this celebrated novelist have now passed into the hands of the proprietors of the "Railway Library." They comprise 46 distinct works, all of which have been reprinted on superior paper, with pictorial covers, and strongly bound. Each volume is complete in itself, sold separately, at prices varying from 1s. to 2s. A list of the subjects can be obtained gratis of the publishers, and the public are reminded that the new editions bear solely on the cover and title-page the name of George Routledge and Co., Farringdon-street.

[Advertisement.]—The Family Cookery Book, in fcap. 8vo., half-bound, price 3s. 6d.—The "English Cookery Book," uniting a good style with economy, and adapted to all persons in every clime, containing many unpublished receipts in daily use by private families, collected by a committee of ladies, and edited by J. H. Walsh, author of "A Manual of Domestic Economy," &c. This new cookery book has in part been compiled from the "Domestic Economy;" it contains many new recipes, which have all had the benefit of an actual trial, and will be found practically useful in some shape or other. This work can be safely recommended as being adapted to every-day use in our English kitchens. Chapters on pastry-making and on the department of housekeeping which relates to the kitchen are added, and renders this a most complete cookery book, adapted to the wants of all families throughout the United Kingdom and the British colonies. London, George Routledge and Co., Farringdon-street.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday morning a party of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Sappers and Miners, who have been selected to proceed to British Columbia, left head-quarters, Brompton Barracks, Chatham, and proceeded to Southampton, at which port the expedition is to embark, for the purpose of taking charge of the stores for the Royal Engineers which have been accumulated there to be despatched with the expedition. The stores which have been selected for the use of the Royal Sappers and Miners in British Columbia comprise every requisite for carrying on the works in which they will be engaged. They include an electric telegraph apparatus and wires, printing-press, photograph apparatus, portable boats for crossing streams and rivers, waterproof tents, an immense assortment of mining tools, and also tools for carpenters, smiths, bricklayers, &c. The day originally fixed for the embarcation of the expedition was Wednesday last, but, owing to some unforeseen delay, they are not expected to leave Chatham until Monday or Tuesday next. In a former notice in *The Times* it was inadvertently stated that the expedition would be armed with the Enfield rifle; this was an error, as the rifle they will take with them is the Lancaster rifled musket, in the use of which the Royal Engineers have attained such a remarkable degree of skill.

Agreeably to an order received at St. Mary's invalid depôt, Chatham, from the War-office, a large party of wounded and disabled soldiers left that establishment yesterday morning, having received their discharge from the service. With but few exceptions those discharged received their wounds or injuries in India, from which they have just arrived. Several men have lost either a leg or an arm, and many are suffering from musket or sabre wounds. The pensions granted them are on a liberal scale, according to the nature of their wounds and their length of service.

The paddlewheel steamer Adder, Mr. J. Minchin, second master, in charge, came alongside the dockyard at Chatham yesterday afternoon, and embarked 140 convicts from the convict establishment at St. Mary's, for conveyance to the True Briton, chartered convict ship, at anchor at the Nore. On embarking at the dockyard the convicts set up a loud cheer, which they repeated at intervals as the Adder steamed away with them. They will proceed in the True Briton, with a number of other convicts from Millbank, to Bermuda, where they are to be employed on the public works in progress at that island.

The Prussian squadron, under the command of Admiral His Royal Highness Prince Adalbert, whose flag is on board the Thetis, put into Falmouth on Wednesday, on their way to Brest, and for the yacht to replenish her fuel, for which purpose she entered the inner harbour. The usual salutes were exchanged between the ships, the garrison of Pendennis, and Her Majesty's ship Russell.

The Calcutta and Lady Jocelyn, screw steamers, arrived at Spithead at 11.30 a.m. yesterday from the Thames, to embark troops for Calcutta. The Calcutta embarks 790 rank and file of the 67th; the Lady Jocelyn 740 of the 99th, exclusive of officers.

The Russian screw steam line-of-battle ship Retvizan, 84, from Cronstadt for Brest, passed the Isle of Wight early yesterday morning.

A court-martial was held on board the Victory, in Portsmouth harbour, yesterday morning, to try Richard Snape, a private Royal Marine on board Her Majesty's ship Hogue, for mutinous conduct on board that ship at Greenock, Scotland. The Court found the charge proved against the prisoner, and sentenced him to receive 50 lashes on board his own ship, and to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Winchester gaol for 18 calendar months from the passing of the sentence.

The screw-steam gunvessel Lapwing, 4, Commander Montagu F. O'Reilly, which arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday from Jamaica, brought 30 invalids and some supernumeraries. She left the paddlewheel steam-frigate Leopard, 18, Captain James F. B. Wainwright, at Greytown.

Her Majesty's screw steam corvette Challenger, 21, steamed down the river from Woolwich yesterday, to try her machinery of 600 horse-power, fitted by Messrs. Penn and Co., and subsequently proceeded to Sheerness to be placed in the second-class steam reserve of that yard. She is fitted with one of Messrs. Delpech and Co.'s pumps, which is capable of discharging 600 gallons of water in 52 seconds, as verified by experiments in Woolwich dockyard, extending over a series of trials during the last four months. It has a gun-metal working barrel of 11⅜ths of an inch internal diameter, and was purchased, it is understood, for the sum of 120*l*. Two smaller pumps of the same description were also tested in the dockyard from the same manufactory, one of which (a double-barrel pump, each barrel double acting), giving the result of four barrels combined, attracted considerable notice, and threw a very large quantity of water to a great height.

The second battalion of the 18th Royal Irish, stationed in Londonderry, were inspected on Monday last, at the barracks, by Major-General Gough, C.B., who, it appears, had been sent down by Lord Seaton to examine into disturbances created by some ill-conducted men in the regiment. At the close of the inspection the General briefly addressed the men, alluding to the recent disturbances, and exhorting them for the future to take pride in maintaining the high character of the regiment.

THE LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—A week having elapsed since you published a letter from me, called forth by your leading article of the 8th inst., and no attempt at contradiction having been made, the facts contained therein may be fairly considered as admitted.

In that letter I stated how the civil staff of the corps was raised, and how those who escaped death were rewarded for their integrity and zeal. Fearful as the ravages of sickness therein enumerated may appear, many of the horrors of their position were omitted, such as the massacre of an agent and family at Marash, and the exposure of all to similar treatment, while known to be unprotected and in possession of vast sums of bullion.

No guarantee was required of these gentlemen; more than a million sterling was disbursed by them. Even their clerks were at times intrusted with large sums of money; their operations were conducted in a country where corruption is almost universal; little or no check could be brought to bear on their accounts, it was only by their general satisfactory result that their correctness could be seen; this was seen and acknowledged, and yet they were dismissed without a promise of future employment. Surely this is not the way to encourage that integrity for which British *employés* are so deservedly famed, and which is mainly attributable to the very different manner in which they are generally treated? Moreover, should we ever have to send out accountants again to co-operate with our consuls, what weight could they have with them or with the native officials when it is known that, do what they will, in a few months they will be cast off?

My object in writing is that men whose efforts met with such signal success when those efforts were of vital importance to the army in the East should be rescued from neglect. Many blunders were unavoidably committed by some who were connected with this corps. It was, therefore, broken up, and the military train organized in its stead; but while it may be generous to pass a sponge over the blunders of men who were energetic and did their best, it is neither just nor politic to do the same by those to whom no such errors are attributed.

