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BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1865.

Circulation 1,550.

# MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this

There were the beautiful and the process of the Bank and the services of the parties excurring the services and obligations with good alguatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Monry is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of opprations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to refire at any time, by monso of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloous or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notions required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Mogterideo, Roagrio, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, annither places in the Brank, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

France, as also on other places, or large given hierarther Hashly, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 9 a in till 4 p.in. P.P. Mays & Co. WILLIAM LESLIE.

# MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH,

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favour, ... 18 per cent.

For balances in our favour, ... 18 per cent.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favour, ... 18 per cent.

Per balances in favour of Castomers ... 12

Decorits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at convenient interest.

April 1,1864.

P. P. Mara & Co.,

Welliam Leslie.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the Fifty-two branches of the NATIONAL BANK.

Draits are also granted on Mears. Paracort, Gnote, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and an J. Bansen and Co., Banker, LIVERPUOL. Tinely application should be reade at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 55 Calle San Martin (opposite the Bolss).

Briton &Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association Chief Offices-WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C. Capital-3,000,0001. Sterling

Propositions for Lafe Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City,

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Ratablished in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river. Office-118 CALLE PIEDAD.

# DIRECTORS.

- Bor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
  Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
  Feli, e Llavallol.
  Eduardo Lumb.
  Anthrosio V. Lexica.
  Furique Tomkinson.
  Mariano Casares.
  Francisco F. Morene, Gerente.

THE GUARDIAN
FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL \_\_£2,000,000.

Established 1821, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate DRABBEE RIGOTHERS and CO., CALLE PIEDAD 121.

La Zingara and Istria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay heir passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Burnos Ayres all defaulters. Direct G. WILNS, 7 Calle Mayo.



Dr P Bourse

Dr. P. Bourse,

8 UROEON DENTIST,
Oliver York,
Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 250
CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTRUIDEO. The beautiful
suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style,
atfording great facilities for Dental operations, combining
excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He
has recently resived an addition of the most modern and
approved instruments with monthly information by each
European Packet of the latest and most important ineprovenents in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas fatures, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the dayting.

Montevideo, May 8, 1054.

Important Notice.

Important Notice.

MEDIANEROS&PUESTEROS, Wanted from forty to fitty, with or without sheep to go to Entre Ries. The camp for which they are required is the best in the Province, about 7 leagues distant from the City of Parana. English, Scotch, Irish or German preferred. As the above Estancia is larger than the owner requires, he will self from a quarter of a league to ten leagues. Derkies who may wish to buy had better visit the Estancia as soon as possible as they will thus be enabled to pick out the bost lots. Sheep can be bought there at from 10 to 16 silver rials a head. There is an abundance of excellent water and large tracts of wooded land.

For further particulars please apply from five to eight p.m. at the office of WELLS BEKHAUS & CO., Piedras 173 where a map of the Estonem

may be seen.
TO RENT from one quarter of a league to one and a half leagues of magnificent camp on the learks of the Salado in this province distant thirty leagues from this city. Please apply as above, 135., 3m w a22.

# Aviso al comercio.

Los abajos firmados han sidos nombrados por la sociedad do Seguros Maritimos "Verceniging van Arsamdeuren" de Amstordam en el Reino de los Países Bajos sus agentes en Buenos Aires pueblos contiguos; con el poder do representar, protejor y promover los intereses de dicha Socie-dad in tollos los casos de naufragio, encalladura, dad en teros de casos de nantrago, encaliadora, averias, entrega de cargamientos en maia condicion de en todos los casos en les curles dicha Sociedad a a interesada, y per consigniento comunicamos di comercio on genend que en todos los arribos fracencionados casos tendrán quo prosentarso a presentandos casos tendrán quo prosentarso a arreglo é las instrucciones recibidas de dicha sociedad.—Buenos Años 26 do Abril de 1865.

LENGNICK, SCHARFF Y CO, Rivadavia 229.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.

FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INMERITANCES, &c.

Approved by Government and founded in
accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to 31st Docember. 1864—
In hard dollars, ... 244,65 dols.
In japer currency ... 425,000 .,
Inversion of Fund.

Purchase of the Houses Nos. 214, 216, and 218 CalleCorrients; No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estaro; and
Nos. 249, 251 and 253 Calle de Moreno.

DIRECTORS.

D. Misuel Assuenars. President.

D. Miguel Accuenaga, President.

Bernabs Ocampo, Vice President.

Antonio Marco del Pont.

Jacobo Paravicini.

Constant Santamaria.

"Jacobo Paravicini.
"Constant Santamaria.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Pena.;
"J. A. Fernandez.
"L. B. Wilcke.
"Mariano Billinghurst.
"Ladirlao F. Martinez.

Gerente—D. Juan Canado J. Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.
Hankers—The Cara de Monda; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.
Hankers—The Cara de Monda; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.
The Society has for its solo object to render fruituit the savings of all classes.
By the syglomeration of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estated property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Bubscriptions are received with or without loss of capital With loss of capital gives a right:
let. To compound interest on such capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may fortest their shares.

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2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.

4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Capitals with Compound Interest.

Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received, to be returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.
The currency of Buenow Ayres received on the same con

ditions as specie.

Life Annuities.

Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities.

Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office,

x No. 57 CALLE SAN MARTIN (Altos).

BILLS OF EXCHANGE-

BIGHT DRAFTS

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co. No. 101 Calle de San Martin,

On the following places:-LONDON, LIVERPOOL, All branches of the National Bank

IRELAND, Antwerp, Hamburg,

Paris. Genoa. Cadiz'

Bayonne, Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864. WANKLYN & Co.

104—Calle San Martin—104.

American Dentist. Dr. N. O. C O R N W A L L
Calle Rivadavia, 275.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the neutst and mart approved manner, os, a to have a beautiful lite-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and as we all the use of the natural organ. Tooth-actor promptly relieved and radically cued. Teeth, filled with gold or measure cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleated off teeth, and rootestracted, and all operations performed with the least possible par

THE "IRISHMAN."

The National Journal of Ireland. Price-Stamped, 4d; Unstamped, 3d. Registered at the General Post Office,

London, for transmission abroad. Terms of Subscription for the Stamped Edition, payable in advance—Yearly, 17s. 4d.; Half-Yearly, 8s. 8d.; Yearly, 17s. 4d.; Half-Yearly, os. od., Quarterly, 4s. 4d.; Unstamped—Yearly 13s.; Half-Yearly, 6s. 6d Quarterly, 3s.

Subscriptions received at this office.

Store to Rent.

The best store in town to rent at 74 9 & Calle Belgrano. Apply at this office.

For Sale. At the estancia Estrella del Norte (Mr. Leslie's) leggues from San Pedro and Baradero, 300 rams of the following breeds: Rambouillet tth cross, Negretti 3rd cross, Im-

perial Argentinas, Limbouillet pura. Also ewes of the same breeds as above. Apply on the Estancia.

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufaturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864 j51m JOHN BEST & BROS.

Quality the test of Cheapest.

Large shipments of the very best best description of Teas, Provisions, Wine and Spirits, &c. ex late Liverpool steamers, at the English Store, Calle 25 de Agosto No. 33 and 35 Montevideo.

NEWNHAM & Co., Proprietor.

165..1m m24

GERMAN BURMEISTER. Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 70—CALLE BOLIVAR—70 78..xj14 BURNOS AIRES.

Argentine Marine Insurance Co.

In compliance with the Articles 27 and 28 of the Company's Statutes, the University order the present notice to be published requesting a general Meeting of the Sharcholders on the 5th May at 12 o'clock in their office, in order to present a general balance of the account up the 30 inst.

Buenos Ayros, April 18th, 1865.

120..xp a20

Camps.

Some splendid camps of the very est quality, in the Province of Entre Rios, or sale. For further particulars apply at No. 123 calle 25 Mayo (altos).
111 x..m 18

MANTECA DE GRASA

OR PATENT GREASE

1 New Substitute for the best fresh Butter For Cooking purposes and Pastry
Far wholesomer and 3 dollars the pound cheaper than the best North-American.

American.

Lair Gheare.

This new grease is prepared from the best fresh fat of this country, and the "entire" secret of its preparation lies in the new system of melting it.

The quality of our grease is so excelient that it is better adapted than any oil or lard for cooking purposes or pastry and possesses "incalculable" advantages over these two articles from being much cheaper, and also from giving to dishes or pastry a flavour "equal to the best fresh butter," a thing unknown as yet with the finest lard and much less with the best fresh oil, as every one acquainted with cooking will testify.

We will not put forward any further reasons to prove, that our grease is superior to any other consumed in the country, including the best Ferneh, Spanish or Italian oils which come principally compounded with god knows what sort of other ingredients abroad, whilst our grease is prepared from the pure fat of the country.

We are convinced, that henceforth, families will not complain of the quality of the meat, poaltry &c., for the meat of the country is generally good and what spoils its savour, is in redity the class of grease with which it is prepared, a remedy is therefore required for the latter in every good kitchen and to unbelievers we have only to say, that before giving their spinion, they give our "Manteca de Grasa" which we offer, a fair trial and we doubt not, that they will give it file precence.

The great evil felt hitherto is now remedied,

rence.

The great evil felt hitherto is now remedied, and all classes of people will be able to procure a grease infinitely better, and more hearing tran all other greases and oils that with such migray to health have been hitherto consumed in such large quantities at a comparatively moderate price. In case there he any evil-disposed persons who try to throw discredit on our Manteca de Grasa, by reporting that it contains ingredients anyarious to health.

We hereby offer a reward of the Handard T.

We hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Toou-

We hersby offer a reward of On Hundred Toon-sand Dollars my, to any jerson who can provo same, and in order to quiet apprehension, we call special notice to the certificates (see to morrow's super) from competent parties in this particular. We moreover duly notify the public, that, sha-ving applied for a tovernment patent, we will satablish legal proceedings against any spurious initation of our Manteca de Grasa. It is on sale in all the grocery-stores within 8 squares of the Plaza and is made up in nice blad-ders bearing the manufacturer's mark. Orders for quantities not less than 50 lbs, will

ders bearing the manufacturer's mark.
Orders for quantities not less than 50 lbs. will
be received verbally every day at the office, No.
101 calle Corrientes from 8 to 10 a.m.: and after
the latter hour by written order left in the Letterdinbox. Samples may be seen at the same office.
Buenos Ayres, March 31st 1865.
The manufacturers,
No. 101 calle Corrientes.

The following certificates respecting the very aperior quality of our Manteca de Grasa have been received.

HOTEL DE GENEVE.

I have no objection to declare that the Manteca de Grasa which you have prepared is better adapt-ed than any other that I know of for the cooking of dinners or fine pastry.
Buenos Ayres, 23rd March, 1865.

Huenos Ayres, 23rd March, 1865.
LUIS KUMERUHLER.
Calle 25 de Mayo.
HOTEL PUNIVERS.
I have employed the grease which you have ent me and I have found it excellent.
Buenos Ayres, March 19th 1865.
JUAN LAMARQUE.

HOTEL DEL PLATA.

I have submitted the grease which you have sent me to the inspection of my chef de cuesine and he has declared it to be of very superior quality.

Buenos Ayres, March 19th 1865.

Nicolas Cestagnico.

Nicolas Castagnino.

Sirolas Castagnino.

CAFE COLON.

I have used the grease which you sent me for examination; and must in truth declare that I have found it to be of excellent quality. Buenos Ayres, March 22nd 1865. Jose Musset & Co.

SWISS CONFECTIONERS We have examined the grease which you have ent us and we declare it is of an excellent quality. Buenos Ayres, March 23rd 1865.

Buenos Ayres, Merch 23rd 1869.

JUAN PALTERA.

CONFITERIA VICTORIA.

We can recommend the grease you have sent s as superior to any other sold in the country.

Buenos Ayres, 24th 1865.

E. Largue & Moltaro.

CONFITERIA
Corner of Peru and Morene Street. We declare that the grease prepared by Messre-is of the best quality.

CONFITERIA DEL AGUILA.

After using the sample of grosse that has been ent to me, I am convinced that its quality is

Buenes Ayres, Merch 24th 1865.

This new greaso which is a substitute for the best fresh butter for cooking or postry will be ound on sale at 4fl the istail giveer's.

Agency, Calle Corrientes 101 where orders for mounts exceeding two arrobes will be received from 8 to 10 a.m. verbuly and after that hour n writing. n writing.

Meerschaum Pipes.

No. 0 to 6 of French, straight, and bent shape, lso with silver covers, and a few of the new case dored. A new supply of above just received. G. & H. MACKERN, Calle San Martin 44, Libreria Inglesa. 136 . 12p a22.

