

to VANCOUVER, Sa

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This ship will be
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213 leaving E. V. B.,
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A large portion of the
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See Southampton
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GERTRUDE, 603
age 18. Has good
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on 10th ROBERT
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STEAM SERVICE
London and
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ILLUMINATING
lay Sect. 1, taking
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BATAVIAN
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7s. or 10s.
at 11 a.m. 25s.
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day, 11.15 p.m.
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FOR SALE.
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* LITERATURE, UNDER-SHEET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W

lane, E.C.

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regist

CONTRACT for FLOUR.
GREENWICH HOSPITAL, 10th September, 1858.
TICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of
Greenwich Hospital will be ready at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the

to receive sealed TENDERS for the SUPPLY OF FLOUR,
and English wheat dressed through No. 60, for three
months ending the last of October next. Printed forms
of tenders may be obtained at the Steward's office ten days
before the above-mentioned Wednesday, and the tender
must be received by the Steward's Office on that day, or
from any party who has not seen the sample of the flour kept by
award, nor unless the person tendering can give explanation which may
induce him to be allowed to open his tender to give explanation which may
induce, and to sign the necessary document of agreement. The
Stewards do not consider themselves bound upon all occasions
to the lowest tender.

SALE OF PROVISIONS, &c., Plymouth.
ADMIRALTY, Somerset-place, Sept. 8, 1853.
Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and to inform you that I have forwarded it to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours obedient servant,
J. H. KORTLANDT

Commissioners for executing the
Orders of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
to hereby give notice, that on Tuesday, the 5th October next, at
at in the forenoon, the Captain Superintendent will put up for
in Her Majesty's Victualling-yard, at Plymouth, several lots
VICTUALLING and TRANSPORT STORES, consisting of salt
pork, biscuit and biscuit dust, biscuit bags or rags, cook's fat,
casks, seamen's implements, seamen's clothing, transport
&c., all lying in the said yard.
As wishing to view the lots must apply to the Superintendent for
admission for that purpose.
Prices and conditions of sale may be had here and at the yard.

NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES,
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS FOR THE REPAIRS OF THE LIGHTHOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, Sept. 15, 1883.
The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses hereby
notice that they are ready to receive TENDERS for the REPAIRS OF THE LIGHTHOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, at St. Abb's, in the county of Berwick, conformable to plans and specifications
by Messrs. D. and T. Stevenson, the engineers to the Board.
Tenders may be seen daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, on application to
Messrs. D. and T. Stevenson, Lighthouse Office, 44, George Street, Edinburgh.
Contractors wishing to visit the site of the proposed Light-
ing do so from the Beaton or Aytoun Station of the North

...allway, but they may previously obtain from the Secretary of the Treasury Board a written permission to enable them to go on the ship, St. Abb's, where they may apply to the tenant, Mr. Heriot, and Mr. Collingham, for directions.

Offers, marked on the outside "Tender for St. Abb's Lighthouse under cover to the Secretary, Northern Lighthouse Office, Glasgow, must be lodged on or before Monday, 18th October next, by order of the Board of Directors."

(Signed), ALEX. CUNINGHAM, Sec.

CONTRACT for HONDURAS MAHOAGANY TIMBER.
TENDMENT of the STOREKEEPER-GENERAL of the NAVY,
Somerset-place, Sept. 11, 1859.

Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland give notice, that on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to accept for SUPPLYING Her Majesty's Dockyards with 1000 TONS OF MOHANTON, or MOHANTON, to be delivered during the years 1879, 1880, and 1881, according to a distribution, which, at the tender, the conditions of the contract, and a specimen of the same, may be seen at the said office. No tender will be received on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the tender, or an agent for him duly authorized to sign, is in person, and presents a full and correct copy of the same, in duplicate, to the Commissioners of the said office, at the said time.

in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Honduras
"by Timber," and must be delivered at Somerset-place, accom-
"panied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become
"jointly and severally liable for the performance of the contract
"tendering in the sum of £5,000 for the due per-
"formance of the contract."

CONTRACT FOR MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER.
STATEMENT OF THE STOREKEEPER-GENERAL OF THE NAVY,
Somerset-place, Sept. 11, 1853.
THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord
High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
do hereby give notice, that on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2

MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, to be delivered during the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, according to a distribution which, with a the tender, and the conditions of the contract, may be seen at office.

The tender will be received after 2 o'clock on the day of treaty, nor be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorized in writing.

The tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Moulemein timber," and must be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a receipt for two copies of the conditions of the contract.

with the person tendering, in the sum of £5,000 for the due
 nance of the contract.

TRACTS.—The Committee of the Royal
plum of St. Ann's Society are ready to receive TENDERS for
PILY, for six months, from the 30th inst., to their Asylum, on
hill, of MEAT, bread, flour, milk, butter, and cheese. Forms
sourced at the office, and tenders are to be sent to the Com-
mailed, on or before Tuesday, the 28th September inst.

E. F. LECKS, Secretary.

2, Walbrook, Mansion-house, E.C.

TRACT for COALS.—St. Thomas's Hospital

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 400 tons of Lambton, Stewart's,
 & James Hutton's best WALLOW END COALS, 100 tons to be de-
 livered by September, and the remainder before the end of October next,
 to be paid for within one month of the completion of the contract.
 TO BE RECEIVED at the counting-house of the said Hospital, until
 the 12th inst., at half-past 10 o'clock in the afternoon, in the forenoon,
 time parties tendering are desired to be at the Hospital, in-
 formation as to the delivery of the said coals can be obtained at the
 said office. The Governors do not bind themselves to accept the
 tender.
 FREDK. WALKER, Steward.
 7, 1858.