If the War Department cannot employ these gentlemen in a manner suitable to the position they have shown themselves qualified for, why not give them some more tangible reward than testimonials? and why not take advantage of this very exceptional case to commence a new system when dismissing public servants, by recommending them to other departments who may want them, for they cannot change their profession more easily than other people? British Columbia would probably be glad of such men as gold commissioners, &c. Good accountants and active men of integrity are always wanted in some branch or another.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
X. Y. Z.

Deliverance of a White Woman from Slavery.—The Maysville (Kentucky) *Eagle* of the 26th of August says:—"One of the most remarkable and intensely interesting cases ever brought before a court of justice was tried and disposed of in our Circuit Court last week. The plaintiff, Ann Goddard, was a handsome young woman, about 21 years of age, perfectly white, with long, luxuriant, and straight hair, graceful and easy in manners, and having all the appearance of an accomplished and well-bred lady. Her features bore the highest marks of European perfection, and there was not the slightest indication of African blood in her veins. She brought suit here for freedom, alleging that she had been forcibly arrested by the officers and lodged in the negro gaol of the late James M'Millan, under the claim of the defendant, Mary Goddard, that she was a slave, "when in truth she was a free white woman." The suit was brought nearly two years ago by the Hon. R. H. Stanton, and prosecuted by him, with the assistance of the Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, and Judge J. D. Taylor, and defended by the Hon. H. Taylor and Mr. T. C. Campbell. When the jury was sworn, the only testimony relied on by the plaintiff was the exhibition of her own person for their inspection, her counsel claiming that her appearance was *primâ facie* evidence of her freedom; and the presumption thus being raised, of course the burden of proof rested upon the defendant to prove her a slave. An attempt was then made by the defendant to prove her the daughter of a mulatto named Matilda, by whom the plaintiff had been reared from infancy; but in this they did not succeed, as no witness was introduced who was present at the birth of the child. The case was ably argued on both sides, and much feeling was manifested in the community on behalf of the plaintiff. When the jury brought in their verdict, to the effect that she was a 'free white woman,' the judge was compelled to address the audience upon the impropriety of any demonstrations of applause in a court of justice, in order to keep down a universal impulse to show the satisfaction given by the result."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE HORSES FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

"Good," as theologians say, "is ever educed from evil, and the atrocious mutiny just suppressed in our Indian empire has, among other benefits, present and prospective, elicited some valuable and highly interesting information on the subject of horseflesh. A blue-book which we have just received from the Cape of Good Hope—for the Cape has its blue-books as well as the Palace at Westminster—purports to contain "Papers relating to the Purchase of Remount Horses at the Cape for the Army in India," compiled from voluminous documents presented to "both Houses of Parliament" (how home-like is the phrase!) by his Excellency the Governor of the Colony.

It hence appears that between the 12th of August, 1857, and the 15th of May last 2,067 horses were shipped at the Cape of Good Hope for Calcutta, of which a very few died at sea; that 502 were shipped for Bombay (between October 1857, and April, 1858); that 450 horses were at the date of the return shipped on board vessels fitting in Table-bay, and that 40 remained in the remount stables, thus making a grand total of 3,059 horses, according to the return of Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Goad, the "assistant remount agent." 104 mules were also shipped and despatched on board the Henry Ellis to Calcutta, in December, 1857 (of which 99 were landed in good condition), and 200 "remounts" have been purchased since the publication of the papers before us.

Mr. W. Hope, in a report from the Audit-office at Cape Town, dated June 12, 1858, states, in fine, that the number of horses thitherto purchased amounted to 3,300; and he refers to a letter of Colonel Apperley as supplying valuable information on the subject of the breed of horses. The Cape horse, says Mr. Hope himself, is better than he looks, and ought not to be judged by his appearance only, or by books, as the endurance of many is far beyond what might be supposed from their appearance. The horses which had been thitherto shipped to India by private persons were entirely stallions, and these are in general use in and about Cape Town as saddle and carriage horses. The officers of the Indian service were the best and chief customers for the handsomest of these stallions, and many were shipped to India. The sleekness of coat, the roundness of shape, the fine appearance, the docility, and high carriage of these noble stallions make them very attractive to the eye, compared with the rougher coats, shyness, and general "ruggedness" of the geldings, whose show and appearance are very inferior. Hence the gelding was a "despised and rejected" beast among those who looked to appearance only. But the gelding makes up for lack of "looks" by other excellent qualities, due to the difference of his early rearing, for horses, like children, must be "trained up in the way wherein they ought to go." The most promising colts at the Cape are generally kept as stallions. They are stabled at two years of age, and never more run loose. They are often badly fed while growing, and seldom regularly exercised at the farmhouses, and hence their muscles are not fully developed, nor does their bone increase as it should do. The stallions are round-barreled, plump, and full about the quarters, but deficient in depth of chest and ribs; they are low in the withers, and when fat apt to be too heavy in the fore-hand to be "pleasant" as saddle horses, but as beasts of traction or draught horses none can surpass, if equal, them. The stallion, if reared as the geldings are, would be a far finer animal.

The geldings, on the contrary, are left to nature; they run loose in the field all day, inhaling the purest and driest air; their bones and muscles increase and develop as they grow; they are exposed to all weathers and extremes of temperature and the consequence is that they become very hardy, and admirably adapted for military service. "A stallion," adds Mr. Hope, rather pithily, "is more of a gentleman, and has been accustomed to better (more artificial?) treatment, and the fineness of his coat makes him feel exposure at night."

The shape of the gelding is superior to that of the stallion; he is deeper in the chest and in the ribs, broader in the hips, lighter and deeper in the shoulder, and often not so straight; he has more bone and muscle in his legs, and is stronger in the fetlocks and pasterns. He is lean and oft wry-necked, this being considered to be a proof of endurance. He carries a fine head, if well bred, and his eye and ears are "game" and intelligent. In a word, he is hardier and more useful than the stallion.

The gelding shies under the saddle when put into "condition," but he is courageous in a team, and in a body, as a trooper, will face the very devil. Eight or ten geldings attached to a wagon will think nothing of plunging into a flooded river up to their breasts or backs, swimming across without swerving, and dashing up the opposite steep bank in the finest style.

The fitness of the geldings for troopers was tested at reviews last year, when the farmers' horses charged repeatedly up to the squares of infantry under their fire and that of two howitzers, and stood (many of them) while their riders cut at the bayonets of the square. The Governor expressed his marked approbation, both of the horses and their riders, in a general order of the day issued on the occasion.

The majority of the horses sent out to India by the remount agents were geldings, and, although in that country there is a feeling in favour of stallions, the excellence of the geldings as troopers or artillery horses has only to be tested to be freely acknowledged by all impartial persons.

The superiority of the gelding is due to his being reared as nature intended, and it is admitted that if a stallion were similarly trained he would be the superior steed. Upon the whole, says Mr. Hope, the gelding will be found the most serviceable horse for the army. Mr. Hope's opinions are based on 12 years' experience and observation of Cape horses, and he is willing and desirous, for the good of the service, that they should be well "ventilated."

Mr. Hope's remarks are followed by the letter addressed to him (8th of June, 1858) by Colonel W. W. Apperley, the remount agent. This officer fully testifies to the excellence and especially to the wonderful "bottom" of the Cape horses, which will travel 60 or 70 miles a-day (on the journeys of the farmers) with only an occasional drink of water and a roll in the sand, which is supposed to make them quite fresh again. For the present breed of horses the colonists are indebted to the late Lord Charles Somerset and the present Mr. T. B. Bayley, who infused valuable English blood into the native stock of steeds. To the many good points possessed by the Cape horses may be added a wonderful soundness of constitution. Fever in the feet is exceedingly rare, although hundreds of horses in work have never been shod in their lives, while blindness and broken wind are unknown. Colonel Apperley has the highest opinion of the present Cape horses, particularly as regards their fitness for the ranks of the Indian army, but there is much (he says) for the breeders to consider with reference to the parent stock, and the use of Arab stallions is strongly deprecated.