To Carpenters and Builders.

A chance lot of Fine Limber, recently arrived from New York, 1-inch and 2-inch boards are planks, all clear stuff, or sale, in quantities of housand sect and upward, for cash, less than theurient price, to livindate the business. Enquis at the Deposit, Calle Belgieno, esquana de Raico ar at the Ferreteria 273 Rivadavia, esquina de Suinacha. suipacha.

Notice.

The "STANDARD" RESOLUTE for the month of the Birectors, By order of the Directors, C. T. T. MORENO.

T. T. MORENO.

T. T. MULHALL.

The "STANDARD" RESOLUTE for the month of March having been lost or stolen in the Montey lee Post-office, our subscribers in that city will please not pay same if presented.

M. G. & F. T. MULHALL.

Diligencias del 25 de Mayo.

Agencia Rivadavia, No. 98.

Para el 25 de Mayo, sale do la Cspital todos los Microles por el áltimo tren de la tarde que sale del Parque à Mercedes.

Sale del 25 de Mayo para la Capital iodos los sábados, para tomar infalblemente el primer tren del Domingo de Mercedes à la Capital.

Nota.—La correspondencia, equipages y enco miendas se reciben en la Agencia hasta las 12 de mismo dia de salida. Buenos Aires, Marzo 4 de 1865. Empresarios.—E. Correa y Ca. 76.. Jp. a12.

The History of the Argentine Republic.

In English, price \$20 currency.

Also Vol. 1 of the River Plate Magazine, price
\$100. now on sale at Messrs. Mackern's and Mr.
Loedel's Book Store, Calle San Martin. 161...lyApril 27



Notice to Masters of British Merchant Vessels.

The undersigned feels it his duty to warn masters of British merchant vessels that considering the war in which Brazii, the Argentine Confortion, and Paraguay are now engaged they are not to carry munitions of war of any description to any one of the belligerents on the understanding that if they do so they may render themselves liable to the exercise of belligerent rights and the penalties incident to an infringement of nontrality.

H.B.M. Consul. British Consulate, B. Ayres, April 18, 1865.

50 DOLLARS

\$50 will buy at MEEKS & KEL SEY'S new Gallery-

One Dozen Cartes de Visite, better than sold elsewhere for 120. \$50 will buy a dozen bust pictures or Vignettes, better than sold elsewhere for \$200.

Each half dozen \$30. Life-size portraits with frame \$200,

former price \$600. This great reduction of prices will be continued only for the space of three months: those who desire portraits for less than half price and by the most ex-perienced artists will find it for their nterest to call at this establishment.

Small pictures of deceased friends copied to the size of life \$200. Gallery, 74 Calle Belgrano, over the Standard, office. 13..xm4

DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS DE 25 MAYO Y SALADILLO, DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA CON CARUAGES TIRADOS AL PECHO

PARA LOBOS Saldrá los dias — 2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16 18-20-22-24-26-28-30. Regresa los dias-1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15

17-19-21-23-25-27-29 Para 25 de Mayo Saldrá de Buenos Ayres, Todos los JUEVES.

Regresa del 25 . . . "los DOMIGOS Para el Saladillo Las salidas son de la Estacion Merlo. Agencia Rivadavia, 189.

Empresarios. SABORIDA B GARCIA South Down Sheep Wash. Stockholm Tar, and

Spirits of Tar.

For Sale at

W. S. WYLLIE & CO'S. Chascomus 127...1ma 20

Medianeros. Wanted, for the Province of Entre

Rios, some medianeros to mind sheep Camps of the best quality will be sold. All the wood necessary to build corrals and for house use can be had; English or Irish preferred. For particulars apply at No. 123 Calle 25 de Mayo. 112 x ..m- 18

Notice.

The undersigned hereby beg to notify the Commercial Community that the partnership hitherto existing under the style of Semple, Drysdale & Co. has at this date been dissolved by mutual agreenas at this date—seen dissolved by mutual agree-ment, and, that the liquidation of said firm will be conducted by James Semple. Buenes Ayres, 26th April 1865. JAMES SEMPLE. THOMAS DRYSDALE.

With reference to the above we beg to notify the Community that the same luminess will be carried on by James Semple under the style of James Semple at Co. 184. Im a30.

Removal. The office of the undersigned has been remove from Calle Reconquista to Calle Parque 140, JOHN KEMSLEY.

Nuevae Mensajerias Nacionales.

Nuevae mensajerias nucionales.

El empresario de dichas mensiorias avim al publico que deede esta techa ha mudado sus estidas de delijencias, que en vez de selir de Moreno saltran de la Villa de Lujau para la Capilla del Sart todos los dias impares y regresan de la laplia del Sartypara la Tapital los dias partes. Su Ajencia calle de la Victoria No. 223

JULIO MESQITA, Microral y Dasho. Mayoral y Duelo;

162...Sp s. 27 For New York.

The superior A.I. at Lilevila British built bark AIANNO.

Will be ready to receive cargo in a few days and will have quick despatch. For freight please upply to Mesers, S. B. Hale and Co., or to Tay & Upton, Shipbrokers, 39 Reconsisquists. 107...5p a27

GUALEGUAYCHU STEAM WAVIGA-TION COMPANY.

S. S. "ERA."

WINTER TRIPS.

On and after the 8th of May (Monday). The
Era will resume her wookly trips to the ports of
the Urugusy, leaving Buenos Ayres every Monday afternoon at 1 o clock precisely, and returning every Saturday morning at daylight.

Agent, E. DOWSE,
1 Calle Cuyo.



There is a letter at the British Consulate for a Captain Harvey D. Leland, without any ships name on it. The owner thereof may have it on application.

4—5p m3.

JOHN GENTLES.

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

171 Calle Defensa, opposite the Church of Santo
Domingo. 165 .. am a27

Fresh Goods Just received ex " Herschal."

Ladies Colored Pottionats.
Striped Winceys for Pottionats.
All Wooi Scarfs, and Shawls.
Neck Shawls.
Ladies Wool Head Dresses. Extra fine Flamel. Ladies fine Wool Hose. Ladies Sontaga. Knitting Cotton. 8/4 to 12/4 all Wool Blankets.

Set to 12/4 all Woof Bankets.

Gents Shirts without Collars, and a variety of

Dress Goods all of the above are offered at the
lowest possible price at

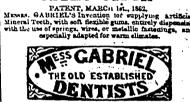
ALEXANDER FULLTON & CO.

Nos. 2- & 27 Coll. Defer.

16. 15p a28.

Notice.

A family leaving Buenes Ayes i desirous of disposing of their househo i family it is well adapted for a respectable to ging ouse. For particulars apply 92 Carle Esmandia. €31..15p a29 OSTEO OLDON



Diploms 1d15.

27, Harley Street, C vendish Square.

City Establishment—35 Ludgate Hill (4 doors from the Railway Bridge.)

Liverpool: 134, Dake Street.

Birmingham. 55, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guines, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Measrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

CARDELLY M.

Set of Teeth,

OABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for
restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 31s. per
bottle. Patent White Learnel for stopping Front Teeth,
warranted news to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per
packet: and the Outra Percha Is. 6d. per box.
Gabrier's Practical Treaties on Teeth, which emphrica
the numerous advantages obtainable by their passetted
method, mybe had of their agents, or will be furnished
direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

LEA & PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE. SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY Extract of a LETTRE from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN of Madras to his Brother

CONNOISSEURS

to be the WORCESTER. May. ONLY GOOD SAUCE and applicable to EVERY VARIETY

WORDESTER. May, 1831.

"Tell LEA & PER
WOOD R IN 3 that their

ARAUCE is highly e
Lahring reemed in India and

most polatable as well

the the test below. CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
caution the Public scainer apurious imita
their celebrated.
Worcesterahire Sauce. AND P. have discovered that saveral of the Po-tering Markets have been supplied with as surcous surrevious, the labels closely resembling those of the ge-nuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L.

and I'rosovo.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may themefacture or wend such imitations, and have insuranted
their correspondents in the various parts of the wanted,
to advise of any infringement of their rights. ASK FOR LEA AND PERRING SAUCE

> Protection from Fire. PRIZE MEDAL, 1091.



& Sons

WELLINGTON ENIFE POLISH. EMERY, BLACK LEAD &c. JOHN OAKEY & FONS,

EMERY BLACK LEAD, GLUSC in PAPER, and Glass CLOTH. WELLINGTON MII 25.

172, BLAOXFRIANS ROAD, R. LONDON



Subscription to the "Standard," leagues \$ 30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$ 5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anony munications. 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 good faith.

# The Standard

" Wil falsi audeam, nil vori non audeam dicere."

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1865.

ENGLISH SUBJECTS IN PARAGUAY. By this time the Dotorel will be plowing Paraguayan waters or perhaps anchored under the frowning batteries of Humaytá. The mission of Mr. Pakenham and Capt. Johnson is with good reason supposed to have reference to British subjects resident in that country, and the solicitude of our Minister in this respect is highly praiseworthy. In the days of Francia, the foreigner who once sent foot on Paraguayan soil could never after depart from it, and even at present the Europeaus of Asuncion are regarded as in a critical position, the country being

hermetically closed to the exterior

Nevertheless we do not believe that our countrymen there run the least risk. or that Lopez will either prevent the Dotorel from passing Humaytá or offer any difficulty to such Englishmen as may wish to come away in her. He entertains a particular respect for Great Britain (independent of the Tacuari occurrence) and has given the chief offices of trust to Englishmen. Seeing goons or open meadows, and arrive at gentine citizen, we may rest assured volunteer to remain in Paraguay until the end of the war.

uable corps of mechanics under Mr. San Roque for Bella Vista on the 1st, Grant, will see little motive to abandon and intended to hold a conference in the arsenal, for, no matter how the the latter place with General Paunero and Ocampo have sent their bills into campaign inclines the turn of events, and the commander of the Brazilian he and his subordinates will always be squadron in order to concert immediate among the most useful members of so-operations against the enemy. ciety and sure to be respected. The customed to the smell of nowder.

a friendly greeting to all our country. men; and the interview of the Hon. Mr. Pakenhem with President Lopez will prisoners, without himself losing a has got into a rather unpleasant preensure the safety of British subjects in man. that remote corner of the world.

place called Rischneio, some three hardly exceeding 1,000.

S.W. from the city of Cor-

through which in rainy seasons a num- steamers Pavon, Iniciador and Espigaber of tributary streams fall into the dor returned down stream. Paraná. On the southern side these streams form themselves into five Ar- ning to grow nervous, sent a deputation. The works of the Boca Railway are oysters and introducing red herrings to put that paper down; in fact, the the Riachuelo and Empedrado; these the prevention of calamities,' but the nearly all of the hill next to Lezama's hear that our Governor's last words to the tide, the better for him and his have water in all seasons, and seem to latter refused to receive these worthies quinta has been cut away and the earth President Mitre on the mole were take their rise in the Laguna Malaga and ordered the outposts to make them thrown along the line. The engine

Taking a course due West from Corrientes we emerge from the brushwood after half an hour's ride and come on a delightful belt of arable land, very undulating on all sides and studded with charming country houses belonging to Billinghurst, Lagrana, Meabe and other wealthy citizens. Orange groves and all the plants of a tropical clime abound; and descending a picturesque slope we find ourself in the district of Lomas, which seems the only industrious place in the province, the population being mostly, as in Pa raguay, small farmers who cultivate patches of Indian corn, mandioca, cot-

Passing this haunt of Guarani and vegetables, we again plunge into woods, here and there broken by la. the immunity and even kind treatment the Riachuelo. The locality is famous offered to Sr. Lanuz, although an Ar- for growing excellent tobacco, and the stream, which is in few places rapid that our countrymen are quite as safe, but generally protected by shelving and many of them we anticipate will banks, divides the pastoral from the agricultural districts. On the south side the country is open and covered But it must be borne in mind that with herds of fat cattle, which the inof a hundred Englishmen actually in vaders, no doubt, have already transthat country, all except two are in the ferred across the stream. The woods Paraguayan service, being doctors, en- on the north side shelter the enemy