ENGINEERS, &c.—The Guardians of the Fendlen Union are prepared to receive TENDERS for the erection of an ENGINE-HOUSE, four-horse power, for the purpose of driving a water-wheel, for the purpose of raising the water for the use of the said Union, and the specifications, and conditions of contract may be inspected at the Town-hall, York-road, Lambeth. For further particulars Mr. J. Laidler's, Hampton Court, Middlesex. Tenders to be addressed "To the office of Wm. Make, Esq., London, for the Fendlen Union, Tenterden, Kent," on or before the 12 o'clock noon.

FISH CONSERVANCY.—Pursuant to the provisions of the 13th Act of Parliament, relating to the

OF the Conservators of the River Thames, to GRANT a
 LEASE for the ERECTION of a PIER for embarking and disem-
 barkment of passengers at Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, and abutting
 lands belonging to the Right Hon. the Earl of Cadogan, or to
 the pier already erected by the said Earl of Cadogan, at such
 place or places as the said Conservators may think proper, that
 the same may be a pier duly erected under and by virtue of the autho-
 rity said Conservators.—Dated this 16th day of September, 1853.
 By order of the Conservators.
 Henry-square, Tower-hill, E.C. E. BURSTAL, Sec.

WHIFFLY WATER-WORKS.—Large Store Re-

WATER AND CONDUIT. The Directors of the Sheffield Water-works prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a STORE RESERVOIR, together with several weirs, waste weirs, and drains, at about 3,770 cubic feet per second, and the following conditions may be seen, and further information obtained, at the Company's office, Division-street, Sheffield, between the hours of 9 in the morning and 6 in the evening, on and after the 5th September. Tenders to be delivered at 11 o'clock on the 4th of October, but the 1st of December. Plans specified to be lowest or any tender. September 2, 1853.

1838, viz. 1837. Most, beads, groceries, bread, and flour, candles, &c. for the year 1839; making clothing, and stationery, for the years 1830, to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in the county of Kent, from the 1st of January, 1839, to the above date, may send your said bill, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Military College, Farnborough Station, Hants, on or before the 1st of September, with the words 'Tender,' written on the cover, as of the contract may be known upon personal application at Tenant-Governor's office, Royal Military College, any day, except-days, between the hours of 9 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon.

VISION AND CLOTHING CONTRAHS.—The Managers will meet at Sutton School District, on Tuesday, the 21st day of September, at 1 o'clock precisely, to receive and consider TENDERS for SUPPLY OF FLOUR, Meat, Butter and Cheese, Meal, Groceries, Porter, Oil Goods, Brushes, Brooms, and Turnery, Leather and Boots and Shoes, Woollendrapery, Linendrapery, Haberdashery and Hosiery for six months, from the 1st day of September to the 28th day of March next inclusive. Forwards tender, made on which can be received, may be had, and samples of the same may be supplied may also be seen at my offices as under, or at the Sutton. Sealed tenders, addressed to the managers of the

prophetic and senior district, and endorsed. "Senior for
the clerk or the senior clerk not later than Mon.
20th inst., and the person tendering, or some person on his
must be in attendance at Sutton on the day of meeting. Trains
end-bridge station at a quarter past 12.
By order, JOSEPH BUTTRESS, Clerk to the Managers.
do now, Waltham, Sep. 6, 1853.

THE VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ST. LUKE,
Waltham, in the County of Middlesex.—Faints.—The Vestry of this
will meet at the Board-room, at the Manor-house, Kings-road,
Tuesday, the 29th day of September, next, at 10 o'clock,
for the purpose of receiving and considering the petition of the
petitioners, and to resolve. TFS DEBBS from parent village to

ACT from the 30day of September instant, up to and in-
the 29th day of September, 1899, for the SUPPLY of the
an Gray Broken Pl's Road FLINTS, to be delivered at the Free
Chenoweth-walk, at such times, and in such quantities as may be
The Esty do not bind themselves to accept the lowest
offer. Sealed tenders, signed by the proposed contractor, with
a description of two sufficient sureties for the perform-
ance of the contract, to be left at my office, on or before Monday, the
10th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the
Bank. The legal charges of the contract to be paid by the contractor.
The execution of the same, to be completed, or tendered, or
unless made on one of the printed form, to be obtained at my
By order,

CHARLES LAHEE, Vestry Clerk.
Manor-house, 111, King's-road, Chelsea, September, 1885.

£24,000 WANTED.—The Guardians of the Poor of the township of Toxteth-park are desirous of obtaining the concurrence of the Poor Law Board, and on a security or rates of the said township, of £24,000, to enable them to purchase land and erect a workhouse thereon. £3,000 in cash can be required forthwith, and the remainder by instalments over the ensuing 10 months. The whole will be repaid in annual portions. Sealed tenders, marked "Loan," stating the interest required, to be sent to me on or before Wednesday 21st September, 1885, to the Clerk of the Guardians, Toxteth-park, Liverpool.

LECTOR OF COAL TRAFFIC.—The Coal and Finance Committee will meet at Guildhall, on Tuesday, 1st day of September inst. at 10 o'clock precisely, to ELECT an ELECTOR OF COAL TRAFFIC. Salary of the office is £250 per annum, and no candidate will be eligible who is not a freeman of London, and who exceeds 40 years of age. Any person elected must not be engaged in any profession, trade, or calling, directly or indirectly, but will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of the situation.

ations for the appointment, with testimonials, sealed up, and sent to the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and sent away before 12 o'clock on Monday, the 20th inst., to the Town Hall, Guildhall, where a statement of the duties may be seen, and the names of the candidates are as follows:

MEREWETHER.

ADDESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,
Tolney-hatch.—WANTED, an APOTHECARY for the management of this Asylum. He must be a single man, and a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company. The salary for the present will be per annum, with furnished apartments, board, attendance,

number of patients greatly increased, probably early in next Committee of Visitors intend to increase the present salary increase of the Apothecary's duties. Information as to the same, may be obtained on application personally to Mr. Tyerman, or to the Superintendent of the Dispensary, or by letter to me there. Candidates are requested to forward the Aylum, a letter of application, stating age and present engagement, together with their testimonials, on or before Saturday of October next, and they will be required to attend before the Committee at the Aylum on Wednesday the 8th of November next, when the Committee will proceed to the election. The successful candidate will be required to commence his duties immediately after the election.