Colonel Apperley adverts to the necessity of keeping the horses in good condition, in the event of any remount agency being set up at the Cape, as no agent is justified (he observes) in buying a single horse if he is not in proper condition for immediate shipment. The farmers appear to be very remiss in the "keeping" of their steeds during many months of the year, and this is one great drawback to the success of horsedealing in the colony. If the farmers would but feed their stock liberally, their horses would be larger and stronger, and their returns certain. At the moment when Colonel Apperley wrote he was actually forced to suspend his purchases, because "all the horses in the country were out of condition, and as thin as hurdles."

Colonel Apperley refers to the report of Colonel Bower and Captain Gall as containing much valuable information for Cape breeders and farmers. War prices, he adds, must now cease, and the continuation of the demand from India for horses will become a mere matter of £. s. d. The Colonel thus concludes:—

"The unsatisfactory results from committees at different times assembled to report upon Cape horses in India have been so ably explained away by both Lieutenant-Colonel Bower and Captain Gall that I shall only record my opinion that I feel satisfied when the Cape horses that I have sent on have had time to recover, after the sea voyage, and have been fairly tried in the ranks, they will be as favourably reported upon as those formerly purchased by Colonel Havelock were after 11 years' service. They arrived in the Crimea in better condition than any other horses in the regiment! A committee had disapproved of these horses. And much fault was found at first with the horses the 7th Dragoon Guards were mounted upon during the Caffre war. After a period that regiment was reported by Colonel Richardson to be as well mounted as the average of cavalry at home, and no privation or fatigue could make General Cathcart's horses succumb, although the men in marching order averaged over 19 stone! In the face of such facts members of remount committees should pause before they condemn untried horses, and the professional gentlemen should bear in mind that Professor Coleman's opinion of what constituted a sound horse was 'a horse that could perform the ordinary labours of an ordinary horse,' beyond which he could not pronounce any horse sound. If the Cape gentlemen will accept my humble advice, I hope they will continue to breed from as much good English blood and bone as their money will procure, and cross their mares that have Arab blood with the best description of Norfolk trotting or Cleveland stallions procurable. No other cross will restore size and substance from that description of mare until the Arab blood becomes absorbed in many successive generations. By paying a little more attention to the feeding of their horse stock generally the breeders will find a ready market and remuneration, unsurpassed by any other speculation that this colony is capable of."

Mr. Hope, in another paper, hopes that the question of the capability of the Cape colony to supply the Indian army with horses to a very large extent may now be regarded settled for ever. He adds:—

"It is to be hoped, also, that the Governments of India and England will permanently establish a remount agency at the Cape, leaving the agent to make his purchases in the manner he finds most advantageous, as circumstances may change, without binding him to one prescribed course. If such an agency be established, the farmers will breed up to the demand, and the description of horse required, and the supply for the army could be in a great measure kept up without the risk of being disturbed by war with Persia. It is to be anticipated, also, that the breeders in the colony will exert themselves to supply the demand, and to enable the colony to fulfil the expectations thus held out in a manner that should give no cause of regret to the Government for having looked to the colony to supply the wants of her army in India."

The blue-book before us contains a variety of other papers, principally descriptive (in detail) of the proceedings adopted by the Government at the Cape of Good Hope for the procuring of horses for the Indian service. Captain Gall (already referred to) concludes as the result of a deliberate and studious inquiry,—"1st. That the Cape colony is able to furnish an unlimited supply of horses, fit for all military purposes; 2d. That, while the horses will be procurable at a price not exceeding that given for our present remounts, a great economy will be effected from their being equal to draw or carry heavier weights, with an activity second only to that of very select English horses; 3d. That all the evidence we have only warrants a conviction that the decisive experiment, founded on better knowledge, remains yet to be made, as shown by our partial success, when 'excellent' horses were supplied to the Hussars in Bombay, but at an exorbitant price; and by our partial failure at Madras, where the price was moderate, but the horses were condemned; 4th. That the intervention of contractors, brokers, and stablekeepers must be forbidden."

He says that very superior horses, fit for the Artillery and Dragoons, might be landed at any of the ports of India for 400 to 430 rupees. At the Cape they would average (inclusive of all charges) 28*l*. each, and from 12*l*. to 15*l*. for freight, feed, and attendance to India. This would be the *maximum* for the first year, after which Captain Gall thinks that the price would descend, and range from 385 to 415 rupees, for reasons assigned. Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson is quoted as giving strong evidence of the fitness of Cape horses for military purposes.

"Let the Cape horse," concludes Captain Gall, "be introduced (and it is my conscientious belief that if the experiment be fairly tried it must succeed); you may then boast of a cavalry in this portion of the Queen's dominions not only 'averagely well mounted with the cavalry at home,' but as superior in horses as we confessedly are in equipments to any army that could possibly be brought against us through adajcent countries."

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In your impression of this day appears a letter from Messrs. Kumpf and Eckenstein, stating that they have obtained no final reply from this company to a complaint made by them of an error committed in the transmission of a telegram from London to Cologne. Those gentlemen refer to several letters exchanged between their firm and this office, and among others to one from me, which informed them that we had traced their message to Brussels, and found that this company had forwarded it to that point with perfect correctness, the error lying between Brussels and Cologne. I further, under date the 14th of July, stated that we had requested the Belgian Administration to pursue the inquiry. Up to the present moment no answer has been received from Belgium, although, contrary to usual custom with the continental authorities, a reply has been urgently requested.

The faults of error and delay therefore rest with the Governments abroad, and not with this company. I can perfectly understand and sympathize with Messrs. Kumpf and Eckenstein; but those gentlemen, being acquainted, as I suppose, with continental arrangements, are no doubt aware that no company in this country possesses control over any department of the different Governments abroad, and that all the public telegraphs on the continent are exclusively the property and under the control of the State. Of course, under these circumstances, all this company can do is fully to represent the matter and await the determination of the Government concerned.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
L. WALTER COURTENAY, Secretary.
Sub-Marine Telegraph Company, 30, Cornhill, Sept. 16.