Several skirmishes had taken place same may be said of Messrs. Valpy, between the advanced picquets, in lender and these gents are the security. Reply from Cerro Barrell and Thompson, C. E. of the which the patriot forces are said to Villa-Rica Railroad. The engineers of have worsted the invaders. General at Concordia; his vessel was aground the Government steamboats will also Caceres on assuming command of the once or twice during the voyage, hav- Landing of Gov. Flores and family hold their ground, most of them hav- Correntine army issued an enthusiastic ing no pilot on board. The General is Salute round town ing already served in the Argentine proclamation, and Col. Fermin Alsina in good spirits and is about to march Sundry shots fleet during the campaigns of Cepeda at the head of the vanguard performed to the frontier at once. and Pavon, and being therefore ac some daring movements against the Paraguayans near San Lorenzo. On We repeat, however, that if any of one occasion 120 Correntines fell into tional Guards in the camp, who are unthe public employees wish to leave an ambuscade of 600 of the enemy Paraguay, we believe Lopez will make and were completely surrounded, but no objection; and Capt. Johnson, far they bravely cut their way through, receipt, and are liberated. This is a from refusing them refuge, on a que- after killing a number of their assail. capital arrangement. tion of punctilio about forfeiture of ants: Col. Leyes not only brought off Paunero when he arrived at Esquina protection, will be too glad to rescue his men safely but forced the enemy at once arrested Dr. Confreros, a gen his countrymen who consider them- to fall back on their main body. We tleman supposed to be the Paragnayan selves to be in danger. The Union also hear of a valiant detachment of 50 candidate for Governor of Corrientes. Jack will no doubt be a welcome vis- men attacking 300 Paraguayans who Confreros, it is rumored, was at once the powder in this place must be used of contributors or writers for this exoter to those waters; the salute from were carrying off a great quantity of tried by court martial and ordered to up; so you must give a friendly hint tie publication comprises all the talent marchthem from Fort Bracho across the Dotorel's Armstrong guns will be horned cattle, putting the raiders to be shot, but this part of the story lacks to some of your mercantile subscribers and genius which once shed a lustre the Gran Chaco to Corrientes, following rout, and recovering the cattle. Col. confirmation. Alsina in a recent encounter took eight

rientes is variously estimated at ten, suspect we know the party in ques. English and Americans to the smell of guay, which has caused a sort of dam water. The Santiago battalion will, THE FIRST BATTLE FIELD IF twelve, or fifteen thousand men, most tion, and will probably by next mail saltpetre in the streets, that cannons per in the printing-office; however, however, serve for guide, being well of them being encamped at the Ria- receive a full and true account of the ding gives one it possible a greater five hundred copies go by Monday's conversant with the country, and in The Faraguayan invading army is chuelo, where they are erecting forti-charges made against the judge. atracting all its strength at a fications, and the garrison in the city / There is a project before Congress to friend Mr. Pfiel was busy the whole a draft at sight for the amount.

rientes. By latest accounts they are Gomensoro arrived at Bella-Vista on will probably pass. raising batteries and making every the 1st, and were still there on the 3rd preparation to defend the position, Barroso's three gunboats were passing which has some trifling importance in Parana when the Pavon was coming his regiment gratis. The President scribed capital I don't know how much. for one at present is 150 pats. strategic point of view, and may be down. Gen. Paunero called at Goya has accepted the offer with thanks. considered the key of Corrientes. It en routé for Bella-Vista, and was may therefore interest our readers to enthusiastically received by the towngive an outline of the locality from folk, during a brief visit of a few hours. personal recollections as we visited it Barroso sent Gov. Lagrana a present hoped it will be reorganized. of fifty rifles for the Nat. Guards of The city of Corrientes is almost eu- Goya, which was a grateful gift, as the help the Government in the present tre for vessels to enter and depart, pears, is not a Paraguayan, but an tirely surrounded by brush-wood ex- Correntines only require arms, to be war with Paraguay, have subscribed these gates to be shut whenever a Argentine. He is, however, the contending in some directions for over a led against the invaders. After landing two thousand fat novillos. The ani-storm threatens and to be open in fine fidential agent of Lopez. Argentines league and intersected by steep ravines Paunero's troops at Bella-Vista, the mals are at Vivirata, Sor. Berval's es weather. The Company I hear offers had better be on the look-out for him.

The triumvirate of Corrientes, beginroyos of which the two principal are to confer with Governor Lagrana for rapidly progressing: we notice that in the bay. Talking about oysters, I sooner Garcia changes and goes with which covers an immense superficies, retire. General Paunero writes that if which makes such a horrible noise is ter and I go to open it with my sword. extending as far as the cotton-fields of Lopez has the madness to risk the constantly at work, running two and campaign in Corrientes he will give the fro with trucks. allies an easy victory, and save a world of trouble.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

uniform of a Brigadier-general and the tion are not only irrelevant, but with kepi which he used at Pavon. His bad taste. The United States Consti Excellency has now-doffed the civilian tution is an original document which dress, and appears everywhere in uniform.

National Government-house on Sunday work. evening, the purpose of which is of course kept secret.

steps: it will be found elswhere.

drawn, but no one killed.

Capt. Batty's splendid new steamer Cordova leaves to-morrow for Liverpool.

The French mail leaves on Friday, and we may expect the English mail with news from Europe next day.

Several parties ask us about Mr.

seem that Gov. Saavedra, M. Haedo the bank to get discounted, for the trifle two hundred thousand patacons, which they have lent to the Government, therefore the bank is the real Arrival of Italian frigate

Gen. Hornos has at last arrived safely

Gov. Saavedra has specified \$6,000 as the price of personeros for all Naable to march. They have only to pay the money to the Commander, get his

The justice of the peace of S. Nicolas

tancia. The names of the estancieros to do all the works at its own cost, and nillosa, Arrua and Diaz.

Doctor Delfin B. Huego's speech on the trial of Mendoza and brother against the Province of San Luis, is one of the ablest appeals we have read by On Sunday President Mitre attended a Porteno lawyer; his strictures, how Mass in the Cathedral, wearing the ever, on the United States Constitusprung from the intellect of freemen all these South American constitutions There was a Cabinet-council at the are but copies from this great master

The little town of Zarate has been thrown into the wildest state of ex-The news from Corrientes on Sunday citement and joy by a whole week's was of an encouraging nature, showing dancing at the juzgado. La Torre, the that the Paraguayans are motionless, judge, is greatly liked, he kept the and that the allies are taking active fetes going at his own private expense Dn. Natalio Matos, an old gentleman There was a fight at Barraeas on who was formerly justice of the poace Sunday night, as of some persons re. has buckled on his sword and is about sisting the patrols: swords were to march. We fear he will never re

> The National Government has made another good haul in Parana, £450 in gold and 800 Bolivian dollars belonging to the Paraguayan Govern

The amount of contributions received at the war office up to Saturday was

from Buenos Ayres will be chronicled last Friday's saluting. The citizens who for the most part love to hear my curiosity; down at the 'telegraph' to accredit Berro or Aguirre to Buenos rooms' there was a motley crowd. At last towards sundown I met one of the Friton men, who explained the whole matter to my satisfaction-

Anniversary's of Napoleon's death 21 Reply from Cerro

Total

state of this city, with all these guns he admires greatly, but the Consulate reminded one of Vesuvius belching his fancy; rent no object. out fire every five minutes; and the The 'Revista Literaria,' something best part of the joke is, that most on the style of the River Plate Magapeople believe it was for Flores. All zine, is to appear to morrow. The list to send us a few kegs.

supply uniforms for all the officers in sey, nominal capital two millions, sub-Every one in town is full of the scheme, The artillery band is dissolved ow- about which as yet no one has any arranging with Mitre about the war, ing to the time the musicians were en- distinct idea; however, as far as I can and Lezama for salted hides, Caminos, gaged for having expired. It is to be glean, it is to extend from R. Wilson's the Paraguayan agent, was at San barraca across to La Font's saladero, José, having arrived there on a special Some estanciaros, being anxious to leaving two large iron gates in the cen- mission frem Parana. Caminos, it apare Berval, Torres, Elias, Ezeiza, Se-charge no dues whatever, but is to have the exclusive right of growing "never mind, Mitre, Paraguay is my oys Memorable words, signifying that the

> the shells. The new Italian frigate, Prince Humbert, is the talk of all the town. Her guns are the longest range in South America - an Italian friend assures me that the Humbert's gunners could pick the fellows off the top of the Cerro with the greatest case. Several' hundred marines are on board; they intend to stretch their legs on Rat Island. Some say she is bound for the Pacific, but I think she will stop in the Plate.

Baron and your President are to get

Colonel Burgess, who is a great card here, has left rather suddenly for Entre Rios. Many thought that his departure was precipitated by a rumour that he was to get another serenade, but this is not so; he left for the sole purpose of removing his family from Entre Rios to Montevideo.

It is at last agreed on that our Provisional Governor shall march to Paraguay. The Colorados are nervous lest whilst his back is turned another gas-house expedition be got up. Great disputes have been going on in the Government house and the Clubs as to who should mind the place whilst Flores is away; it has been decided as follows :-- Vidal acts as Deputy Governor, Suarez as Deputy Brigadier-General, and Mr. Prudent Ellauri as Prime Minister.

Why has President Mitre named try, or rather is it not a hint to Flores Ayres. There is evidently something deep in the move, although aside from politics, I doubt if there is a more talented man in Buenos Ayres than Valentin Alsiña.

Caraballo 1 hear is on the banks of the Rio Negro gathering men: he mar ches with Flores to Paraguay with from five to six thousand men.

Mr. Hector Varela is now the same .. 42 rank as your friend Mr. Lettsom, Chargé d'Affaires. The Governor .. 171 speaks in the highest terms of the hos-I leave your readers to imagine the pitality of the Consul, whose house it, but I do assure you that the Cerro office; Bosh's house next the Bolsa took

Traise a standing army of 25,000 men: day at the Government house with Next week the National Guards in but receive all equipments on reaching

The eight Brazilian gunboats under owing to the war with Paraguay it some stupendous game for shutting the town will be called out; the Govern bay. I understand he is agent for a ment supplies the uniforms, arms, &c. Mr. Edward Madero has offered to company recently started in New Jer- Personeros are beginning to be looked for right and left, the nominal price

Whilst Urquiza was in Buenos Ayres

A German, named Kahl, has taken charge of the 'Reforma Pacifica.' The on dit'is, that there is a determination, newspaper, as the 'Reforma' party is completely done up at present. The Reforma' has been translating and publishing some articles from French papers respecting the Montevidean . question, which has caused profound impression, not so much for the views which these journals take of Oriental politics, as the minute and exact information respecting men and things here: it is surmised that Calvo is the writer, and that there is a deep scheme laid to prejudice Europeans aganist Brazil, Mitre, and Flores. There is every ground for believing this. The correspondent of the 'Siglo' states that Paraguay has already secured Napoleon's good opinions and has able agents at work in Paris.

A number of English and native adies are preparing to give a grand amateur performance on the 25th May-From the number of musical young ladies connected with the matter, I have no doubt it will prove a great success. Talking of music, the new bank manager they say is a conspicuous meinber of the Buenos Ayres Glee Club. I hear he has a very good voice, no false notes; rather a good thing for a

Within the last few days there has been a stir in the dry goods business; first by a wholesale robbery of cloth a shop in the outskirts, and secondly by an order from the Comisariat for six thousand 'ponchos, do 'chiripás,' do

Zozimus.

I send you the particulars of a great practical joke played on a friend and subscriber of yours. It has been the talk of all the English portion of the town: however, if you think it will annoy any of your subscribers, don't publish it.

MARCH ACROSS THE GRAN CHACO.

The Pavon brought on Sunday despatches for the War-office from Gen-Emilio Mitre, who was at El Morro in the province of San Luis, probably engaged in the treaty with the Ranqueles Indians which we mentioned was concluded last month. Col. Arredondo echoing round the corners of every office greatly displeased him, too was about to start for Rosario with a lane and alley in town. The native small and unpretending. He gave Don force of 1000 men, including the 6th. papers, of course, say nothing about Hector orders to look out for a new batt, of the Line, and would probably arrive at that city in 20 days.