JOHN S. SKAIFE, Clerk to the Visitors.

ANTED, a FOREMAN SMITH, at the Lunatic Asylum, Colney-hatch. Wages 30s. a-week, permanent employment to Mr. Johns, Clerk of the Works, at the Asylum.

be SOLD by AUCTION, within the Faculty- St. George's place, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 22d of Nov. 1838, at 2 o'clock p.m. (at a reduced upset price), the contents of DRUMS AND CASKS, containing the residue of Loch Gail, in the parish of Lochquhead, and District of Cowal, in the county of Argyll, the mansion-house is situate near the shore, and within a

A parish church and post-office. The offices and stabling are good, and the garden is well-off and productive. The estate contains 1,280 acres of land, of the value of which £1a. 3s. 6d. 2p. are liable for being made arable; £1a. 3s. 3d. are covered with ornamental timber; 97a. 2r. 19p. with valuable oak coppice; 20p. by a mountain loch, and the remainder is very green pasture. The timber on the estate has been lately valued upwards of £5,000. There is good fishing in the river and the ponds; the estate is well stocked with salmon, and Loch Gill is famed for its sea fishing. The game consists of black game, and roe deer, and might be increased by procuring woodcock and other winter shooting is good. A great

Further particulars will be given by Messrs. Powell, L. and
 Lerip, and Wilde, solicitors, 9, New-square, Lincoln's-inn,
 W.C.; Messrs. Duncans, Square, and Blackmore, solicitors,
 age-street west, Liverpool; Messrs. Macdonald, Ivory, and
 W.S., 22, Duke-street, Edinburgh; Messrs. Scott and Steven-
 son, Glasgow; and Dugald Christie, Buchanan's
 Chambers, in whose hands are the title-deeds, articles of roup,
 and of the estate, and who will give instructions for showing the

KNEMAKING MACHINES AND TILE MACHINES.—H. CLAYTON, Patentee, Atlas Works, Upper Fackel-street-square, N.W. "The problem solved."—*Artisan*.

BOUGHT IRON HURDLES, Fencing, Gates, Wire Netting, Wire, &c.—J. B. BROWN and Co., 18, Cannon-st., E.C.

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London and North-Western Company. They must therefore consider the balance as only 650%, instead of 1,660%.

Lord John Manners, Chief Commissioner Woods and Forests, is spending the autumn at the Nam Hotel, Perthshire.

SECOND EDITION.

THE TIMES-OFFICE, Saturday Morning.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The following is the letter of our Paris correspondent, dated yesterday (Friday), 6 p.m. —

One must be in the habit of daily skimming over the columns of a dozen Parisian journals in order to appreciate the utter despatch and exhaustion of the French press at this season. Without any foreign topic of interest to discuss, the Chinese expedition happily concluded, the Indian insurrection apparently near its end, but at any rate presenting little novelty for comment, the discussion of domestic politics limited and dangerous, the daily papers here are often at their wit's end to cover their not very extensive surface. Official or Opposition, Ministerial or malcontent, there is little to choose among them. Few of them even attempt leading articles; the others commence with a summary of such news as may be current, continue with extracts from different foreign papers, fill a few columns with *Faits Divers*, small paragraphs of every kind and description—a dreary sameness of crimes, accidents, traits of honesty, scraps of apocryphal intelligence from all parts of the world, phenomena of the "large gooseberry" school, and *reclames* or puffs of shops, books, and theatres, carefully enveloped and decorated, but which can by this time hardly deceive any but very raw foreigners or provincials. If all this, with the assistance of the *feuilleton*, does not fill up the two and a half or three pages which it is necessary to cover, a literary essay or review occupies two or three columns—and this, be it observed, is often the best and only interesting part of the paper. One is apt to turn to the third page to seek relief from the dulness of the first and second. As regards the political part of the papers, it is wearisome exceedingly. If one takes the supple "semi-official" journals, one is nauseated by their cringing servility; if one turns to the *Legitimists*, one is discouraged by their intolerance and blind prejudices; liberal and moderate papers are the most dangerous, and consequently the most tongue-tied. Probably the *Constitutionnel* favours you with a long politico-economical article, signed "Burnt"—a name dreaded for its narcotic influence. The *Univers* is generally the richest in leading articles. It is never at a loss for subjects; it has always the virtues of some neglected saint to hold up, in many words, to public veneration; it can always expatiate upon some recent miracle or befall some heroic with abuse. Your journal is a great resource to the *Univers*. When it has exhausted apparitions of the Virgin and healing fountains, it sets to and abuses England and The Times—in the strain and with the epithets that you wot of. I confess a partiality for the *Univers*; it amuses me, which is more than I can say of most of its French contemporaries, and especially of the two which in principles most assimilate to it, the *Union* and the *Gazette de France*. The *Union* is, of all the Paris papers, that in which one is most certain to find nothing of the slightest interest. Its latest intelligence was in all yesterday's papers, and its views and ideas in those of the last century. The *Débat*, *Presse*, and *Século* are the journals in which most independence and common sense are generally to be found combined, but, for papers of that class, it is uphill work to write under the present regimen, and, as I lately observed, much has to be remotely hinted because it cannot be openly discussed. It is difficult now to hit upon a subject that can be handled freely and at the same time in safety; difficult to speak one's mind without running upon the shoals and reefs of the situation.