Great Failure at Kidderminster.—We are grieved to report that the old and respectable firm of Messrs. Pardoe, Hooman, and Pardoe, carpet manufacturers, have been obliged to suspend payment. The books are in the hands of Messrs. Kettle and Daniel, accountants, of Birmingham, who are preparing a statement which will be laid before the meeting of creditors on the 17th. The liabilities, we believe, are about 100,000*l*. The principal creditors are the Stourbridge and Kidderminster Bank, 21,000*l*.; the London Life Association, 18,000*l*.; Messrs. Crossley, about 4,000*l*.; Mr. Henry Curzon, manager of the works, 4,000*l*.; Mr. G. B. Lea, between 3,000*l*. and 4,000*l*.; Messrs. Grierson, Bridgnorth, 2,000*l*. to 3,000*l*.; the Bewdley Bank, 3,000*l*.; Ross, Cameron, and Co., London, 2,600*l*.; Messrs. Briggs, 2,600*l*.; Messrs. Thatcher, Oldham, 2,000*l*.; Messrs. Whelan and O'Brien, Dublin, near 2,000*l*.; Mrs. T. Pardoe, late of the Copse, and daughter-in-law of the senior partner, 1,500*l*.; Mr. Wilkinson, Leeds, 1,000*l*.; Mr. Whitworth, Halifax, 800*l*.; Mr. Shelmerdine, Manchester, 700*l*.; Mr. Croucher, Worcester, 600*l*.; Mrs. Groves, Caldwall, 500*l*.; J. Humphries and Son, 200*l*.; Messrs. Baldwin, Stourport, 200*l*. The firm, until a few years back, banked at Bewdley, and the account above named as owing to that bank is the balance remaining when they removed their account to the Stourbridge and Kidderminster Bank. The assets cannot be ascertained at present, but we fear they will be such as will only realize a small dividend. The accounts due to the firm, we are told, are not supposed to exceed 3,000*l*. or 4,000*l*. The premises, machinery, &c., belonging to the firm are extensive, but we understand there are three mortgages upon the property, one to the London Life Association for their advance of 18,000*l*., the second to Mr. T. Pardoe, and the third to the Stourbridge and Kidderminster Banking Company, which we are told is the only security they hold for the 21,000*l*. overdrawn account. The Manchester Union Bank holds bills to a very large amount. There are various creditors in the neighbourhood to smaller amounts than those we have mentioned, by whom the loss will be more severely felt than the larger sums by some of the other creditors. There are a few peculiarly hard cases. There are several shopkeepers in the town from whom the firm had been in the habit of obtaining, for checks, change every Saturday for the purpose of paying their hands. On Saturday se'nnight they obtained change as usual, 70*l*., we believe, from Mr. Cole, 60*l*. from Mr. T. Lloyd, and 20*l*. from Mr. Findon. When the checks were presented at the bank, at the beginning of the following week, the bank refused to cash them. The firm was the oldest in the town; it was established upwards of 80 years ago by Mr. James Hooman, who was father of the present Mr. G. Hooman, and realized a large fortune from his business, the time of his operations being the palmy days of the carpet trade. The present firm consists of Mr. T. Pardoe, Mr. G. Hooman, Mr. J. Pardoe, and Mr. James Hooman. Until within the last eight or ten years they were extensive manufacturers of Brussels, Kidderminster (or Scotch), Venetian, and tapestry carpets; but upon the introduction of the power-loom tapestry, they disposed of all their Brussels and other looms, and embarked entirely in the steam tapestry manufacture, carrying on, however, their spinning mill at Caldwell. There is reason to believe that the deficiency has been accumulating during a long period. They suffered an immense loss upon their old stock of hand-looms and machinery, which, by the transition of the manufacture from hand to steam, became nearly valueless; and they were put to vast expense in providing power-looms and the machinery for driving them. In their manufacture they were burdened with a royalty to be paid to the patentees of the looms, while those patentees were rival manufacturers. Tapestry, as is well known, is an imitation of the fabrics of the Brussels looms, and comes into competition with the cheaper articles from those looms, and with other printed imitations. In these cheap goods the competition in the markets has of late been very strong, and, moreover, tapestry carpets have somewhat lost favour with the public. It is not surprising, therefore, that, loaded with debt and encumbered with royalty, the firm should have succumbed in the struggle. They suffered severely during the late panic. At the time when the stoppage took place they had no less than 786 persons in their employment. There is little or no prospect of the firm resuming business, or that it is likely to be carried on by others; for, with the exception of the large spinning mill at Caldwall, the whole of the plant and machinery is adapted for tapestry alone. Tapestry manufacturers are but few in the kingdom, and except Messrs. Pardoe and Hooman, Messrs. Brinton and Lewis are the only manufacturers of that article in Kidderminster. On Saturday last the majority of the hands were discharged, but between 200 and 300 of the weavers, who had work still on their beams, returned to the factory on Monday, and they will leave as they clear their looms. On Saturday Mr. G. B. Lea, the extensive spinner, advanced the money necessary to pay the workmen (500*l*.), and received a consignment of manufactured goods as a lien. Mr. Grosvenor, another manufacturer, has guaranteed the required sum for the present week. We may add that Mr. G. Hooman has been a magistrate for many years, has held various public offices, and has always stood high in the estimation of all parties. Mr. J. Pardoe was recently added to the commission of the peace.—*Worcestershire Chronicle.*

[Advertisement.]—"How we are Governed; or, the Crown, the Senate, and the Bar;" by Albany Fonblanque, jun., Esq., barrister-at-law, fcap. 8vo., price 2s. 6d., cloth lettered.—In this compact volume we are told everything we can possibly want to know respecting the Sovereign, the Court and Cabinet, the Parliament, the Army and Navy, the Church, the Bench, the Courts of Law, and Police; all the institutions, in fact, formed in the course of ages for the welfare and security of the people of Great Britain. "How we are Governed" is a book that will be found equally interesting and useful with even that popular one, "Lord St. Leonard's Handy Book." London, George Routledge and Co., Farringdon-street.

[Advertisement.]—"Is It a Fact?" Is it a truth—a reality—a thing to be relied upon? Such are the questions daily asked upon all sorts of topics, great and small. Next to the anxiety to grasp a fact, is the difficulty of finding it. Hence the necessity of the new work, "Facts for Everybody," illustrated with 1,000 engravings. This book is a perfect encyclopædia of useful knowledge. "As a volume of current facts—facts from the Arts, Sciences, and Literature—facts from Commerce and Manufactures—facts from Anatomy and Physiology—facts from the Garden and the Field—and facts from all sources and for Everybody—no work has ever appeared more worthy of universal purchase." Price 3s. 6d. Ready, October 1. Ward and Lock.

[Advertisement.]—Lunatics, and Private Asylums.—One of the strongest arguments ever advanced on this subject (now so much before the public) is contained in the celebrated fiction of "Valentine Vox, the Ventriloquist," price 2s., or free by post for 30 stamps, a work written with the avowed object of breaking down the system of private lunatic asylums. One hundred thousand copies sold in five years attest its popularity, and the great interest that all classes take in its circulation shows its extreme usefulness in assisting to remove, by the power of ridicule, a monstrous evil of the present day. All who have not read the book should purchase it at once. London, George Routledge and Co., Farringdon-street.

[Advertisement.]—"Madhouses and Mad Doctors."—For a complete exposition of the nature of Insanity and its Cure, see the second edition of "Physic and its Phases, or the Rule of Right and the Reign of Wrong," price 2s. 6d., just published by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.

ALDERSHOTT CAVALRY BARRACKS.