Gen. Emilio Mitre is about to establish his head-quarters at Santiago, and collect there the contingents of the Western and Northern provinces, which make up about 4,000 men. He will in the halls of the Circulo Literario, the route which Saravia has twice ac-But if you people in Baenos Ayres Nuñez, Fajardo, Oliva and a score complished, and which takes about suppose that with all this firing we others. The Government refuses to 23 days. The Indians state that there dicament having done something wrong cannot attend to our business, you are subscribe for two hundred and fifty colare only two difficulties, viz., the The strength of the enemy in Cor. to a North American Estanciero. We greatly mistaken. So accustomed are pies on the plea of the war with Para- thickness of the woods and scarcity of " gout" for new enterprises, &c. Your mail to Real and Prado, and I suppose order to make the journey ensier the troops will carry no arms or baggage,

Barron's mule-expedition through the \$266,000 mic, of which only \$10,000 gineers or mechanics regularly engaged and the allies must be prepared for a Gran Chaco, but we suppose it is abankepis,' shirts, &c., all to be paid for had yet been invested in provisions. by Government for unexpired terms of sharp fight in crossing the stream There is an indefinable mystery doned owing to the war. in eash. All the sewing machines in three years, and therefore, strictly spea- while the Paraguayans will be able to about our Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Torrent, deputy to Congress, LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO. town are hard at work; the clothes king, exempt from British protection. carry on a running fire through such being left behind in Buenos Ayres by arrived from Corrientes on Sunday must be ready in three days, and the Mr. Willian Atherton is an English difficult ground and fall back on the the Governor. All sorts of motives AWFUL SALUTING. and his mission is supposed to be to merchant who established himself at city, or march direct for Pasco de la the War-office. wearers in the camp in 15 days. I have are alleged; some say he had to stop not heard when they are to be in Asun-GRAND SCHEMES. to copy the triple alliance, others that Asuncion about a year ago; and Mr. Patria, since pursuit is almost impos-The day Governor Flores returned Much amusement was caused on he was anxious to give Octaviano and Stark has resided there over twenty sible. The Boca of the Riachuelo is I have now sent you all the news I Sunday by the drawing lots of the Nat. others a diplomatic dinner at the grand years and is married to a native lady: hardly two leagues from Corrientes, in history. Such firing and saluting can pick up in this place: for me it is Guards ordered to march. By strange Paz Hotel, but the most plausible stothe former no doubt is anxious to get and close to ex-President Derqu's never before was heard or known. Al one of the most stagnant places in coincidence almost all the sons of Enry is that he stopped behind to help away, as also the crews of some of the quinta, creation, but for those who have never the gunpowder that was once deposited glish residents were drawn, and there Dr. Alsina to finish his rural code presteamers recently sold to Lopez. in the 'Bovedas' would not suffice for moved out of it, Montevideo is a great LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR is a general cry for 'substitutes,' as vious to coming down as Minister to Surgeon-general Stewart and Docworld of its own. Writing two columns few of our Anglo-Argentine friends tors Skinner, Barton, Fox and Master-The Pavon arrived on Sunday mornfor the 'Standard' each day would exthirst for glory. man, all holding military rank and reling, with news from Bella Vista to the booming of cannon, with or with haust a Bulwer or Dickens. I have The 'Nacional' states that General ceiving good pay, will probably con. the morning of the 5th inst (Friday). Dr. Alsina as Argentine Minister to out ball, imagined that every gunner lost six lbs. in weight since I com-Urquiza was in Santa Fé en Saturday. tinue in the service and be as well plea- General Paunero and his division arrivthis place? Is it to torture us with menced: I fear I shall have to give up, in the bay had got drunk, for bang, Dr. Velez Sarsfield's article in Satthe conviction that this capsized Gosed with a campaign in Brazil as in the ed in that port on the 2nd, and landed bang, bang, it went the whole day like Keen of the 'Nacional.' vernor is the only man fit for this coun-Crimea. Mr. Whytehead, with his val- next day. Governor Lagraña had left urday, 'night's' "Nacional" has caused a great impression. It would such continuous firing even excited Yours,

# WHAT ABOUT COTTON !

Seeing that you take a lively interest in the industrial progress of the Republic, I beg to make an observation.

is equivalent to \$1;049,858 patacons

How much of this enormous treasure has fallen to the River Plate with our fine climate and soil so suitable for cotton-planting?

Yours &c.

AN ARGENTINE.

Note.-We have no returns, to give the exact information requested, but regret to advise our friend R. H. that we believe the cotton exported from La Plata in 1864 did not exceed the value of £200 to 250. Ed. Standard.

### THE SHIP SHARPSHOOTER.

Captain Crawford has paid the ow ners of the Brazilian vessel run into by the Sharpshooter 3;800\$000 by order of the Admiral. A court of inquiry has been held on board the Sharpshooter, the result of which is not publicly known, but has been forwarded to the admiralty.

> THE ECLIPSE IN ENTRE RIO'. Estancia de los dos Hermanos, April 24th, 1865.

Dear Sir,

I have just time to write you a few lines of news; all the 'peons' are beingcalled off the camps, owing to this war with Paraguay; we shall shortly be left all alone to look at the sheep, &c.

A great eclipse took place to-day; several men crossing the camp were lost, so complete was the darkness Don Enrique who was driving in his carriage lost his way, and just mana ged to pull up on the brink of an 'ar royo' with a bank some twenty feet straight down. One gentleman'lately come out began to put the sheep in the corales' thinking it was night. The camps are looking splendid. The wea ther is getting very cold. We had a terrific storm here on Friday night, a perfect hurricane accompanied with hail: luckily no adamage done any where.

CHARITY SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME. Messrs, Editors:

I noticed in the "Standard" of yes terday's date, an article headed "Steam to La Plata and Chile," wherein Chile offers to give to that Company the coal mines in the Straits of Magellan. I enterprize, especially in those countries south of La Plate, which are in the possession of a few Indians.

If the Government of Chile is going to be so liberal, I would suggest the propriety of their giving what belongs performed by Dr. Aneiros at the high to them, and not what belongs to others. The coal mines in the Straits of and the President of the Republic. Magellau are no more in the Republic The bridal party returned to General of Chile than the island of Lobos is in Mitre's residence, where a splendd the Argentine Confederation, and Bue nos Ayres might with the same liber table style of the illustrious host. ality give to the Steam Company either or both the isles of Lobos and Flores. which are in the Oriental Republic; as the coal mines in question are in the Argentine Republic, and not in Chile. which perhaps accounts for the liberality of that country. The policy of Chile in giving these mines will serve to embroil this country and the proposed Steam Company in difficulty, which will exactly suit the idea of Chile in claiming the whole of the "The Last of the Alabama." It ap Straits and a large slice of the coast of pears that the President's attention Patagonia.

. Those who do not know where these mines are situated are referred to the • Υ.

# LOPEZ AND CAPTAIN JOHNSON.

Gentlemen,

mander of Her Majesty's gunboat the list of the belle of a ball for a dance. · Dotorell,' I beg to contradict the The number is eighteen already, and statement which I notice in most of the the more it grows the greater auxiety Spanish papers, respecting the proba- to enter the lists, for jeourage is an bility of Captain Johnson, of the 'Do easy thing after eighteen men have had torell,' hanging President Lopez in a fight with one.-Court Journal. case of any difficulty arising about

Yours, &c., QUARTER MASTER. Bs. As., May 6, 1865.

ARRIVAL OF THE GARIBALDI LEGION.

On Sunday evening the Italian Le gion, 350 strong, arrived by G. Southern railway from their quarters at Azul They had been expected for the two day previous, and on Saturday the Ministe of War attended by an aide-de-camp went to Barracas to receive them. Bu The 'European Times' of March they were delayed on their march, per 24th states that Great Britain paid for haps by the state of the roads, and cotton imported in 1864 the sum of only reached Sanborombom on Sunday £78;203,729, (or \$383;198,272) which where a special train of the Company' waggons, was waiting for them, and conveyed them to Barracas same evening.

The men looked remarkably well. notwithstanding their long march of 75 leagues, and presented a most soldierike appearance in their red Garibaldi shirts. All the villagers of Barracas turned out to welcome them; and they again fell into line amid cheers and fire-works. Owing to the awful sand of the. Calle Larga it was deemed impossible to march the Legion by that road to town, as half the number would probably fall overpowered and remain there till next morning. They therefore took the back-road by the Convalescencia, and arrived safely in town by the clear moonlight. It was nine o'clock when they passed in front of the Cabildo, and crowds of admiring citizens immediately filled the plaza and accompanied the gallant fellows to th<mark>eir barra</mark>ek.

This corps will prove one of the most effective in the campaign against Pa raguay, and is commanded by officers who have seen some service and are very popular with their countrymen of the Legion. There are many enquiries for Colonel Rivas's battalion which we believe is also expected from the south frontier, and both these corps will probably form part with the city National Guards in the 3rd Division, which will leave for the seta of war, along with President Mitre, in a few days.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE,

On Saturday night, 6th inst., the Church of the Merced was brilliantly lighted up, and at 11 o'clock a grand cortege in twelve carriages arrived, and was received at the entrance by Canon Aneiros, secretary to the Bishop, the Cura of the parish, and other clergymen. It was the President of the Republic conducting his eldest daughter, Mdlle. Dolfina Mitre, to be married to Don Augustin Drago. Among the friends of the youthful and distinsaished couple were Mdlle. Josefina Mitre, sister to the bride, and her cousins acting as bridesmaids, Mme.Drago mother to the bridegroom, the mother of President Mitre, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Education, the Postmaster-General of the Republic am fond of liberality in encouraging the Chilian Minister, Colonel Bustillos, the Chief of the Treasury, Mr. Van Pract, and several other native and foreign gentlemen.

> The ceremony, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, was altar, the sponsors being Mme. Drago supper was laid out in the usual hospi-

The happy couple took the first train on Sunday, and proceeded to a country-house, near Lobos, to spend the honey-moon.

On the part of the foreign residents we wish them every happiness.

# FOREIGN ITEMS.

President Lincoln has commissioned Captain Wemyss Anderson to paint for the White House, at Washington, was directed to this English artist by An active man, as cook in a small English family, must speak English and a little Spanish Apply at No. 75 Calle San Martin 12 39 m. America, taken from a previous picture on the same subject.—Athenœum.

It is said that as great auxiety is manifested in fashionable life to be or M. Talleyrand-Perigord's list for a As a particular friend of the Com- duel as there is usually to be on the

Corrientes. This will save a long and British subjects. The whole story is Francisco last year amounted to nearly \$50,000,000, the largest amount ever shipped in a like period.

The Town council of Belfast have granted, in the Queen's square of that the bost city, a site for a clock tower, to be erected in memory of the late Prince Consort.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord Taunton presented petitions from Australia, praying for the immediate and permanent abolition of transportation to that colony. Earl Granville said the question had been finally settled. Within a period of three years transportation to Australia would entirely cease. The other business transacted by their lordships was unimportant.

The paddle steamer Pacifico was launched on Saturday week from the building yard of Randolph, Elder, and Co., at Fairfield, for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company; tonnage 2,008

The 'Orkney Herald' records the death of a widow, named Fairweather, n Kirkwall, at the age of a hundred years. She never took medicine until within a very short time previous to ker death.

The Federal war steamer San Jacinto was totally wrecked on a reef on the Bahama Banks on the 1st inst.; the crew, guns, and stores were saved-This is the vessel which took Messrs. Slidell and Mason off the Trent.

### BIRTH.

At Barracas, on Monday, the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. E. T. Mulhall, of a daughter. MARRIED

On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Goodfellow Harry Woodward Beckwith, Esq., to Miss Mary

## ON CHANGE

May 8th, 1865. Paper price of onnces, 4501 sovereigns, 138 First price of putacons, 27 95 28 15 Last,

The sudden rise in the price of specie only sur prised a few unsophisticated brokers and those merchants who do not pay due attention to the remarks of the 'Standard.'

A rather unpleasant feeling is apparent with regard to the impending loan of the Provincial Bank to the National Government and we are afraid this measure will encounter some oppo

National Bonds were offered freely at 351; the endency of these securities is unmistakeahle

News is hearly expected from New York by steamer which was to leave on the 10th April.

# TEATRO COLON

OPERA ITALIANA. El Micreoles 10 del corriente, 4 = Funcion del 2 = abono MARTA.

A las 8 en punto. Pocket-book Lost.

Pocket-book Lost.

An Irishman having lost a pocket book on Sunday 7th inst about 1 p.m. in calle San Martin, containing the sum of 3,200s mpc, and several valuable papers, the owner hereby offers suid amount as reward to whoever will leavy tho pocket-book at this office or at No. 32 calle Cuyo.

39, 3p m9.

# Cork Butter,

1st Brand, In splendid condition, 66-PIEDAD--66. Housemaid.

A first-rate woman wants a situation in an En-lish or American family in town. Address lonsemaid, Standard office. 40, 3p m9 glish or American famil Housemaid, Standard office Cook

A German who can give good references seek imployment. Apply Calle Defensa 229.

# Ladies' Nurse.

An experienced nurse, to attend ladies during continument, is at present open to an engagement. First-rate references can be given. Apply at 631 Calle Corrientes. 29, .6p.; m7 Cook.

A first-rate Woman, a good Cook, wants a si-tuation in town. Address Cook, 'Standard' Office, 33 03...3 p. . 7.

Wet nurse. One is wanted at No. 24 Calle de Florida.