To-day's *Débat* has an amusing article, suggested by a recent one in the *Univers*, which blamed the profusion with which the Emperor's late years have been bestowed, and demanded, in the name of the dignity of the army, that there should be two classes of the order, military and civil. The *Univers*, which, as a member of the church militant, thinks itself called upon to meddle in army matters, is scandalized to see humble civilians, tailors and button-makers, and the like, giving themselves, by the grace of an inch of red ribbon, a pseudo-military air. The *Débat* remarks that the Emperor Napoleon, when he founded the Order of the Legion of Honour, had his reasons for making it common to military and to civilians. He desired that the decoration should derive lustre from being the recompense of great services of all kinds. Unfortunately we have seen the "star of the brave" so prostituted, and that chiefly when certain friends of the *Débat* were at the top of the tree, that the custom arose for men who had won it under the First Empire to attach to their ribbon the date of their nomination. The citizen monarchy was scandalously lavish of the order; and no inconsiderable portion of the knights fabricated were to be sought behind the counter and in the purses of the Bourse. But *de mortuis*, &c.,—let us spare the manes of the dynasty of July—in February ingloriously defunct. And let us hear the pleading of the *Débat* —

"When Napoleon established this wise assimilation the army appeared to lose by it, for it seemed superior to the civil order, or to speak more correctly, the civil order did not exist. But that pursuit cherished the hope of one day reigning over a people at peace, and in which the army would no longer form the sole elite of the nation. That peace he was not destined to enjoy; that time he was never to see; peace came, however, and with peace, vanished the fruits of his institutions; civil society soon gave out an insupportable lustre. Who will dare to say that this lustre was not reflected on the Legion of Honour, and that the illustrious *pèrains* who then instructed, charmed, and governed, and enriched France have not done as much honour to their decoration as the Marshals of the Empire? We are told to-day that things are different, but this is an error. It would be true if political notoriety and dissipation in a sequestered life had lost all the representatives of its influence and glory. But civilian France is still erect, almost entire; she may boldly support comparison with our glorious army; and if we were to be told that M. de Broglie or M. Thiers, for instance, were trying to pass themselves off as retired Generals, our bravest officers would be the first to exclaim, 'Those gentlemen are very modest.'"

"Another error of the *Univers* is to attach too much importance to those things, and not to see that, notwithstanding the most honourable efforts to maintain them as useful instruments of emulation, the times become more and more contrary to them. What especially injures them is the increasing intercourse between nations that decorate and nations that do not decorate, or, which comes to about the same thing, that decorate scarcely any but their soldiers. Nothing is better calculated to inspire a sort of philosophical indifference on this subject than these involuntary comparisons, and the ideas they provoke. Where is the number of our deliberative assemblies, were it even the distinguished assembly of the *Eloge de Bayard* (Dr. Véron), who could boast, without injustice, of having so much influence as Mr. Gladstone on the minds of men and on the affairs of our poor world? If the star-spangled banner, which is a man of spirit, went to London, he would make some very just reflections on beholding himself infinitely more decorated than Mr. Gladstone. And if our *attachés* of legation at Washington are decorated, as it is proper that they should be, does not philosophical ideas occur to them when they gaze at the firm hand the star-spangled banner, and who, yesterday, was conversing, as equal with equal, with Queen Victoria?"

"What matter? you reply; 'I am of a nation that decorates, and nothing irritates me more than to see my fellow-citizens improperly decorated.' It is an eternal and universal inconvenience, common to all Governments, and which ought not to irritate ages, still less nations. In England, for instance, there is a Colonel, a very honourable man, who is attached to the Royal family, and whose duty it is to follow it. If it goes to ride, he is in the saddle; if it goes to the theatre, he is in the box; if it goes by railway, he is in the train; and if it goes by sea he is duly seafaring. The press of that unfortunate country, which does everything, and which says everything (the which is

bringing it quickly back, as may be observed, to a state of barbarism) remarked, with many plausible reasons, that the Colonel is better decorated than the heroes of Sabatini. At this it is permitted to smile, but it would be unjust to be angry. The Colonel in question is of all times and of all courts, and his decoration ought not to cause scandal. Moreover, no Government, good or bad, weak or strong, controlled or uncontrolled, can prevent the stream of honours from flowing more or less towards its friends. If the *Univers*, which cries out so loudly, were the Government, we should soon see the gold glittering at the church between the golden epaulettes of the bearded, and if we ourselves were the Government, according to the concentrated expression, we should not avoid some similar fault. Everybody has his friends and his friends' friends. It is a normal fact of the human state of things."

This is candid, at any rate, and also true. M. Paradol follows it up, by an amusing defence of an unjust system of recompenses, maintaining that the natural superiority of men of merit would become important and really overwhelming if all distinctions were confined to them —

"If honours always went with honour, they would soon acquire a tremendous value, contrary to the harmony of social relations, fatal to equality. Among the persons whose distinctions seek, or who seek distinctions, it is always well that there should be a certain number who deserve them less than others. This regular mixture, wisely accepted by opinion, re-establishes the equilibrium and deadens or wards off envy. Sometimes even the balance is turned the other way, and circumstances may be such that the absence of distinctions might give rise to vanity. There are, for instance, three members of the Institute who are not decorated, and they are so far from being the least envied, that if one approaches them, one almost blushes not to be decorated oneself, since this one has the appearance of being their equal."

The last is a good hit. The writer concludes by reminding the *Univers* that bishops' mitres and cardinals' purples have sometimes gone astray. And he begs to know—if the *Univers* is able to supply the information—how many ill-bestowed red ribbons would be required to compose the robes of Cardinal Dubois?

A French correspondence from Constantinople, dated the 8th instant, contains the following paragraph, which I translate as a good story and not unlikely to be true, but without in any degree guaranteeing its correctness.