More than a twelvemonth has elapsed since, in an article on the Aldershott barracks, we expressed an opinion that the whole of this noble range of buildings would be completed and occupied by the spring of the present year. The time has elapsed, however, and yet there is still in parts a most unfinished look about the place, though in reality very little remains to do now beyond inhabiting the buildings that are almost finished. Already the infantry barracks are, and have been for some time, tenanted by about 4,000 men of various corps; 47th Regiment Stirlingshire, East Kent, and 3d West York Militia, and two batteries occupy the buildings and stables set apart for the use of the field artillery. The cavalry barracks, however, with all their costly rows of stables, forges, riding-schools, &c., are still empty, though it was positively fixed that the mounted troops were to quarter there in spring, then in summer, and now it is asserted, with the same confidence, and we almost fear with only the same foundation, that they must be occupied by the end of October or the beginning of November. Beyond all doubt the country is losing the interest of the large sums which have been lavished on these barracks in their being left thus empty, and the cavalry themselves are losing the benefits which would accrue to the regiments from occupying the finest, and certainly the handsomest, if not the most perfect, barracks of their kind in the world. That such repeated delays should have arisen ere the troopers could take up their new abode is not due to the contractor or builder under Government. As far as Mr. Myers is concerned, he could have finished the buildings twice over, if the money had only been forthcoming with as much promptitude as he could have spent it. But this, unfortunately, as very frequently happens, was not the case, so the buildings have languished as the supplies fell low. At the present day, however, the amount required to fit them up perfectly for the reception of men and horses is so small that really no excuse remains for their being longer left unoccupied a prey to the wear and tear of weather which empty buildings of such magnitude must always undergo. Before winter sets in we trust to see them fully tenanted for good and all. The whole range of permanent barracks, as many of our readers doubtless know, is situated on the extreme verge of the south camp, running parallel with the Winchester-road, and leading to the two or three obscure huts which a short time since comprised all that was known of Aldershott as a habitable place. On the north side of this stand the infantry barracks, in three massive blocks, with barracks and stables for the field batteries, the school-rooms, reading-rooms, married men's huts, libraries, canteen, and non-commissioned officers' coffee-rooms, being all distinct buildings, standing apart from the main blocks. On the south side are the cavalry barracks, also in three large blocks, with horse artillery barracks, facing those of the field batteries, and with all the stabling and out-buildings for the horses in rear, as with those of the infantry quarters. Between the north and south barracks extends a noble parade ground, which can be used by either horse or foot, or both together, for it is no less than three quarters of a mile long by nearly 200 yards wide. The cavalry buildings last year were in a very backward state as compared with those for the infantry, which were nearly finished, but now the former are almost complete, and quite complete enough to enable us to judge of their merits or demerits of accommodation. The first thing which strikes and impresses the visitor is the great superiority of accommodation enjoyed by the cavalry over the infantry barracks. The latter are substantial, plain buildings, of humble brick; the former handsome and expensive edifices, with decorated Italian fronts, faced with Portland stone. Their superiority is still more striking on an internal examination. The infantry mess rooms are, indeed, larger than those of the cavalry, as being meant to accommodate nearly, if not quite, double the number of officers; but size is their only recommendation. In all other details the cavalry have the advantage. The infantry officers' rooms are fine, though plain; the mouldings and cornices of the rooms for the cavalry are exceedingly rich, and would well become a handsome London club-room. No other barracks, probably, in the world have anything like them. Again, infantry officers are only allowed one room, and that, though large enough, by no means errs on the side of spaciousness. In the cavalry barracks each officer is allowed two—one large sitting room and a bed room. Now, during a campaign a much smaller number of troopers are required to stow themselves away within the narrow limits of a bell tent than is the case with the infantry, but the reason for this difference is plain—the cavalry have to find room in their tents for their horse equipments as well as for themselves. But, because there is this difference made between the cavalry and infantry privates in tents, it scarcely seems a sufficient reason why there should be such a wide discrepancy between cavalry and infantry officers' accommodation in barracks, and we can imagine no case in which the one room of a senior captain of infantry would not afford sufficient accommodation for the wants of a junior cornet of cavalry.

The stables in rear of these officers' barracks are all that could be wished. There are four distinct buildings or blocks of stables allowed to each regiment. Each block contains eight large stables, and each stable has stalls for 16 horses. Thus each regiment has accommodation for 512 troop horses (exclusive, of course, of officers'), or about 112 horses more than any cavalry regiment that has ever been at camp has possessed at one time fit, or not fit, for duty. The stables are beautifully built and admirably planned. The horses are only divided by swinging bales. The racks and mangers are of iron, and fixed low, perhaps too low, for once or twice the horses (in the artillery barracks, where the stable arrangements are of course the same) have managed to get their heads into them and complicate them with the iron work in such an extraordinary manner as to break their necks in desperate efforts to free themselves. The floors of the stables are well paved, sloping outwards to deep drains. The stones, too, are set in asphalt, so that even the smallest interstices are water-tight, and thus thoroughly good drainage is insured. Under the mangers and along the roofs are passages for ventilation, which circulate a cool current of fresh air at all times, and prevent the heated atmosphere affecting the rooms above the stables. In these latter the men are quartered, each man as nearly as possible sleeping over his own charger. This arrangement is undoubtedly not a good one, but what was to be done? The men must be near their horses (so it is said), and as the horses could not be got upstairs, the men have to go instead. In rear of the troop stables are the officers' stables, in every respect like those of the men, with the library, forge-house, ball court, and riding-school; and behind all the infirmary for sick horses, both officers' and men's. A riding-school is allowed to each regiment, and each of these schools is nearly twice the size of the largest now in use, and about one-third larger, we believe, than the private riding-school of Her Majesty at Windsor. Each is 216 feet long by 58 broad, and 27 feet high, and each is strewed with tan to the depth of 18 inches. At the entrance to all the schools are saddling-rooms, with rooms for the riding-master and officer on duty. With such accommodation as this it seems a pity that these barracks should have been allowed to remain so long unoccupied. The troops in the infantry barracks are beginning to settle down, and like them better than they did at first. Above all, they, like the spacious covered-in quadrangle roofed over with glass and iron connecting the blocks together, which affords them an area 240 feet long by 80 broad, where they are protected from the wet at all times and seasons. They do not, indeed, like their rooms being over the kitchens, which is about as bad and almost as unwholesome an arrangement as for the troopers to sleep over the stables. But beyond these drawbacks they do well enough in their new quarters, and we trust that before the winter is over all the blocks will be fully occupied. They are in all intended to accommodate about 7,000 men, 4,000 infantry, 1,600 cavalry, about 1,000 artillery, and a full staff, with Engineers and Military Train.

An article appeared in our columns in August last, in which it was stated that the usual winter reduction of the troops in camp was about to take place, and that the effective force maintained at Aldershott during the winter would not probably exceed some 8,000 or 9,000 men of all arms. This statement, it seems, created no little surprise among military circles, in which the extent of the intended reduction was unknown, and where it was disbelieved as totally erroneous. In order to remove all further doubts on the subject we subjoin the state of the camp in August and as it is at present. On the 20th of last month there were 21,000 men of all arms at Aldershott, consisting of five cavalry regiments, six infantry regiments of the line, 12 regiments of militia, one troop of horse artillery, three field batteries, and detachments of the Military Train and Royal Engineers. Since that date two regiments of cavalry and four of infantry have already been sent off,—viz., the 2d Life Guards to Windsor, the 11th Hussars to Brighton, the 1st battalion Grenadier Guards to Windsor, 60th Rifles to Dover, Limerick Militia to Weymouth, and City of Dublin Militia to Shorncliffe. In addition to these there are now under orders to move for various destinations one cavalry regiment, two regiments of the line, and five regiments of militia—viz., the 67th and 99th to India, on Thursday or Friday next; the 10th Hussars, to Exeter, as soon as the barracks are ready; and when quarters are prepared, the following regiments will also leave:—Kerry Militia to Weedon and Chester, the Louth Rifles to Yarmouth, the 2d Warwick Militia to Plymouth, the 2d Cheshire Militia to Glasgow, and the 3d West York to Shorncliffe. Thus, then, almost within a month, the camp force has been, or will be, reduced by no less than three regiments of cavalry, four regiments of the line, and seven regiments of militia,—or about 12,000 men in all.