Wanted.

For the Banda Oriental, a Married Couple, the man to mind sheep and the woman to cook. Apply to 84 Piedras, between 8 & 10 o'clock p.m. Wanted.

In an English Merchant's Office, a Junior Clerk, must be a neat and expeditions writer and have some knowledge of accounts. Address in own handwriting, stating age and previous employment, to X. Y. Z., office of this paper.

# Wanted.

Wanted.

A respectable woman to accompany a family t England and take charge of two children, Apol 186 Calle Florida. 8..6p m5 186 Calle Florida. Cook.

Wanted a female Cook at 199 Sin Martin, o who understand a little Spanish preferred. 6..3p m3 Situation Wanted.

An Englishman, aged 20, wishes for a situation in a Warehouse or Office. Has been employed five years in London houses, and understands French and Spanish. Address A., at the office of this paper.

20..3p. m5

Wanted. fight with one.—Court Journal.

By an English family residence in the Banda found some would kindly leave it at the Oriental, a Cook, Stoward, and Housemaid. ApOffice for Shill.

The shipments of treasure from San ply to H. B., Standard Office. 19...6 p. m5. 31

A German Teacher.

one who can teach in German. be able to speak French and Spar should also be able to speak Frence and spansand should have experience in teaching. The situation is out of town, and, for a good man, it would be permanent. None need apply but with Address, "German Teacher

To Let.

Two Deposit Stores, in Calle Balcarce, near the old Custom-house. Apply at 108 Piedad.

Furnished Apartments.

In an English tamily with or without board at 62 Calle Mejico.

Also accomodation for people from the Camp.

House. To Let, the House No. 314, Calle Bolivar, containing six rooms, all newly done up, with bourted fiftoors, fireplaces, algibe, well, &c. Apply 209 Calle Estados Unidos. 17..3p. m5

Furnished Rooms. To be Let, at 86 Calle Parque, a comfortably

15..3p. m. To Let Three or four unfurnished rooms in a comm

# dious house, rent moderate. Apply to 402 calle Bolivar. 10..6p m5.

Casa se alquila A caadra y media de la bolsa de comercio asa con las comodidades necesarias para estable una casa de comercio, ocurrir para tratar a la calle de la Reconquista núm. 113, de 9 a 12 de la ma-

## GRAN REMATE

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En la habitación del Sr. D. Otto Heiterhoff Par la monución del 27. D. Otto Toución Defensa núm 230, por ausentarse del país. El viernes 12 del corriente à las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna à la mas alta postura y diaero de contado todos los muebles y demas menaje de dicha casa consistente de la contada de la consistente. en lo siguientes :

en lo siguientes:
Sala y antesala.—Un rico piano perpendicular
do jacaranda, 2 juegos muebles el 1 de jacaranda
forro en terciopelo de seda Solferino, compuesto
de tete a lete, y 4 cuatro sillones, y el otro de caoba forro de cotton celor torcaza, compuesto de 1 sofa, 1 confidente, 2 sillones y 6 sillas a la Luicaton forro de cotten con correct confidence and 1 sofa, 1 contidente, 2 sillones y 6 sillas a la Luis XIV, 2 mesas del centro oblongas, 1 de jacaranda v la otra de caoba, 1 mesa de bufete de senora, jacaranda con templete, 1 costuvero de jacaranda, 1 mesa oblalada de Birill dorada a fuego, 1 biblioteca de jacaranda con critades con guarniz do chimenca, compuesto de 1 relox y dos candelabros de 12 luces do bronce lejitimo, representado personages romanos y a nados "portacandelabros de jacaranda para colocarlos flanqueando la postura que devide la sala de la ante-sala, ricamento torneada y de mueho efecto, el relox con 30 dias de cuerda, 1 chefanier de caoba con piedra marmol, y 1 magnifico espejo derado de guan dimension. 1 idem ortada o cheval ambos, 1 mesta de coba naipes, 1 gran cortinado de puntada de damasco de seda color Solferino, allombrado rico de triple, fortinado a tambores, gravados ricos y demas adornos.

ANTE DORMITORIO—Tres reperos grandes imita cion de roble, 1 idem con espejo enchapado de ta

cion de roble, I idem con espejo enchapado de tarané, I maquina para planchar, repalisa varios cueros de tigre y leon, I mosits del centro.

Ho appende de tigre y leon, I mosits del centro.

Ho appende de tatané y guarniciones de caoba, compuesto de dos camas de bote, con colchones electicos, idem (de cada alrahodones de plumas, centinado &; 2 flabatorios con marmol y útiles de porcelana, 2 mesas de luz, 2 patacillas y 4 sillas, todo de la misma madera y hechura muy curiosamente trabajado y de mucho merito.

ESTUDO—Un juego completó de muebles, aparente para este departamento de una casa elegante todos de castaño a la rustica. Via hechura initantodos de castaño a la rustica. Via hechura initan-

idos de castaño a la rustica, y la hechura imitan todos de casada a de ristaca. Vida recultar inflado a los quo se asaban en el siglo XVII, compueto el juego de 1 mesa bufete para escribir, 1 biblioteca grande, y otra de columnas, 1 mesa para piensar, otra oblonga para [el centro. 1 sofa y 2 sillones a la carlenal Gimenez, cueros de tigre y de leon forman el enciazado de La habitación, 1

de leon forman el engiazado de la habitación, I maquina cen útiles para sear retractos lotográficos , varios cuadros y otros adornos.

Comenon—Un juego completo de muebles para este departamento, de madera de castaño a la rustica, compuesto de 1 mesa para 36 cubiertos 2 estantes, 1 para porcelama y critales, y otros em casillas pura vines, llenos de ricos vinos Burdeos, Borgoña y Champagne, 1 aparador para lenceria y embiertos &, 8 sillas todo de la misma madera y hechura elegantemente concluidos, porcelamas preciosin a cristaleria do rica clase, y todo lo demas utiles de esta departación, do mas comolo demas utiles de esta departación, do mas como do ricos modernes, ule y cueros de tigre y leon forman el tino. I aparente de damaseo verde, l magnifico escritorio de caoba con Eufete y dema

Cocina-Una preciosa cocina economica d fierro alemana, construcción especial y una may varieda bateria de eccina, surtida do cuantos úl les pueden precisarse para ces destino, y a mas to das las otras menudencial do una cera de fami na de tono y posibles, el todo solo tiene como-moses de uso:

Ex securio -Un carruaje de 4 ruedas con do caballos. 41. xp m9.

### REMATE POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST

En su casa calle Potosi No. 70.
De Muebles.
El Microeles 10 del corrriente a las 11 en pun-

de la manana se ha de rematar sin falta alguna da mas alta postura y dinero de contado, le guiente.

Un piano pierna de calzen de exelentes voces, 2 mezas de consol con piedra marnol, un sofa de coaba con forro de crin, una mesa redonda de caoba, 2 docenas sillas de caoba asiento de estrerilla, un aparador tapa de marmol, etro id de guindo, 18 sillas de esterilla americanas, 2 docenas guindo, 18 sulias de esterrila americanas, 2 docemas di asiente de madera, dos camas de fierro con col-chemes, 12 sillas doradas asiento de esterilla, una amaca l'arriguaya, 2 mesas de luz de caeba con tapa de narmol, bantas anares de gaz, un affom-brido de tripe, loza, pere-lana, cristales y otros utiles de una casa de familia. 30--xp m7

# POR EL MISMO

En sucasa calle de Potosi num. 70, de 20 carneros padres de la raza Rambonillet, 11 lejitimos y 9 mestizas producto de una cabaza del país. El lunes 8 del corriente a las 11 en punto de de microa se han de rematar sur falta alguna a de namentas name remantas in mais agune a la mas alta postura y dimero de contado. Il carrieros selres raza rambouillet de padre y modre carri-seos de la cabolta. Imperial, pero macidos en el cuie: 9 de padres rambouillet ouropeos lejitimos la cabaña imperiel y madre meirnos tinos de rimera clases.

Locanimiles que se aparacer en venta sou dig

nos de verse son mui nuevos y tienen la ventaje de estar ya astimados, desde que toles cilos har nacidos en la país. 11..xp m4.



MICHÆL KANB,

Who died intestate on the estancia of Lacombi in the district of Chascomus, in, or about the year 1859, beaving, as reported, a Flock of Sheep, and other property: any person who can give information respecting the same will please communicate the particulars to the British Consul.

FRANK PARISH, H.B.M. Consul. Buonos Ayres, May 6th, 1865. 54. 3p,m6

Lost at the Concert.

A thick, heavy walking slick. As there are many reminiscences associated with the slick, the owner would teel obliged if the party who found semio would kindly leave it at the Standard' 31.,3p. m7

LA RINNHECHORA DEL PLATA.

Mutual Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association, Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c. uthorised by special decree of the Na tional Government dated May 7, 1864. Government Delegate.

Sr. Dn. José M. Cantilo. Managing Committee. Sr. Du. Mariano Miró, President Eduardo Lumb, Vocal

Enrique Ochoa Pedro Holterhoff. José Martinez de Hoz. Consulting Committee

Mariano Cabal

Dn.

Jorge Temperley Ambrosio P. Lezica Hugo Bunge Luis Carrére de la casa Apes tegui, hmos.

Director General. Sor. Dn. Francisco F. Moreno. Inspector General in the Argentine and Oriental Republics.

Señor Du. Jorge Perey Residence—118 Calle Piedad (2d altos) Bankers-The Provincial Bank. Condition on the 31st Jan. 1865.

Capital subscribed, 656,575 bard dollar Number of Policies, 495. Bonds purchased, 54,000 hard dollars The Bienhechora offers three various modes of Insurance to its subscribers

1st, with the loss of capital by the death of the Insured party; 2nd, with out loss of capital in said event; 3rd with mere compound interest. In the first form the Insured party

has a right to: To compound interest on the bonds purchased by the capitals received by

the Company. To a propertionate share of the capi tals and interest of those who die in

their respective sections. To a proportionate share of the Capitals and Interests of forfeited sub-

scriptions. To a proportion of gains resulting from increased value of the National Bonds acquired by the inversion of

In the second form the Insured laims :

Compound Interest on the National Bonds purchased by the Association, A proportionate share of the Interest due on the Capitals of those who die in the respective sections, which capitals are returned to the subscribers A proportion of the interest due on forfeited shares.

A proportionate share of the profits arising from the increased value of the National Bonds, acquired by inversion of funds.

Finally, in the third form, gives a right to the corresponding interest produced by the Bonds purchased with their subscriptions, and the suc-cessive reinvestment of such interest, effected quarterly, when the coupons are paid up by the public treasury.

So marvellous are the benefits arining from the employment of Capitals in Public Funds, assisted by the combinations offected by "La Bienhechora," based upon the Mortality Tables of Deparcienx, and the interest produced by the 6 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, that taking for a model, the result given by other companies established precisely in the same form and basis, but with an accoumulative interest much inferior to that gained by the "Bienhechora," that it is enabled to precent as positive the followthat it is enabled to present as positive the follow ing tables showing the gradual progression of capi tals for a subscription of:

In 25 years.

50000 39500 37500 36500 36800 35800 39500 53000

52525358

2 2 oţ Yea yea 1086 In 5 years. ally without will obtain: \*#\$88**4**8 525333525 

Hun45383 of a child Silver

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# WEEKLY STANDARD.

(52 columns)
Of May Brd, contains
News from Europe.
End of the American War. End of the American war. Important from Brazil. Arrival of Flores and Urquisa Inauguration of Congress. Latest from Paragusy. Governor Lagrain's despatchs Proclamation of Lopts. Invasion of Aguspoy. I'm Despuy territory. Captain Irwin's battalion dilitary movements. Military movements.
Great doings in Montevideo.
The San Juan mines.
Progress in Rioja.
Cordobs and Rosario mails.
Preparations in Entre-Rios.
The Brazilian gunbests.
Steam to La Plats and Chile.
The agreement Carlotte. The new steamer Cordoba. Grand performance at the ope The Standard anniversary. e Standard anniversary. ws of the Week. Market reports, On Change, &c. &c. Price \$5.

### PARAGUAY AND CORRIENTES.

A visit to those countries in 1964. price \$20.

On sale at Messrs. Mackern's book-store or at this office. x...

MR. TOMLINSON

Is requested to call at the Hotel Praced which has been left for him. 26..3p,m6

Consulate General of the Netherlands. This Consulate-General has been removed to o. 77 calls Tucuman. The Consul-General of

e Netherlands, pro tem., is T. T. M. Lieste, 25...6v.m IND COOPE AND CO.'S DRAUGHT ALE

In Kilderkin JUST RECEIVED. MOORE, PUNCH, TUDOR.