"The Seraskier Riza Pasha, who, as is known, has been placed at the head of the commission charged to elucidate the accounts of the civil list, and to prepare, for the future, the mad extravagance of the Palace, gave the severest order in the Seraglio to prevent the Sultan's men from indulging in their habitual prodigality, enjoining them at the same time to moderate the luxury in which they went abroad. Thereupon one of the favourite Sultan's, shocked at this novel decree, resolved to show that he was not disposed to endure it. The very day after the order had been given, he ordered his full dress caïque to be got ready, had it covered with gold and silver stuffs, commanded a large retinue of slaves and servants, and went, in this pompous equipage, to fetch one of the Sultan's daughters, with whom he rambled about all day. Magnificent equipages awaited at various landing places, the pleasure or caprice of these ladies, and the Sultan ordered her attendants to purchase whatever hit her fancy in shops and bazaars. On her return to the Imperial Palace, the first thing she did was to send to Riza Pasha to inform him of all she had done and of the sum of money her freak cost. Riza Pasha, astonished at this extravagance, went to the Sultan, made his complaint, and besought his Highness to give orders that he should in future be better obeyed. The Sultan listened to him with some attention, and replied, with an air of friendly interest, that all that Riza Pasha said was good, but that he advised him to leave that Sultan's quiet, for that otherwise he might pay him some day, as he had done to the Seraskier, who would be sorry to see another Sultan's man suffering from a whitlow, and was operated upon, the day before yesterday, by a Greek physician, professor at the School of Medicine at Galata Serai. The Sultan caused a sum of 50,000 piastres (about 3000*l.*) to be given to the operator. After such facts as these occurring, it is the very moment of the adoption of the measure of economy about which so much fuss has been made, how can we consider as serious the scene the Sultan made to his relatives and the orders he gave to put an end to the dilapidation of the Treasury. I repeat to you, scanda! will have been the sole result of all that."

I throw together in a paragraph the small items of intelligence and the more credible of the reports current in Paris to-day. The Emperor, it is said, will not prolong his stay at Biarritz; the Empress will remain there alone. He is expected on Monday at Constantinople. Almost all the great proprietors, who will constitute the majority in the assembly, have made their position and fortune under the administration of one or another of the ex-Hospodars; having no chance themselves, the 15 or 20 men who have the necessary qualifications for the dignity of Hospodar in each country will side with their protector, and carry his election rather than lose all chances of future advantages by a useless opposition. Nay, even the liberal party, which may exert some influence in the elections of the towns, will be obliged to choose among the ex-Hospodars, at any rate in Wallachia, where not one of their party has the necessary qualification to be put forward as a candidate, while all the other candidates have even a worse name than the ex-Hospodars themselves. Certainly, these latter were not wrong in seeking the solution of the question of the Principalities in Vienna and Paris, rather than in Jassy and Bucharest.

The International Committee of Moldo-Wallachians, which is to occupy itself with all affairs concerning both countries, is to be chosen one-half by the Assembly and the other by the Hospodar. As I explained the character of those who will name the members for this Committee, there is no necessity of speaking further of the Committee itself.

This is the basis on which the Danubian Principalities are to be re-organized. I am afraid it will scarcely increase the credit and influence of the Powers who took part in it. The best thing that might have been expected was a development of the existing institutions by substituting a broader and more liberal basis, and by giving a chance to new men, who, however deficient themselves in comparison with a Western standard, would still have been a great improvement on the old ones who have grown up under the old corrupt system. The new organization, on the contrary, is much narrower and more illiberal than the old one; it is a continuation of the present system and the present men, sanctioned by the leading Powers of Europe, consequently irrevocable, except by some violent convulsion. It is a worthy conclusion of a false move, and a mistake which characterized the policy of the Powers in this affair from beginning to end. It was as if a general blindness had come over all of them with the exception of Russia, who, with this document in hand, may well ask the over-confident Moldo-Wallachians why they have gained by the collective interference of the European Powers. She has gained back in Moldo-Wallachia all she has lost there by her reverses during the late war.

The following private telegraph has been received at Paris:—
"TRISTE, SEPT. 18.
"Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 11th.
"A rumour was current in the Turkish capital that Riza Pasha was to demand explanations at London concerning the bombardment of Jeddah.
"It was said that an Imperial ordinance was to be published, calling on the high dignitaries to limit their expenses, and to lessen the luxurious living of their followers.
"The Ambassador of Prussia had arrived at Téhéran.
"Accounts from Constantinople of the 11th also state that Prince Kallimaki is about to leave Vienna, and that MM. Tassoulis and Aristarchi are to be recalled from the Principalities.
"A submarine telegraph is to be laid down to Smyrna."

AUSTRIA.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
VIENNA, SEPT. 15.

In diplomatic circles it is related that the Prince of Prussia will, in the month of October next, be appointed "Prince Regent," by his brother, the King. In paragraph 56 of the Prussian Constitution it is said, that in case of "lasting incapacity to rule over the country" (*dauernde Unfähigkeit, die Regierung zu führen*)

the King shall appoint the heir presumptive to the throne (*den dem Throne nächststehenden Prinzen*) to be Regent. The latter, however, is bound to convolve the Diet immediately, in order that the convoked Chambers may receive official communication that a Regency is requisite and necessary. But little has recently been said by writers for the public press of the state of the King's health, but it is known that His Majesty's journey to Tegernsee did him harm rather than good. It is now the question of his going to Italy for the winter, but the medical world is inclined to think that it would be well to let him remain at home in peace and quiet. When the King was in health the Austrians were fond of bringing his weaknesses into strong relief; but now that he is sick in mind and body they seem to remember only his numerous good qualities.