After this reduction the effective strength of the camp will probably be short of 9,000 troops, including the North Down Militia, which will come in from Shorncliffe immediately. The force then at Aldershott will consist of the 4th Light Dragoons, 4th Dragoon Guards, 47th and 36th Regiments of the line, the 1st York Rifle Militia, Stirling Militia, 1st Staffordshire Militia, North Down Militia, and the Militias of Oxford and East Kent, together with the Artillery we have mentioned. It is quite possible that even more troops would be put into winter quarters if all the barracks in England were not already fully occupied, for the forces now in Great Britain muster stronger than they have done at almost any one time since the Peninsular war, and at no time have they ever been in better, and rarely in as good discipline as at the present moment, when the bulk of our army proper is scattered all over the world. Since the establishment of the camp at Aldershott the South-Western Company have sent up and down their line, backwards and forwards to Aldershott, nearly 300,000 soldiers—cavalry, infantry, artillery, and militia—with a proportionate number of horses, women, children, and baggage, without any accident of any kind whatsoever or loss or injury to baggage. Such a fact speaks for itself as to the admirable manner in which all the arrangements of this line are conducted, and it reflects no little credit upon the skill and caution with which Mr. Garry at Farnborough must regulate and dispose of this somewhat embarrassing passenger traffic. On almost all occasions of particular interest and difficulty we have had to bear the same testimony to the Farnborough arrangements.

The ACCIDENT on the OXFORD, WORCESTER, and WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY.

Yesterday the inquest in this case was resumed at 11 o'clock.

At the commencement of the proceedings a charge was made by one of the solicitors who appeared for the injured persons against the foreman of the jury, to the effect that before the inquiry he had been engaged in the interests of the company in inducing several of the sufferers to accept compensation. The foreman (who is a Baptist minister), gave a long explanation of his conduct, from which it appeared that he had been present on two occasions at interviews between two of the sufferers and the agent of the company, when the question of compensation was being discussed, and that he had taken some share in them. Ultimately, in deference to an expression of opinion from the jury, the foreman withdrew, and the inquiry was continued without him.

Mr. E. Wilson, engineer of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company, gave evidence similar to that of Captain Tyler and Mr. Craig with regard to the experiments made subsequent to the accident. The side chains and couplings were made of the best iron. His opinion as to the accident was that it was caused by the break not being put on until the train had got a considerable way back, and until it had attained a great speed.

Mr. Alexander C. Sheriff, the general manager of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway.—I was at the station at Worcester when the train arrived in the morning, but not on the platform. The train arrived about half-past 12. An hour or two afterwards I received information from Mr. Adcock, who said that in coming up the train had got to too great a size, that one or more of the chains had broken, and that he was going to remedy it in going back by dividing the train into two parts. I did not see the trains depart in the evening, nor was my attention directed to the chains that had broken in the morning. Mr. Adcock came to me with a telegraphic message about the accident, and we sent for some surgeons out of the town, and had a train got ready. I was so prostrate or overcome by the intelligence that I don't remember the exact time that I received the message, but it was about half-past 8. By the time I got there the dead had been removed, and there were 300 or 400 people there. My attention was immediately directed to clearing the line. I have heard most of the evidence, and as to the cause of the accident, I am pretty much of the opinion of Mr. M'Connell, who attributes the separation to the breaking of the bow of the shackle, and the subsequent late application of the break. I don't blame the guard for not applying the break earlier, because I believe he lost his presence of mind. I firmly believe that if the break had been applied in time the accident would not have occurred.

A Juror.—Who is responsible for the accident?

Witness.—That will be for the jury to decide from the evidence before them. My duties are various, but generally to manage the business under the board of directors, and generally also to increase the traffic on the line. All the bills about excursion trains that have been issued for some time past have been issued by my direction. In consequence of those excursion trains there has not been any diminution in the ordinary passenger traffic of the line. We don't employ any extra servants in consequence of the excursion trains. We keep an ample staff of men. We keep a larger number of men in the summer than in the winter, but do not make the difference on account of the excursion trains. I cannot tell the number of passengers in this train who were not Sunday-school children. The station-masters who issued tickets to those who were not of the class named, I think, exceeded their duty. At the same time, when the bills were sent out it was expected that no persons who were not of the class referred to would avail themselves of the offer. If I err in this respect it is in taking too favourable a view of human nature in this locality. I think that the station-masters who issued those tickets were censurable and probably will be censured, and would probably have been so if this accident had not happened. I am paid a fixed salary, and I have a percentage upon the net receipts of the line. I will back this company against any other in the kingdom both for the efficiency of the servants and for the amount of their salaries. Since I have been with the company the salaries of the servants have been increased. I shall lose 200*l*. by this melancholy accident. For two days after the accident I was confined to my room, from the shock which I sustained by the calamity.

Charles Harris, assistant superintendent at the Worcester station, said he had accompanied the train from Dudley to Worcester. A coupling broke at Brettel-lane, and another at Hagley, just as they were starting from the station. There were no other breakages on the road to his knowledge. At Brettel-lane four chain links of a cable were put on. The couplings were all properly fastened at night, when the train was divided, and the engineman and stoker were sober. Cook and Cording were the guards. Did not telegraph to any of the station-masters that a second train was following. Did not tell the engine-driver of the first part of the train that another part would follow. Informed the guards, but did not say how soon.

James Healey deposed,—I am foreman platelayer on that part of the line where the accident took place. When the train came up I was standing at the up-platform at the Round Oak station. After the train had come to a stand I heard a rebound, and then a snap as though something had broken at about two carriages from where I was standing. I looked to the place and saw a number of carriages begin to recede.

At the close of this witness's evidence the inquest was adjourned for a fortnight.

TRAVELLERS AND BRIGANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I read with much interest the letter of "A Travelling M.P.," in Tuesday's impression of *The Times*, for a similar affair happened to myself and three friends some weeks since in Switzerland. We hired a carriage at Fluelen of a man who pretended to be its proprietor, and arranged to be taken to Hospenthal, for 30f., and, to prevent misunderstanding, we repeated the agreement twice to himself and the driver. On arriving at Andermatt (a mile short of our destination), he drew up at the Hotel St. Gothard. We informed him he was wrong, and by agreement we were to be taken to Hospenthal. He dismounted, surlily saying that the carriage belonged to this hotel, and there we must stop, and if we wanted to proceed we must walk, for he would not take us. We refused to leave the carriage, the horses were removed, and we sat in the middle of the street, surrounded by a savoury group of guides, muleteers, villagers, and beggars, the latter mustering very strong, and looking, if possible, more than usually hideous, dirty, and wretched. The landlord insisted on our dismounting and entering his house. We got possession of our luggage (fortunately light and easily carried) and offered the *voiturier* 25f., promising the other 5f. if he would fulfil his engagement. He refused it *in toto*; so we started to walk, followed by the innkeeper, his wife, and myrmidons, and the whole village, who had turned out to see the upshot of the affair. The landlord was plum-colour with rage; he danced in front of us like a maniac, "tearing a passion to tatters, to very rags," swearing and shouting in a mixture of French and German, "Stop them; seize their baggage." I never saw anything so ludicrous, except Robson in a burlesque. The waiters rushed upon us, tried to wrest our portmanteaus from us, and we were just preparing for an Irish row, when alpenstocks and heads would have made acquaintance; but the landlady interposed, and, as fair words are mostly better than hard blows, a truce was called. "Pay us," says mine host. "Take us on," replied we. "Go on, then, in Heaven's name," said he in despair, and rushed back to the hotel. Presently the horses were brought forth again, still steaming, re-harnessed, and driven to where we stood, when we mounted the triumphal car, and drove off amid the grins and laughter of the crowd, who seemed to side with us; but, had the day turned against us, I fear we should have had no assistance from them, being the only Englishmen present and moreover tourists (every one's prey). Of course our *voiturier* had no *bonnemain*. Had we not been young men without encumbrance, had ladies been of our party, for instance, we should most likely have been obliged to give way to this most extraordinary demand, and my advice to all tourists in Switzerland is, if possible, to do as we did, get hold of their luggage before quarrelling, keep it, and stick to their rights. I fully believe this illegal detention of luggage is often resorted to by the innkeepers, &c., to obtain their ends; for I have since heard of several similar cases.