PERU 83. 32...16pm7 Deutcher Turnverein. Es wird hiermit zur Kenntniss der Herren Turner gebracht, dass des regelmassgige Riegen. Turnen wieder begonnen hat. Montags und Donnerdugs abends, 8 Uhr. Um zahlreichen Besuch wird gebeten.

5 May, 1865. DER VORSTAND.

For Sale. At the quinta of the late Admiral Brown a large

At the quints of the sace required solving apparatus with all the necessary utensil 13..6p m6. An Estancia, in the Partide of San Vicente, com

prising more or less 3000 by 3000 yards with a good Estancia house and Puestos, with their res-pective corruls, a fine Quinta with fruit trees, al-illares, &c. For further particulars and terms, please apply at

GEORGE BELL & SONS Calle Moreno, 151, or at 137 Calle Maypo. Sherry Wrne.

Of superior quality, in boxes of one dozen, for sale at No. 129, calle de Chacabuco. 37..3p,m6

Any one anxious to obtain a "personero, willing to pay 10,000 dollars for sume, car one by applying at 66 Calle Piedad.

# DICCIONARIOS.

Italiano " ingles. Frances " Iugles. Aleman " Ingles. GRAMATICAS.

Italiano " Ingles.
Aleman " Espunol.
Ingles " Frances.
Ingles " Espanol.
Se venden en la Libreria Inglesa
MACKEEN. Calle San Martin 44.

### 10..10pm5. RICHARD GARRET & SON.

LEISTON WORKS. SUFFOLK ENGLAND, in a position to supply their Colebrated CNIAL HERSE-POWER THRASHING MACHINES CORN DRESSING MACHINES. CHAFF CUTTERS.

PORTABLE & TRACTION STEAM ENGINE SIEAM PLOUGH AND CUTIVATORS MBILLED THRASHINGPAND DRESSING MACHINES

ters and Enquiries promptly answored and attended to BICHARD GARRETT & BOST LEISTON WORKS, SUFFOLK, ENGLAN logues can be had on application to the P

BURROW'S GLASSES.
FOR THE OPERA, FIELD. CAMP, & SEA.

ROW THE OPERA, FIELD. CAMP, & SEA.

Binocular at double the price.

Binocular at double the price.

Arger Size and Fover. 66 Sc. (Sting Care); Smaller,

£3 13c. 6d.

In Aluminium, incredibly light, 10 and 14 Guinosa,

COMPANY OF THE CAMPER.

used at the National Rifle Association M 3, 5, 6, and 9 Guiness such. iaval, Deer-Stalking, and Ecconnoitring

Telescopes,

Best quality, 2, 4, and 6 Griness oach.
OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PERSONEUM." The Malvern Glass must be ve. men."
Hustrated London News- Admirably adented for or-stalling, yachtenen, and sportsman, alephed for soll's Life-" Best Binouler "Lessope yet turouted." Sold-" Moet compact, accurate, and powerful." 'trmy and havy Gazette-Une of the best." 'dunteer Service Gazette---" Deautifully finished Manier."

tiemen, in order to save delay, should Addres.—W. & J. EURROW, Malvern, Escia lAUTION.—Mesers, Betrow do not guarantee to of any Glassos that do not bear their ran

TUPPER & Co.'s GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON

ROOFS. SHEDS. CHURCHES. OUT-BUILDINGS. &c.

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ith either of their breads, Best Rose TO With Court
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CAUTION. m are being sold as Tupper & MACRIMERY

PORTABLE AND STATUSARY STRAIG ISA.—Serve and Hydraulis Propos. Own ways for infusion. and 63 denses of Heaville nucleured by A. V. Yarnow, Hagisman, to the

HIGH-POWER RIFLE TELESCOPES,

Capital-£2,500,000 fully subscribed Agents for Buenos Ayes and the River Plate, BRANDT SOHN, and CO., OALLE VICTORIA, 202.

Jl. 1m Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices. JOHN SHAW,

204 Calle Venezuela

A LOS ESTANCIEROS. Cercos do hierro para rodeos, potreros corrales, chacras etc.

Corrales portátilas con postes de hierro v tablas.

Mojones de hierro.

Bebederos de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballar. Piletas de hiero batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones

Maquinas de estirar alambre. Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquinas los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar

sus campos en pocas horas. Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüe les funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos. se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se trasporte con facilidad.

En la fabrica de VAN DE VELDE Hermanos. B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

English Carpenters. 92—Calle de la Esmeralda—92. We the undersigned beg leave to no

tify our friends and the public in gene ral that we have commenced business in the above line, and hope by strict attention to merit their support. All orders will be excuted with the greatest facility and exactness.

JOHN COBBY

JOHN J. DOWNING. -Camporders will be attended to with the greatst possible care.
98..3me, f 17

ENGLISH AMMENSI amp use (direct at lowe 0 AMP B UEN Calle APERY Nos A AHIETY

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The manufact ossible cash price 220 RC M EST **M** S O BLISHM 

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPARY.

ENT

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Obief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL. Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and the River Plate,

er, Barclay, and Co LE CHACABUCO, 13 Barbour, Sent 20

Steam to Valparaiso.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co's new Iron Paddle Steam Ship PACIFIC, 2,000 tons, and 600 Paddle Steam Super Active pool on or about the 15 instant, and is expected to arrive at Montevidoo from the 8th to the 15th of the ensuing month leaving immediately for Valparaiso. Only pasleaving immediately for Valparaise. Only passengers and specie are received. For further particulurs appply at

BATES STOKES. 55--- Maypu--55. 113-15p a19

To Shipmasters and Others.

On sale at the French Bazaar.

44—Calle de la FLORIDA—44 Double China, strong Glassware, Cut ory, etc., for mess and kitchen use.
Mess and Dining Rooms supplied.

All these goods are imported direct from the makers and manufactured expressly for ships' purposes.

155 FIXED PRICES d28.x

INCIADORE'S ACENCIA DE LAS MEN SAGRRIAS CORREOS HACIONALES.

For Cordoba, Santiago, Tuouman, Salto, Jujay, Catamarca, San Geronimo,
Villanueva, Rio Cuarto, San Letis,

Mendoza, San Juan. Merchants and Passengers for the Provinces will please take notice that the Agency for the above Diligences has been removed frow 127 Calle 25 de Mayo, to the Steamboat Agency, No. 1 Oalle Cuyo, and that in future Tickets for the Diligences that the sario can be obtained there. Encomisario can be obtained there. Encomisario can be obtained the received up to 6 ends. &c., will be received up to 6 ends. &c., will be received up to 6 erocer and Liquor Dealer, Calle del of the steamers for Resario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be depression of the steamers from the Provinces will be depression of the steamers for Resario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be depression of the steamers for Resario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be depression of the steamers for Resario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be depression of the steamers for Resario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be depression of the steamers for Resario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be depression of the steamers for Resario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be depression of the steamers for Resario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be depression of the steamers for Resario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be depression of the steamers for Resario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be depression of the steamers for Resario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be depression of the steamers for Resario.

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livered at No. 1, Calle Curo.

Russia Ayres, Jenuary 17, 1865

17. 18,10 HENEY DOWNE.

BANK MAUA AND CO.

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emperiums of the River Plate, Montevides and Busnos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fall to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Mank and Oo. in Montevides has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already works a menual lates.

reach a very large amount. reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number or clerks, ortissues, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in

in case of need, sickness, or old age, insecus of speciaring entering and other frivolities.

The Bank of Maud and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine am till Three p.m on Week Days, a.d on Syndays and Holidays from Tena.m. to Twelve m, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount Sensited and withdrawn.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Maud and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare

The bank of Maud and Co. a. also persuaded that this new branch of their husiness will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Aures. Sestember 19, 1863.

Buenos Aures, September 19, 1863.

P.p. Maud and Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE

COMDITIONS.

First-The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars eurrency

Silver Dollar upwards.

Second-The interest allowed is six per cent. (8 p 2) per annum, which is liquidated ever Second—I he interest assumes to some per second and the whole or part of the money deposited.

Third—The depositors can ut any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to

the sules established by the Bank. the succe established by the types.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

# SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Large and Valuable Stock of the

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

61-CORRIENTES-61. Is now selling off at

# REDUCED PRICES,

A Slendid variety of New Goods for Winter wear; also an assortment of goods adopted for every season, suitable for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants,

61.....CORRIENTES 61



# RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

PARANA, URUGUAY,

LA PLATA,
NA,
PARAGUAY,
UNA.
Montevideo and

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very

Specic and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows -

1st Class.....£35. 2nd ,, ....£25. 3rd ,, £16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates— 1st Class.....£65.

2nd ,, £45,
3rd ,, £30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The Cordova will leave this port on the 10th inst. H. A. GREEN & CO.,

85 RECONQUISTA.

# TO THE LADIES

DR. MORGAN begs leave to recommend to the ladies who desire beautiful teeth, aromatic breath, and healthy gums, the use of his preparation of

Those who suffer from aching teeth, gumboils, or swollen face, will find instantaneous relief from the ase of his MATA DOLOR. Dr. Morgan knowing that every intelligent person values a sound and handsome set of Teeth more than the most costly diamonds, continues to re-

store the unsound, or to substitute ARTIFICIAL ones; in a word, to perform ALL DENTAL operations in a neat, elegant and satisfactory manner. He extracts the most troublesome teeth or roots, without causing the slightest pain.

Specimens of all the various styles of artificial teeth, obturators for defective palates, and all preparations for filling decayed teeth known to the profession may be seen at his office.
In 1860 he received THE HIGHEST PRIZE - MEDAL for the best Den

tal specimens that was awarded in the United States, which will be cheerfully

W. W. MORGAN, Surgeon Dentist, of Philadelphia. 81 Calle del 25 de Mayo - Montevideo.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MULVANY'S HOTEL - CALLE CUYO. C. MULVANY begs leave to inform his friends and the Public that he has removed his Hotel from

No. 32 CALLE CUYO 32. No. 32 CALLE CUYO 32.

This Establishment, which is conducted on the home style, affords every comfort to strangers arriving in this city. Sheepfarmers will also find it central, convenient, and clean; the house is one of the finest in Buenos Ayres—good airy bodrooms, and an excellent algibe.

Breakfast from past 8 to 10 o'clock.

Dinner " 2 to 4 "
Tea " 6 to 8 "

Break Ayres Ayres are 1 16th 1865

Buenos Ayres, April 16th, 1865 CHARLES MULVANY.

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Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city. Charges are most moderate.

Wines superb Table d'Hote on European atyle. Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day. HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

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All goods delivered free at the Rulway Stations here and forwarded direct to any station between Town and Mercedes, on receipt of orders.

THOMAS FALLON.

Hibernian House,
64, 68, and 68 PIEDAD.

15, 1806. NOTICE.

30,.lm d & d w a 6

" Estateman teamar " Estateman bell 19872." Will leave the Tigre (las Conchas) every Wednesday and Saturday, for San Nicolas and immediate Ports in connexion with the Northern Railroad. The trains will leave the station 25 Mayout half past 10 s.m. on the above days for the convenience of passengers to the Tigre. Tickets for the train are given at the Steamboat agency with the tick ets for the Steamer. Passengers Lug-gage not to exceed 50lb—any excess will be charged for at the Station, and must be paid for before leaving the .25

de Mayo. FARES. Steerage. Cabin. \$12 | S. Nicolas \$12 | Obligado S. Nicolas Obligado L. Hermanas 812 Las Hermanas 86 Zarate Zarate Baradero 86 Baradero San Pedro 88 San Pedro

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Line of Diligences between Buenos Ayres, Lobos Saladillo, and Tapalquen.

Leaves Saladillo every Saturday Leaves Buenos Ayres for Tapal

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Note—The coaches start from the Merlo Railway Station, passing on the journey the following establishments for Lobos by V. Villamayor, B. Freyo, M. Senas, G. L. Maldonado, M. Muere Cepeda, and Lobos. From Lobos to Saladillo, by Acevedo, Con-stitucion, La Paz, Frias Puesto del Rosario, Bozan, La Fortma, Rodriguez, and the new Pueblo of Sala dillo from Lobos for Tapalquen, by Tallala, Ramon Porto (house of business), camps of Da. Francisca, B. de Cascallares, Bernardo Ruis El Chileno, La Argentina Nueva del Sr. Bedoya, San Pedro, Tres Bonetes, Sta. Jues (house of business) of Srs. Amadeo José M. Pinel, 'Catriel' de D. La meano Ramiez, Las Tres Flores, de D Isidro Gurado, Manuel Friaz, Antonio Ponce (house of business) and San

305 CALLE RIVADAVIA.
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12 GROCERY, 64, DRAPERY & h CAMP AN HOUS Calle Pierrad, tin and Reconquista.) 10 O I E D 

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Paisley scarfs and all wool Scotch plaid do. 9, 10, 11, and 12 quarter Blanket.