The Vienna papers are filled with articles on the occasion of the port of Villafraanca to the Russians, but until now no official intelligence relative to it has been received here. The Russians declined to purchase the five steamers which the Genoese Transatlantic Company offered to sell them, and it was but natural that they should do so, as the vessels in question were built exclusively for commercial purposes, and could not take artillery on board. The Customs Conference at Hanover has resolved on abolishing all transit duties in Germany. For a time Prussia strongly objected to their abolition, but a fit of generosity suddenly seized her, and, to the surprise of the other Zollverein States, she a few days ago expressed her readiness to sacrifice the 300,000 and odd dollars which she annually levies on goods passing through her territories. The endeavours of Austria, Prussia, and Saxony to persuade Hanover to reduce the State dues, or to abolish them on a reasonable indemnification being paid, have hitherto failed, and the chances are that a second German State will continue for an indefinite period to levy toll on the commercial world if the non-German Powers do not take the matter in hand. The Austrians think that the Hanoverian Government has no right to levy any other toll than that which is necessary for keeping in proper order the bed and banks of that part of the Elbe which flows through its territory, but they refrain from expressing their opinion openly, as they are unwilling to give offence to their federal ally. It is related that there have again been agrarian disturbances in Russia, but no positive information on the subject has yet reached us. The preliminary measures to the emancipation of the serfs are not progressing so favourably as could be wished, as the nobles are by no means inclined to make such a great sacrifice as is required of them. In several Imperial edicts relative to the "Crown Peasants" (*Kronbauer*), it is said that their position is to be as much improved as is possible, but that the revenues of the Crown "are on no account to be diminished." The landed proprietors take advantage of the passage quoted, and say that they are willing to emancipate their serfs if the thing can be done without pecuniary loss. There have been some very warm discussions on the subject, in the Central Committee for the Emancipation of the Serfs, that the Grand Duke Constantine is said to have declared that he could no longer attend the sittings. On the 22nd inst. the Emperor Alexander will reach Warsaw, and on the following day the reviews will begin. Several Austrian, Prussian, Belgian, Sardinian, and English Generals are expected, and great preparations are being made for their reception. The Prince of Prussia is announced for the 26th inst., and one of the Austrian Archdukes will probably reach Warsaw a day or two sooner. The camp at Warsaw will be composed of 14 regiments of the line, three rifle battalions, three battalions of sappers, three battalions of pioneers, and three artillery brigades, with 120 guns. The strength of the cavalry, which consists of Hussars, Lancers, Dragoons, and Cossacks, is not yet known. All the before-mentioned troops have received new arms. There is a report in circulation that Prince Bariatynsky, who is at present Commander-in-Chief in the Caucasus, is to succeed Prince Gortschakoff, as Governor-General of the Kingdom of Poland.

This morning the firm of Rothschild made known to the Minister of Finance, that it was willing to accept him as arbitrator between the representatives of the Lombardo-Venetian Company and the Francis Joseph Company, and it is, therefore, probable that the price of omission of shares of the latter is already definitely fixed. As the holders of Lombardo-Venetian Railroad stock cannot but be impatient to know what share they are likely to get in the newly ceded railroads, it may be well to state that the holder of three Lombardo-Venetian shares will have a right to claim one of the new ones. It is generally believed that the premium on the new shares will be full 20 per cent., and consequently the gentlemen who have obtained the concession, or "concession," as it is generally called, receive very great attention from all their friends and acquaintances. The *Triest Zeitung* learns from Turin, that there is a law suit pending between the Spezia-Cagliari Telegraph Company and Mr. Brett. The Company demands from the engineer 1,600,000*l.*, as an indemnification for the loss it sustained by the two unsuccessful attempts to lay the cable, and Mr. Brett claims from the Company a further payment of 400,000*l.*. The process is likely to be a lengthy one as both parties are armed with memorials. Some days ago one of the female patients in the hospital of Trieste swooned, and while in a state of insensibility she was carried by a Capuchin, who asserted that he had previously converted her. On recovering her senses the woman, a Protestant, was greatly astonished to learn that she had been admitted within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church. As a matter of course she entered a protest against such an unjustifiable proceeding, and the Provincial Government gave the managers of the hospital a severe reprimand for not attending to the regulations relative to secession from one Church to another, which are contained in the Imperial Edict of 1849. If my memory serve me, it is provided in the edict in question that no person can change his religion unless he has communicated his intention to the clergyman of the parish to which he belongs. However, Roman Catholic priests are not very particular if persons are in *extrema*, and there is little doubt in my mind that since the Sisters of Charity have taken the place of the common nurses in the Austrian hospitals, many a patient has been converted (?) to Catholicism while the breath was leaving his body. Can anything be easier than to make a dying person press his or her lips to a crucifix? It has just been decreed that the seminaries which are in the hands of the Jesuits shall not pay the postage of letters addressed to Government on scholastic matters. The Archduchess Margaret, the wife of the Stadtholder of the Tyrol, has just died at Monza, of typhus fever, while on a tour in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The Archduchess was the daughter of the King of Saxony. The pay of the Austrian *employés* is no higher at present than it was in the year 1818, although all the necessities of life are at least twice as dear now as they were then. Under such circumstances it is perfectly miraculous that the Austrian *employés* are in general men of high respectability.

A person who has recently had insight into the bills of the persons who were in the habit of supplying the ladies of the Sultan's harem with goods states that for a pair of stockings, which in Paris would cost 10*l.* or 12*l.*, a sum equivalent to 300*l.* was charged.

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Those persons who are masters of the German language, and are curious in matters connected with

the king shall appoint the heir presumptive to the throne (*den dem Throne nächststehenden Prinzen*) to be Regent. The latter, however, is bound to convolve the Diet immediately, in order that the convoked Chambers may receive official communication that a Regency is requisite and necessary. But little has recently been said by writers for the public press of the state of the King's health, but it is known that His Majesty's journey to Tegernsee did him harm rather than good. It is now the question of his going to Italy for the winter, but the medical world is inclined to think that it would be well to let him remain at home in peace and quiet. When the King was in health the Austrians were fond of bringing his weaknesses into strong relief; but now that he is sick in mind and body they seem to remember only his numerous good qualities.