I enclose my card, and am, Sir, your obedient servant,
London, Sept. 16. W. B.

The "Dudley Express."—Messrs. Collins and Glew, of Dudley, write to contradict the report of the decease of this journal, which appeared in our columns a few days ago. They state that it has become their property by purchase, and that they are now publishing it conjointly with the *Dudley Times*, under the title of the *Dudley Times and Express.*"

THE CORN TRADE.

BARNSLEY, Sept. 15th.—At the corn-market here to-day there was a liberal quantity of new wheat on offer, in various condition, and sellers had to submit to a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per load on last week's rates. Old supported former currencies. A fair show of barley, but only few inquiries for malting samples. Oats in full supply, and prices on the decline. At the Wakefield fat cattle market to-day there was a moderate show of beasts, which sold slowly at former rates. Sheep also met a dull sale and prices declined 2s. to 3s. per head. Beef 6s. 9d. to 7s. 9d. per stone; mutton, 6½d. to 7d. per lb. In lean stock and pigs not much passing, and prices unaltered.

BIRMINGHAM 16th.—At Glocester market, on the 11th, wheat ruled dull, at the currency of the previous week; at Worcester, the same day, a reduction of fully 1s. per qr. had to be submitted to, the supply being very large. Barley held for 1s. per qr. advance. Oats dull, but not cheaper. Beans and peas firm, though less in request. During the present week, sales could only be effected in wheat, by submitting to some reduction. Barley quite as dear, but only taken in retail. Oats difficult to dispose of in quantity. Beans and peas unaltered. At Wolverhampton, yesterday, there was a good deal of wheat offering, and all qualities gave way fully 1s. per qr. At this day's market there was again a large supply of wheat, and all qualities declined fully 1s. per qr. Barley unchanged in value, with more demand for grinding qualities. Oats held at previous rates. Old beans and peas firmly held for previous rates, but new were 1s. to 2s. per qr. lower. The millers reduced the retail price of flour 3s. 4d. per sack.

BOSTON, 15th.—The wheat trade has ruled inactive this week, the liberal supplies from home growers having a depressing effect. Spring corn, except beans, has been in favour of the purchaser. At to-day's market there was a fair show of wheat, condition and quality various, and sales only practicable at less money, inferior samples being almost entirely neglected. Only a small supply of oats, but they were nevertheless 6d. to 1s. per quarter below last week's rates. Beans and peas in demand, the latter dearer. The following are the current quotations:—Wheat, 45s. to 46s. per qr.; fine, 48s.; red, 41s. to 44s.; fine, 45s.; new oats, 25s. to 27s.; fine, 28s.; beans, 48s. to 52s.; barley, 26s. to 34s.; peas, 44s. to 50s. Last official averages at Boston:—Wheat, 5,331 qrs., at 44s. 3d.; oats, 1,148 qrs., at 24s. 3d.; beans, 80 qrs., at 51s. 8d.; 50 qrs. at 36s. 7d.; peas, 131 qrs., at 45s. 9d.

BRISTOL, 16th.—Our market to-day was well supplied with English wheat, which met a languid sale at 1s. per qr. under last week's currencies. Foreign in slow request and rather cheaper. The excessively hot weather prevents operations in malting barley, but grinding is in good demand at full rates. Old oats maintain their value, while new are dull and the turn in buyer's favour.

CORK, 15th.—The trade in grain dull, and prices as follows:—White wheat, 18s. to 24s. 3d.; red, 18s. to 23s.; barley, 13s. 9d. to 15s.; oats, 12s. to 15s. 6d.

EDINBURGH, 15th.—The market this morning was very liberally supplied with wheat, and, the demand being languid, lower prices had to be submitted to. A large show of oats, which receded in value. Beans and peas dearer, but not much doing. The following are the current quotations:—Wheat, 31s. to 51s. per qr.; barley, 25s. to 36s 6d.; oats, 20s. to 31s. 6d.; beans, 46s. to 51s. At the cattle-market to-day there was an indifferent show of beasts, and the quality generally inferior. Trade limited, but not much change in prices. A heavy market for sheep, which declined in value. Beef, 6s to 7s. per stone; mutton, 5d. to 7d. per lb.; lambs, 13s. to 28s. each; pork, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per stone.

GAINSBOROUGH, 14th.—At the corn-exchange here to-day there was a good supply of wheat, and a pretty fair clearance effected at a reduction of 1s. per qr. below last week's rates. An ample show of barley for the season, and the trade improved in tone. Oats scarce, and all bought up. Very few beans offered, and prices tending upwards. Prices:—Wheat 43s. to 45s. per qr.; fine, 46s.; oats, 26s. to 28s.; fine, 32s.; barley, 34s. to 36s.; fine, 38s.; beans, 50s. to 52s; fine, 54s. The crops in this district have been well secured. The quality of the grain is fair, but the size not large. At the Rotherham fat cattle-market yesterday there was a limited supply of beasts which were sold up early at last week's prices. Sheep in moderate supply, and sales brisk. Beef, 7s. 4d. to 8s. per stone; mutton, 6½d. to 7½d. per lb.

GLASGOW, 15th.—We have had much rain and wind up to the end of last week. The supplies coastwise consisted of 2,593 qrs. of wheat; from Ireland they were unimportant; from abroad, by the Clyde, they embraced 2,280 qrs. of wheat from Odessa, and 700 qrs. of wheat from Nantes; viâ Grangemouth there were none. Business exhibited no new feature, a cargo or two of wheat from France and of barley from Stettin forming the principal transactions. This day's market was thinly attended by buyers, who evinced considerably apathy. Wheat and flour ruled the turn in buyers' favour. Barley being held at an advance of 6d. per 320lb. its sale was checked. Oats, oatmeal, beans, and peas sustained about previous rates.

GLOCESTER, 15th.—Influenced by fine weather and good supplies of English wheat our market rules very dull, and prices of both English and foreign must be noted the turn lower. Barley, beans, and other feeding stuffs are fully as dear, with a fair demand for each article. New oats attract little attention, although offered at a further decline of 6d. per qr.

MANCHESTER, 16th.—We have again to report a lifeless and inactive trade throughout the week, the business transacted being of the most retail character, while in flour buyers have had the advantage of prices in their favour. With the exception of about 11,000 sacks and barrels of flour the arrivals at Liverpool of all articles are quite insignificant. With a limited attendance of buyers at this morning's market, wheat, both old and new, was in slow request, and to effect sales it was necessary to submit to a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per qr. on English and 1d. to 2d per 70lb. on foreign. Flour was equally dull of sale at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per sack. Oats and oatmeal were without change in value. Beans brought previous rates. Indian corn and grinding barley were inquired for, at an improvement of 6d. to 1s. per qr.