Heavy Plaids—Cashmeres and Linseys.

White and coloured quilts. Lambs wool inside vests and drawers, ex heavy.

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All in prime order.
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AND THE Surest Specific against the nervous affections of

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A sure, quick and agreeable remedy for the cure of

STOMACH BITTERS

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Best Tonic Known,

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NERVOUS SYSTEM, TO CURES THESE DISEASES

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JOSE CRUZ SEIN, Villa Luxan, Standard Agent. N.B.—Green Alfalfa always on hand. 47..1p d 2p w f10

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above Ports on the 2nd, 7th, 12th, 17th, 22nd, 27th of every month, a\$10 o'clock in the morning.

FARES. Steerage. Cabin. Pats. Pats Higueritas: 6 | Higueritas Fray Bentos Fray Bentos Gualeguaychú Roman 10 Roman Concepcion . Concepcion 10 Darcels will be received at the Agency, 1 Calle Cuyo, up to Five o'Clock in the afternoon of the day previous to sailing.

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For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cuyo No. 1. HENRY DOWSE.

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Letchford's Wax Vestas.

Hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vestas, and having recently built an extensive Factory expensibly adapted to this peculiar membacture, they can below proper cure on all the details which render there are the control of th

MR. A. F. YARROW, Engineer, will furnish of requirements. Prices and specifications forwarded by return mals.—London Office, 32 Cornhill, R. O. 15p...lw. m/s,

STHAM ENGINES, Pressa for Facking Oction, Rorse Gear, Gias, &c., and other descriptions of Machinery required for Ocionial and Sorsin us.—For particulars apply to A. F. Yarrow, Engineer, London Office, 33, Oornhill, & C.

**ELLWOOD'S** Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets. Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets.
The Patente, having established the stillity of their Fabet, in an action tried on the 30th and 21st of June last, in the Court of Common Fless, in white Rillwood and another, of No. 34 Great Charlotte street, Blackfurar Road, in the Borough of Southwark Wholesle Hat Manufacturers, were Plaintiff; and Christy and others, of No. 35 Grace-hurch-street, in the City of Jondon, also Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Devodents; and the Court of Common Fless having, the 18th 48th of November 18th in the Stift Association of the 18th 48th of November 18th in the 18th of 18th o

Dated this 17th day of November, 1864.

8 J/Ln day of November, 1884. GRANE, 80N, NND PESENMEYER, 23, Bedford Row, Solicitors for Messrs. Ellwood and Sons, 24, Great Charlotte Street, 'outhwark, Pa-tentees for Air Chamber Hats and Helmets.

CAUTION. - No Ain-Chamber Hars on Helmers are Januine unless they bear the above stamp with either Ellwood and Sons, or the Shelen's name of the shift

HEALTH FOR THE INVALID HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

LOSS OF APIETITE-LOSS OF STRENGTH-LOSS OF HEALTH. OF HEALTH.

The marvelious effect of this tine medicins upon the appear is such as to immediately sully all the vital functions, the appearite is soon restored, a full flow of spirite quickly folious, the body becomes immensely in ignorate with a ortainty of restored health: fro hair and a little express are necessary to bring about a permonni state of things. Holloway's Pills impart tone and energy to the most delicate constitutions, and in a manner as to stollable all who take them. By their exponentiary wirtues they have obtained the largest sale of any medicine in the world.

HEAD, LUNGS, AND STOMACH.

HEAD, LUNGS, AND STOMACH,

HEAD, LUNGS, AND STOMACH.

Look to the regularity of the functions of those foundations of witality. Holioway's Fills restore to order the sightest departure from the proper neuton, and insertion may be considered us the regulators of the main storing of husan life. Apoplary can always be prevented if the super action of the bowles be ordered if the super action of the bowles be attended to, which this famous medicine nerve falls to accomplish. Disacreta of the heaf and heart often terminate sudd-mily and factury from obstructions in the system, which might generally be prevented by taking small and regular doses of this fine corrective.

prevented by testing small and regular does of this fine corrective.

FEMALE DISORDERS.

No medicino can be so infailibly relied upon for overcoming all obstructions as these Phils. They never fail to restore a healthy action throughout the system. The printed instructions will emable all to correct the first symptoms of diseases, and avert many serious maladies. Holloway's Phils soon change the sickly and sallow complexion, thus renewing the bloom of health. To fernales ratering into womanhood, or at the turn of life, these Phils will be found invaluable. They should be taken two or three times a seek as a safeguard against drops, headadhes, pulpitations of the heart, and all nervous affections, so distressing atcertain prious.

so distressing atcertain perious.

SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION OR FOUL STO MACH, AND DISORDFRED LIVER.

In such a deranged state of health the food is decomposed instead of being digested, and proves poisonous rather than nutritious. This derangement case by at once set right by a ceutre of these purifying and digester Fills, which have acquired for themselves an impershable famo for the mastery they have constantly exercised over the digestive organs. Holloway's Phils increase the appetite, regulate the liver, repress bitiounness, healthly tunulative kidney, and move the bowels in a more whelesome and natural manner than any other medicine.

DISORDERS INDIDNEYAL TO CHULD DEAD.

the kidneys, and move the bowels in a more whelesome and assumal manner than any other medicine.

DISORDERS INCIDENTAL TO CHILDREN.

The liver and stomach of children are, from many counces, often out of order, as they are allowed to est many things that would disagree with their parents, hence their blood becomes impure, and liable to take any disease that is previent, and that in the worst form. One Phil, reduced to a powder, and put into a lit de water, given occasionally to children of twelve months old, and to there of three or four years, three Phils, and to others of seven years of age, four Phis-will always make children look blooming and healthy. Seventr-droot out of every hundred do not reach the ages of inacturity. Holloway's Phils would not only preserve their halth, but save the liver of housands. Many people foolishly think that children ordy requires a little medicine twice a year.

This fearful disease often makes its appearance between the ages of forty and fifty, and might generally be prevented by attending regularly to the proper act in of the liver and stomach; there organs, at this time of life, have a greatten lengt to derangements, when asilma dropps, or disease of the heart often sets in. The blood requires frequent elimination which no other medicines can so officially perform as these purifying Phils, as they pergently, and act immediately upon the liver and stomach, and thus remove all obstructions which at the turning point of life always occur. This dangerous period should be closely watched; two dayes a week of abut, it is Phis will ward off all dangerous disease. But in all case—of doubt and the effectually rubbed twice a cay into the wifer, and yound must be effectually rubbed twice a cay into the wifer, and yound must be effectually rubbed twice a cay into the wifer.

This steamer will leave this for the Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the

morid for the following Discasses

Fencale Irregularities
the on the kinds Fevers of all schools, or King's
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basin of water is all that is required to produce the mere brilliant and fashionable colours on Siks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c. in ten micutes,

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May be had of all formula throughout the United Ingdom and British Colonies.
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SAVINGS BAN

Calle Cuyo No. 1.

27.

" LA FAVORECIDA." Leaves Buenos Ayres for Lobos and Saladillo every Thursday.

arriving in Buenos Avresevery Sunday. quen, calling at Lobos the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd. Arriving at Buenos Ayres on the 10th, 20th, and 30th.

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COTTON MACHINERY.

DEATH OF MR. COBDEN.

DEATH OF Mr. COBDEN.

It is car painful duty to announce the death of Mr. Cobden, who expired at half-past sleven o'clock on Sanday morning, at his town residence, No. 23, Suffolk-street, Pall-mail. For several years Mr. Cobden's health has demanded his utmost care, more sepocially in the winter and spring, owing to the increasing susceptibility of the bronohist tubes to acute inflammation. He had only ventured to come up to town from Middurst on the 21st of March for the Canada debate, when he was fatally attacked by bronchitis. His last hours were soothed by the presence of his friends Mr. Bright and Mr. Moffatt. Thefollowing account of Mr. Colden's career is shridged from the Doity News.—

The sminent man who was destined to establish claims upon the lasting gratitude of his country by schlowing the greatest economical reform of modern times sprang from the yeomanry of England, a class which he believed to be of great value in our social system, and the decline of which he witnessed with sincere regret. Richard Cobden was born at Dunford, near Midhurst, in Sussex, where his father threw him when young upon the care of an uncle, who kept a wholesale warehouse in London, and who initiated him in business. When a young man he joined a calico printing firm in Stockport, and travelled coeasionally on the Continent to promote its interests. In 1834 he journeyed in Green, Egypt, and Turkoy, and in the following year visited the United States of America. His abilities had already begun to attract the notice of his neighbours, as, when he was only thirty years of ago, he was chosen to deliver the inaugural discourse at the Manchester Atunmum. It was about this time that he began publicly to treat political questions from a mercantile point of view, by publishing a pamphlet on "England, Ireland, and America," and another on "Russia," both "By a Manchester Manufacturer." His business reputation by this time was well established, and his goods to he here the surface of the corn Laws and in the repudiation of protection September an Anti-Corn Law Association was formed at Manchestor, and in twelve days numbered 100 members. On the 18th of Fobruary, Mr. Villiors moved that the Corn Laws be referred to a committee of the whole House; the motion was rejected this time by 361 to 172 votes. A second motion of similar tendency having also been rejected, the Association determined to enlarge its constitution, and the Anti-Corn Law Cornclar as an organ of free-trade oprinciples, and built the Free Trade-hall in St. Peter's field, the some of the Poterloe measure in 1819. A temporary building was erected, in which a banquet was given to 4,000 persons in January, 1840. Mr. Cobden delivering one of his most effective speeches. This year Mr. Villiors' motion in the House of Commons was supported by 763 petitions with 175,840 signatures.

This year Mr. Villiers motion in the House of Commons was supported by 763 petitions with 175,810 signatures.

In 1841 Mr. Villiers brought forward a motion for the total repeal of the Corn Laws, and was supported in a powerful speech by Mr. Cobden; but his motion was rejected by 333 to 90 votes, and the ministerial bill was carried by large misjorities. In this session petitions with 1,540,000 signatures were presented against the Corn Laws. The new measures were, however, ineffectual to reduce the prevailing distress, or even to prevent its rapid increase. The League resolved to spend, instead of £100, £1,000 a week, and to raise a fund of £50,000 by January of the following year. In 1843 the League held its first great meetings in Drury-lame Theatre, and before it had expired Mr. Bright had been returned for Durham and Mr. Pattison as a free trade member for the City of London. The public meetings now became larger and more numerous than ever, extending to the whole kingdom. In March Mr. Coddon-i moved in Parliament for an inquiry into the effect of protective duties on the interest of the tonant farmers and lubourers of the country, and in June Mr. Villiers moved for the total repeal of the Corn Laws. Both motions were defeated by large majorities, but the minorities were also larger than usual. A meeting at the Manchestor Froe Tradehall was attended by 8,000 people, and Mr. Cobden announced that, in Junuary, Sir Robert Peel would propose the total repeal of the Corn Laws, and on the 27th of that month he fulfilled the prediction. The debate lasted twelve nights, Mr. Colden making one of his most forcible speeches. The bill passed the House of Commons by a majority of 217 to 229, and the Lorde by a majority of 211 to 104 on the second reading.

ing.

to work of the League was now done, and it proand its own dissolution. Mr. Cobden received
to free traders of the country a free gift of
000.

from the free traders of the country a free gift of 275,000.

Mr. Cobden, at the dissolution of 1847, was returned spontaneously for the West Riding, which he represented until 1857, but the vote which he gave on Lord Palmerston's China policy cost him his seat. In 1859 he was elected for Rochdale whilst absent in America. On his return he found a seat in the cabinet awaiting his acceptance, but he declined to serve under Lord Palmerston. He was a man of convictions, and knew the value of liberty to follow the dictates of his own judgment. He was, moreover, a practical man. When a law was proved to be mischievous or unjust he demanded its amendment or repeal. He had no idea of toying with politics—everything he did he did carnestly.

toying with politics—everything he did he did
carnestly.

These peculiarities—those infirmities, as some would
call them—unfitted him for many positions which he
anly wanted a certain elasticity to fill with distinction. His simplicity and the dislike with which he
could not but look on political trifling, throw him out
of rapport with a large class of politicians, who mistook for weakness of tempor an impationce which was
entirely moral. The service which he rendered to the
country as the negotiator of the French treaty is too
recent to be forgetten, or the indifference to honour
which he showed when offered some mark of distinction at its conclusion. The benefits of the great commercial reforms which it had been his privilege to
bring about increase year by year, and in them he
possesses the best of titles to his country's lasting
ramembrance.