The Vienna papers are filled with articles on the occasion of the port of Villafraanca to the Russians, but until now no official intelligence relative to it has been received here. The Russians declined to purchase the five steamers which the Genoese Transatlantic Company offered to sell them, and it was but natural that they should do so, as the vessels in question were built exclusively for commercial purposes, and could not take artillery on board. The Customs Conference at Hanover has resolved on abolishing all transit duties in Germany. For a time Prussia strongly objected to their abolition, but a fit of generosity suddenly seized her, and, to the surprise of the other Zollverein States, she a few days ago expressed her readiness to sacrifice the 300,000 and odd dollars which she annually levies on goods passing through her territories. The endeavours of Austria, Prussia, and Saxony to persuade Hanover to reduce the State dues, or to abolish them on a reasonable indemnification being paid, have hitherto failed, and the chances are that a second German State will continue for an indefinite period to levy toll on the commercial world if the non-German Powers do not take the matter in hand. The Austrians think that the Hanoverian Government has no right to levy any other toll than that which is necessary for keeping in proper order the bed and banks of that part of the Elbe which flows through its territory, but they refrain from expressing their opinion openly, as they are unwilling to give offence to their federal ally. It is related that there have again been agrarian disturbances in Russia, but no positive information on the subject has yet reached us. The preliminary measures to the emancipation of the serfs are not progressing so favourably as could be wished, as the nobles are by no means inclined to make such a great sacrifice as is required of them. In several Imperial edicts relative to the "Crown Peasants" (*Kronbauer*), it is said that their position is to be as much improved as is possible, but that the revenues of the Crown "are on no account to be diminished." The landed proprietors take advantage of the passage quoted, and say that they are willing to emancipate their serfs if the thing can be done without pecuniary loss. There have been some very warm discussions on the subject, in the Central Committee for the Emancipation of the Serfs, that the Grand Duke Constantine is said to have declared that he could no longer attend the sittings. On the 22nd inst. the Emperor Alexander will reach Warsaw, and on the following day the reviews will begin. Several Austrian, Prussian, Belgian, Sardinian, and English Generals are expected, and great preparations are being made for their reception. The Prince of Prussia is announced for the 26th inst., and one of the Austrian Archdukes will probably reach Warsaw a day or two sooner. The camp at Warsaw will be composed of 14 regiments of the line, three rifle battalions, three battalions of sappers, three battalions of pioneers, and three artillery brigades, with 120 guns. The strength of the cavalry, which consists of Hussars, Lancers, Dragoons, and Cossacks, is not yet known. All the before-mentioned troops have received new arms. There is a report in circulation that Prince Bariatynsky, who is at present Commander-in-Chief in the Caucasus, is to succeed Prince Gortschakoff, as Governor-General of the Kingdom of Poland.

This morning the firm of Rothschild made known to the Minister of Finance, that it was willing to accept him as arbitrator between the representatives of the Lombardo-Venetian Company and the Francis Joseph Company, and it is, therefore, probable that the price of omission of shares of the latter is already definitely fixed. As the holders of Lombardo-Venetian Railroad stock cannot but be impatient to know what share they are likely to get in the newly ceded railroads, it may be well to state that the holder of three Lombardo-Venetian shares will have a right to claim one of the new ones. It is generally believed that the premium on the new shares will be full 20 per cent., and consequently the gentlemen who have obtained the concession, or "concession," as it is generally called, receive very great attention from all their friends and acquaintances. The *Triest Zeitung* learns from Turin, that there is a law suit pending between the Spezia-Cagliari Telegraph Company and Mr. Brett. The Company demands from the engineer 1,600,000*l.*, as an indemnification for the loss it sustained by the two unsuccessful attempts to lay the cable, and Mr. Brett claims from the Company a further payment of 400,000*l.*. The process is likely to be a lengthy one as both parties are armed with memorials. Some days ago one of the female patients in the hospital of Trieste swooned, and while in a state of insensibility she was carried by a Capuchin, who asserted that he had previously converted her. On recovering her senses the woman, a Protestant, was greatly astonished to learn that she had been admitted within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church. As a matter of course she entered a protest against such an unjustifiable proceeding, and the Provincial Government gave the managers of the hospital a severe reprimand for not attending to the regulations relative to secession from one Church to another, which are contained in the Imperial Edict of 1849. If my memory serve me, it is provided in the edict in question that no person can change his religion unless he has communicated his intention to the clergyman of the parish to which he belongs. However, Roman Catholic priests are not very particular if persons are in *extrema*, and there is little doubt in my mind that since the Sisters of Charity have taken the place of the common nurses in the Austrian hospitals, many a patient has been converted (?) to Catholicism while the breath was leaving his body. Can anything be easier than to make a dying person press his or her lips to a crucifix? It has just been decreed that the seminaries which are in the hands of the Jesuits shall not pay the postage of letters addressed to Government on scholastic matters. The Archduchess Margaret, the wife of the Stadtholder of the Tyrol, has just died at Monza, of typhus fever, while on a tour in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The Archduchess was the daughter of the King of Saxony. The pay of the Austrian *employés* is no higher at present than it was in the year 1818, although all the necessities of life are at least twice as dear now as they were then. Under such circumstances it is perfectly miraculous that the Austrian *employés* are in general men of high respectability.

A person who has recently had insight into the bills of the persons who were in the habit of supplying the ladies of the Sultan's harem with goods states that for a pair of stockings, which in Paris would cost 10*l.* or 12*l.*, a sum equivalent to 300*l.* was charged.

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WOOD VIOLET PERFUME.—H. BREIDEN

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INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.—W.

WANT PLACES.—All letters to be post paid.

NURSE IN a young person. Good breast of milk. In good health. Age 25. Pleasant, low-tempered, intelligent. Good character. Good references. Write to Mrs. NURSE (HEAD), or Nurse to a lady's first baby. Experience 10 years. Good character. Ages 30—G. M. 2, Princeton, N. J.

NURSE in a nobleman's or gentleman's family. Age 30. Can take a baby from the month and bring it up by hand. Write to Mrs. NURSE, 100 West 10th St., New York.