NEWARK, 15th.—At to-day's market the show of wheat was somewhat extensive, and millers were enabled to supply themselves at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per qr. A moderate show of barley, the finest parcels of which commanded fully last week's rates. Other descriptions without quotable alteration.

NEWBURY, 16th.—The weather was beautifully fine, and the supply of wheat was abundant, with a large attendance of farmers and mealmen. From the long drought the water in the rivers has got so low that some of the mills are unable to work, so that the millers are not in want of any great amount of stock; trade consequently ruled heavy, and it was only at a decline of 1s. per qr. that any sales could be effected. Best old white wheat sold at 48s. to 51s., and the low qualities at 41s. to 44s.; best new, 47s. to 50s., and inferior from 40s. to 43s. Of barley there was a moderate show, and the quality was not generally very good. The hot weather has deferred the malting, so that the demand for the best sorts of barley was extremely slack, and the little business done was at about 34s. to 40s. A good quantity of oats was on offer; the market for this article partook of a dull character, and we must quote prices as ranging from 24s. to 33s. The fine samples of beans moved off rather slowly at 47s. to 50s.; but the inferior descriptions were from 45s. to 47s. For peas there was very little inquiry. Vetches again experienced a liberal demand at 10s. per bushel for the old, and at 12s. to 13s. for new.

NEWMARKET, 14th.—A large show of wheat this morning, for which lower terms were offered, but holders declining to make much concession trade was limited at about former rates. Other articles unchanged in value.

PORTSMOUTH, 14th.—The trade in wheat has become inactive, buyers refusing to give late rates and farmers preferring to withdraw their samples to taking less money. All kinds of spring corn have ruled dull at late rates.

SELBY, 13th.—There was an increased show of wheat here this morning, and the new samples being out of condition a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per load (1s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. per qr.) was noted. Some samples of new barley were brought forward and were offered at 35s. to 37s. per qr. without finding a customer. Other articles stationary. Prices:—Old wheat, 14s. to 16s. 9d.; new, 16s. to 18s. 6d.; mastlin, 14s. to 15s.; beans, 18s.; oats, 22s. to 24s. per qr.

SPALDING, 14th.—The show of new wheat here this morning was in excess of the demand, and to effect sales a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per qr. had to be submitted to. A small supply of oats, which were disposed of at a reduction of 1s. per qr. No other alteration.

WOLVERHAMPTON, 15th.—The market here to-day was liberally supplied with wheat, and the trade slow at a decline of 2d. per bushel. Barley in limited demand. Oats, except of fine quality, in favour of the buyer. Other kinds unaltered. Quotations:—Wheat, 5s. 6d. to 7s.; barley, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.; beans, 18s. to 20s.; oats, 17s. to 21s. At the cattle-market to-day there was a good supply of beef, which had a fair sale at last week's prices. Sheep dull. Pigs in better demand. Beef, 4½d. to 6½d. per lb.; mutton, 7d. to 7¼d.

WORKSOP, 15th.—At to-day's market wheat being in better supply, without any improvement in the demand, sold slowly at declining quotations. Maltsters do not yet purchase barley freely, the weather being against malting operations. Spring corn dull at about last week's rates.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET, *Sept. 16.*

The market to-day was fairly supplied with beasts, and the demand for all breeds ruled inactive at Monday's prices. There was a slow inquiry for sheep, the supply of which was moderate; latterly prices were well supported, a few prime old Down having sold at 5s. per 8lb. Lambs are now out of season. Prime small calves were in fair request at full quotations, but inferior veal was very dull. Pigs were firm in price. Milch cows commanded very little attention.

Price per stone of 8lb. sinking the offal.

Beef	3s. 0d. 4s. 10d.	Veal	3s. 8d. 4s. 8d.
Mutton	3s. 2d. 4s. 10d.	Pork	3s. 2d. 4s. 6d.

Head of cattle at market.

Beasts	1,279	Sheep	9,210
Calves	380	Pigs	400

Hay-Market.—Per load of 36 trusses.

Hay	£3 0s. to £4 4s.	Clover	£4 0s. to £5 8s.
Straw	£1 12s. to £1 16s.		

Conservatism.—If Mr. Henley's theory be correct, there can be no reason for still keeping up the name and organisation of "a Conservative" party. If the objects for which that party was formed are now secured—if the attacks which they united to repulse are now finally abandoned—why should they still band together against the Liberals, and still follow the banners of Lord Derby? Why should half a dozen useful and influential statesmen be debarred from exerting their talents for many years together in order to keep up the dignity of a name which has ceased to represent a thing? Why should Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Walpole, Lord Derby himself, have been relegated for many years to the cold shade of Opposition, if there be nothing more than a name which separates them from those who occupied the Treasury bench? Or why should we be forced now to depend on the wisdom and ability of these statesmen alone, at a time like the present, when only traditional feuds, which in this day are almost meaningless, alone divide them from those whom they have superseded? The question is a serious one. It is no light matter that we cannot have a good Government because the statesmen who could form it were, 10 years ago, separated by real differences on subjects which were then of present and practical importance. It is no trifle that the time of Parliament is wasted in contests carried on for the sole purpose of achieving a triumph for one or other of the two hostile forces into which it is artificially divided. It is not well that public business should be obstructed by the self-imposed necessities of an Opposition which resists the measures of Government simply because Government is composed of its rivals. But all this is done, if we are to believe Mr. Henley that the Conservative party have no other distinguishing principles than those of which he spoke. We have always supposed that "Conservatism" had a wider and more comprehensive scope. We have understood it to imply a peculiarly strong attachment to the constitution as a whole, and a resolute opposition to all innovations contrary to its fundamental principles. This we have accepted as the especial boast of the Conservative party; and, whether fulfilled or not, the aspiration must be recognized as consistent and worthy of respect. Sometimes it has appeared that in this sense many leading statesmen on the other side, and a very large majority of the Liberal party, were as truly Conservative as the adherents of Lord Derby. We are rather surprised to find that the latter are desirous of escaping from the position of strength and dignity which they occupied, and declaring themselves only "conservative" of what no one just now dreams of assailing. Perhaps, however, it would be only just to the party generally to wait for some sign of their acquiescence in Mr. Henley's doctrine. It may be that he has incorrectly appreciated some of the sublime inspirations of Mr. Disraeli, and has brought the utterances of his leader from the Council Board to the public meeting in a form mutilated, distorted, and perverted from their original intention. Perhaps, too, he has revealed in open speech what his wiser colleague would communicate to the outer world only in dark and mysterious parables. Which may be the case we shall probably see, if the present Ministers fulfil their promise of a Reform Bill. The construction of such a measure will be the test of their Conservatism. Whatever may be its effect upon their tenure of office they will rise or fall in public esteem according to the manner in which they shall deal with that important subject, according as they shall evince their agreement with Mr. Henley, by treating Conservatism as a thing of the past and looking only to party interests, or shall give proof of real attachment to their professed creed, by endeavouring to regulate the representation of the country on the old constitutional principles, without regard to party purposes or Parliamentary favour. Till they have this opportunity of self-defence we ought not to condemn them unheard.—*Manchester Guardian.*

The Liverpool Docks and the Timber Trade.—At the meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board yesterday it was stated that arrangements had been formed for placing the new north dock, called the Canada dock, almost exclusively at the service of the importers of timber at the port, with a total quay space for storage ground of 134,000 square yards, apportioned in allotments of from 25,000 to 26,000 yards each.