NURSE (GERMAN) to children, or Maid to two young ladies. Age 20. Good needlewoman. Speaks a little English. Write to Mrs. NURSE, 100 West 10th St., New York.

NURSE in a gentleman's family. To take a baby from the month, or one or two children under 4. Good character. Write to Mrs. NURSE, 100 West 10th St., New York.

NURSEMAID in a gentleman's family, or Under Housemaid, to wash and assist in the kitchen. Age 17. Good references. **W.**

NAYS-MAID, or Needlewoman. Understands dress-making and millinery. Age 25. Good character. - E, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 8

COOK where a kitchenmaid is kept. Age 35. Ten years' good character.—M. G., Mapperdon Manor-house, Beaumont, Dorset.

COOK (throughout GOOD PLAIN) in a gentleman's family where a footman is kept. Through knowledge of dairy and baking. Town country. Age 25.—T. S., Poligon, Clarendon-st., W. Y.

COOK (GOOD PLAIN) in a small family. Good character. Age 26.—M. R., Rastall and Son's, Emory-street, Plymouth, S. W.

COOK (GOOD PLAIN) in a gentleman's family. Understands baking and dairy.—E. T. G., Gloucester-mews east, Hyde-park.

COOK (PLAIN), or thorough **Servant of All-work** in a house of business. Washing put out. Undesirable character.—Y. T. No 48, Dorset-street, Portman-square.

HOUSEMAID (throughout) in a gentleman's family. Good

HOUSEMAID in an hotel. Four years good character.
—C. T. 21, Church-street, Kensington.

HOUSEMAID in a small family. Age 23. Contented, preferred. —A. B. 18, 10, St. James-street, S.W.

HOUSEMAID in an hotel. Age 27. —E. E. 8, William-street, James-street, Buckingham, S.W.

HOUSEMAID in a gentleman's family, where a fortnight kept. Town or country. —E. B. 1, Albert Cottages, Newport, Strafford.

HOUSEMAID (UNDER). Age 25. Good references. —M. T. 7, Queen's-road, Homerton New-town, Hackney, N.E.

GENERAL SERVANT, or Plain Cook in a small family. —F. B. 28, Ligonist-road, Gray's-inn-lane, W.C.

KITCHENMAID in a gentleman's family, or housekeeper. **MAN AND WIFE**, man as Coachman and Groom, wife as Cook. Ages 20 and 23. Town or country, 24 years' good character.—B. L., 49, Glooster-street, Queen-square, W.C.

MAN AND WIFE, no family: man as thorough in-door Servant; wife as Cook, Housemaid, or Attendant on lady, in small quiet family.—Ion, Snelling's, 32, South Molton-street, Bond-

BUTLER. Single, age 40. Well understood the busi-

BUTLER, Valet, or Single-handed, in the country with one or two ladies. Competent, age 25.—H. Gatham, Forest-gate-lane, Stratford, E.

VALET, or Travelling Servant to a single gentleman. Age 26. Excellent character.—G. L. B., 2, King-street, Covent garden, W.C.

TRAVELLING SERVANT. Speaks English and the continental languages. Highest references.—B. D., 9, Little St. hope-street, Mayfair, W.

IN-DOOR SERVANT (thorough, single-handed or who a footman is kept, 2 years' good character. Town or country.

IN-DOOR SERVANT (thorough), out of livery, single-handed or otherwise. Two years' character.—Y. Z., Sedgwick grocer, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

FOOTMAN, or Valet. Age 21. Good character.—
Mercer, 55, Old Steine, Brighton.

COACHMAN in a small family. Town or country. No objection to a small garden. Two years and three months' good character.—W. B., 101, New Bond-street, W.

GROOM and GARDENER. Married, age 32. 18 months' good character.—G. R., post-office, Princes-terrace, Albert-road, Regent's-park.

GARDENER (HEAD). Married, age 27. Two years good character.—A. B., Woodley's, 3, Sussex-road, Brixton, Surrey, S.

GARDENER (HEAD). Married, age 40. Thorough knowledge of his profession—cattle and land. Undeniable reference. B. A., Walter's nursery, Red-hill, Reigate, Surrey.

GARDENER (HEAD). Age 32. Single. A native of Scotland. Has practical knowledge of his profession in all its branches. Good references.—A. Z. Goering's, St. John's-avenue, Brompton, Surrey.

GARDENER (HEAD). Age 34, married, without family. Thoroughly understands his business, also pasture land. Good character.—H. L., 1, Watford-street, Old St. Pancras road, N.W.

GARDENER (GOOD). Middle-aged, married, no family. Seven years' good character.—E. B. Wilks' bookseller, Broadway.

GARDENER and BAILIFF, an active Scotchman of extensive experience. Best recommendations.—A. B., Osborn nursery, Fulham, S.W.

GARDENER. Thoroughly understands his business and the care of horses, chaise, poultry &c. Wife can be engaged.

GARDENER. Understands his business in all its branches. Good character. In or out of the house. Would look after a horse or milk a cow.—B. W., 4, Alfred-place, Old Kent-road.

LIGHT PORTER, or in any other capacity. Age 22
Can look after a horse.—W. P., 60, Hunter-street, Dover rd., S.E.

PORTER, a young man. Good reference.—W. S., 39
Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

WAITER. Age 30. Two years' good character from first-class hotels. Can keep accounts. Country preferred.—G L, Pattison's, 127, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

WAITER, Head or Second, in an hotel or tavern. Age 29. Good character. Town or country.—N. B., 57, Stafford place, Pimlico, S.W.

WAITER (UNDER), or Porter, in an hotel, tavern or dining room. Age 30. Knows his business. Four years' experience.

rence.—H. M., 21, Arnold's place, Frances-street, Newington-butts, S.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound into a dark, possibly black or dark brown, inner cover material. The overall lighting is even, highlighting the subtle variations in the paper's tone.