The daily pross, of all shades of politics, vie with

remembrance.

The daily pross, of all shades of politics, vie with each other in their expression of regret at the loss of Mr. Cobden. We select one or two extracts from journals which during his lifetime were generally opposed to him. The Times closes its remarks by

each other in their expression of regret at the loss of Mr. Cobden. We select one or two extracts from journals which during his lifetime were generally opposed to him. The Times closes its remarks by saying:—

"That Mr. Cobden's political career was not faultless is a fact which few would deny, and which it would be idle in us, who have often had cocasion to differ from him, to conceal. The maxim that nothing but good should be spoken of the dead does them little homour, for it implies that their reputations could not enrive the truth. The benefits which Mr. Cobden rendered his country while alive were so transcendant that we might freely mark his errors without abating the respect due to his memory. By removing what was at once a hindrance to production and a cause of offence between class and class, he promoted the wolfare of the nation and increased the stability of our institutions; by removing the obstacles to free intercourse between nation and increased the stability of our institutions; by removing the obstacles to free intercourse between nation and increased the stability of our institutions; by removing the obstacles to free intercourse between nation and increased the stability of our institutions; by removing the obstacles to free intercourse between nation and increased the range of coonemic doctrine Mr. Cobden ran athwart the opinions of his country with country into honds of peace. But, with all this, the promise of twenty years since was never fulfilled. The truth is that outside the range of coonemic doctrine Mr. Cobden ran athwart the opinions of his countrymen, and folt himself atmost destitute of the capacity to lead them. It was possibly a consequence of his first great success that he was also apt to underweigh the forces against which he had to contend. Too credulous of others, or too sangulane in kinself, his trustfalness went to the verge of impredence. Something of this it is known occurred in his business life, though the embarrasament in which he was minimened in the Suransant like

Manchester.

In Paris nearly all the papers contain highly culcistic articles on the character of Mr. Cobden, the Presse marking its respect by a black border.

### RIOT IN A FRENCH CIRCUS.

A. Paris correspondent in a letter dated the 5th of April, says: "There was a regular riot last night at the Cirque. The Cirque is, you must know, something like Astloy's. Trained horses, tame elophants, monkeys very like human beings in intelligence, and human Cirque. The Cirque is, you must know, something like Astley's. Trained horses, tame olephants, menkeys very like human beings in intelligence, and human beings rivalling moukeys in agility, generally afford the pabulum to the peuple le plus spiritude de la terre. About a week ago the manager advertised a wonderful mule rejoicing in the name of 'Rigelo,' which, in English slang, might be translated 'the rum 'un,' and challenged all comers to keep on its back whilst it went thrice round the circus. A sum of 100t, down it was formally announced was to roward the victor. Well, the challenge was accepted, and for a day or two Rigelo had it all his own way; but on Wednesday he met his master, who effectually controlled him, and pocketed the 24. Another equestrian was successful on Friday, but the management domurred to pay the money, and only did so when compelled by the hooting of the assembly. Last night, however, Rigelo made his final appearance. A light-built English-looking groom, vaulted on his back, and did what he pleased with him; and, as a matter of course, claimed the stake. The managers refused to pay it, whereupon the public took the part of the rider, and a regular lattle began between the 'ceuyers' and stable-boys of the establishment. It did not last very long, for a representative of the paternal government France onjoys made his appearance, in the shape of a commissary of police, who with the aid of a number of sorjens de ville, cleared the louse. No money was returned."

### EXTRAORDINARY EXECUTION AT NEW YORK.

The execution of Robert Konnedy, found guilty of acting as a spy and of participation in the attempt to fire the hotels of New York, took place at Fort Lafavette on the 25th ult., in the presence of many

acting mas a spy and of participation in the attempt to fire the hottle of New York, took place at Fort Lafavette on the 25th ult., in the presence of many bundred spectators.

Before his death he made the following confession:

"After my escape from Johnson's Island, I went direct to Canada, where I met a number of Confederate officers. They saked me if I was willing to go on an expedition. I said 'Yes, if it's in the service of my country.' To which they replied, 'It's all right,' but gave no intimation as to its nature, nor did I sak for any. I was shortly after sent to New York, where i stayed some time. There were eight of us in the party, and after we had been in the city three weeks we were told that the object of the expedition was to retainte upon the North for the atrocites of Sheridan in the Shenandeah Valley. It was originally intended to set fire to the city on the night of the Presidential election, but as the 'phosphorus was not prepared, it was postponed until the night of the 25th of November. Of the eight men who formed the original party, two fled to Canada, leaving but six. I was at first stopping at the Belmont-bouse, in Fulton-street, but afterwards moved into Prince-street. I set fire to four hotels, or rather to Barnum's Museum, Lovicy's Hotel, Tammany Hotel, and the New England-house. The others only set fire to the house in which each was stopping, and then cut off. Had the entire eight done as I did, we would have sot fire to thirty-two houses, and played a big joke on the firedepartment. I know that I am to be hanged for setting fire to Barnum's Museum, but the fact is, that that affair was simply a reckless joke. I excepted to Canada, as did all the rest, and very glad I was to get safely across the bridge. I was realless, however, and wanted to rejoin my command. I started with my friend, via Detroit. Just before we reached the city he received an intrinsation that the detectives were on the look out for us, and giving me a signal, he jumped from the cars. I didn't notice the signa stand and foot that there are two states to the warmen that they can't be rolling in wealth and comfort while we in the South are bearing all the hardships and pri-vations. In retaliation for Sheridan's atrocities in the Shenandeah we desired to destroy proporty, not the lives of women and children, although that, of

way. I say. Of the signal, I saacs again approached to adjust the knot and pull down the cap, when Kennedy startled worry one present by suddenly shouting forth the stansa:—

(Over to luck, frost to luck.)

stansa:—

"Trast to luck, trust to luck,
Stars your fate in the face,
Sure your heart will be also.
If it's in the right place."

the final note of which yet rang in the car when the whirt of Lieutenant Black's black gave the signal, and the braken-nockel corpse of the incondiary was swinging in the air.

ing in the air.

His death was instantaneous. The body moved gently back and forth for a few moments, was cut down, encoffined, and taken off.

position, and he has gained serious of his country and, only of, as lawyers say) the excess of his country and, the country and are quites shrewed except to desinguish the honors. Buying his from the Redials theoria:

man we shall find to personal characters of this great the politics of the great and inches of the great and undersonated and undersonated in the public services. The phrase which has designed the country and the first of all difference to him, he preferred the independent position of private member of Parliament. When he in difference to him, he preferred the independent position of private member of Parliament. When he in difference to him, he preferred the independent position of a private member of Parliament. When he in difference to him, he preferred the independent position of private member of Parliament. When he in difference to him, he preferred the independent position of private member of Parliament. When he in difference to him, he preferred the independent position of private member of Parliament. When he in difference to him, he preferred the independent position of private member of Parliament. When he in difference to him, he preferred the independent position of private member of Parliament. When he in difference to him, he preferred the independent position of private member of Parliament. When he in difference to him, he preferred the independent position of surprise to the majority of us when his important man and he left us the member of the independent position of the previous with a type of disintence of the account of the previous with a type of disintence of the previous with a type of disintence of the comparison of the previous with a type of disintence of the comparison of the previous with the comparison of the previous with the previous of the pre LORD LIVERTEND' AND THE LONDON TRADES COUNCIL.

A meeting of trades' delegates, convened by the London Trades' Council, was held at the Bell Inn Old Balley, for the purpose of clearing up the misunderstanding which exists regarding the terms auggested by the Karl of Liohadd as a means of setting the dispute in the iron trades. The meeting was specially convened with the view of affording Lord Liohadd, who attended for that purpose, an opportunity of explaining what those terms were, and how they were received by both masters and usen. Mr. Mildred, carpentor, occupied the chair. There was a great number of delegates frem various trade societies present. The Chairman having briefly introduced the business of the meeting, the Secretary to the Council (Mr. Odgers) explained the circumstances under which the meeting was called.

Mr. G. Poeter said that having heard that the meeting was to be held for the purpose of hearing explanations from Lord Lichfield, he had taken upon himself to invite the North Staffordshire men to sand a special delegation, so that the delegates in London should hear both sides of the question.

The Earl of Lichfield them entered into a very long and elaborate statement of the causes producing the lock-out, and stated that his motive in coming a correct opinion upon the unhappy struggle waging in the North. He considered the statement as to his proposal, which had appeared in the Bec Hire, was calculated to mislead the men. His lordship then referred to the letter which he had written, and which had appeared in the deliy papers, in which he endoavoured to explain where those atatements were wrong and calculated to mislead. He was glad to see the special delegates precent from North Staffordshire, the more especially as those men were present at the meetings to which he would have to alude. The real proposal was that the men should be allowed to resume work, wages being paid on account, pending the results of an arbitration. In getting the masters to accode to that proposal, they had to be pe

in his opinion are only way in which tograted in an opinion are only way in which tograted from interfere (cheers).

Mr. Edwards, one of the special delegates from North Staffordshire, contended that the men had already made great concessions, and were willing to concede still more to put an end to the struggle. The

withdrawn.
A voto of thanks to Earl Lichfield for his attendance
was passed, and his lordship having lote, a discussion
eneued, which was both angry and boisterous, and
which was only ouded by the chairman announcing that
he should adjourn the meeting by vacating the chair
The proceedings then terminated.

### A DISCREDITABLE PROSECUTION.

A DISCREDITABLE PROSECUTION.

At Worship-atreet Police-court on Wednesday, Mary Robinson, young, ladyliko, and interesting, the daughter of a gentleman well known in part years as connected with the legal profession, and now deceased, was charged with robbing her employer, Mr. Benjamin Hartaborn, a drapper and haberdasher, carrying on business near the Triungle, Haskney.

The prisener had been in the employ of Mr. Hartshorn as a shopwoman for about three months; that from auspicion, as he alleged, of her honesty he requested one Sunday night to be shown the contents of her box; that she refused, and insisted on leaving the house, which she did, promising to raturn in the morning following with her sister, is whose presence the trunk should be opened. This arrangement was carried out, and the prosecutor, having called in a police-constable, claimed several articles found in the trunk as a portion of his stock in trade, which had, no right there, and must, he asserted, have been stolen by the young weman, whou het here fore gave into custedly.

of his stock in trade, which had no right there, and must, he asserted, have been stolen by the young woman, whom he therefore gave into custody.

For the defence it was shown that several of these pieces of goods had been given to the prisoner by her married sister, who proviously kept a milliner's shop in Hackney; that others she had bought out of the presecutor's stock, and seen by another shopwomen to have apparently paid for by putting money into the till; but one item, a handkerchief, she disclaimed all knowledge of, and could not, she assured her solicitor, account for having been in her trunk.

The prosecutor was, subjected to a severe cross-examination, and it was clear, despite his presistence that the property in question must have been stolen from him, that similar goods could be purchased at other shops; still Mr. Coske, the magistrate, evidently felt the necessity of thoroughly sifting the whole matter, which suddenly took the following unexpocted turn:—

Mr. Lewis (to prosecutor): Was this young lady's trunk opened during her absence from your house?

Mr. Hattahorn, visibly confused, began to fold some of the articles before him, and romained silent.

Mr. Lowis: Now, sir (repeating the question), probably semething more is known of this than you

I the articles before him, and romained silent.

Mr. Lowis: Now, sir (repeating the question), proably something more is known of this than yo

Mr. Hartshorn: Well I-believe-that it was-Mr. Lewis: By whom?
Mr. Hartshorn: My wife.
Mr. Lewis: When?

Mr. Hartshorn : On the Sunday afternoon

and—Mr. Lewis: And you a kindly-disposed man. Now, sir, from where did your wife get the key in question?

Mr. Hartshorn: It was on her bunch. Mr. Lewis: Is she here? Mr. Hartshorn: Sho is not.
Mr. Lawis (to the magistrate): Sir, I think that, after this revelation, the "lady" should be present.
At personal inconvenience, I will remain while she is

At paramas and the fetched.

Mr. Cooke: I quite agree with you.

Mr. Hartshorn: If you will permit me I will seed her. Not any one else is in the care of the business.

Mr. Cooke: The country many minutes.

Mr. Cooke: The constable in charge of the case will fotch her; it will not occupy many minutes.

This little incident was listened to by a crowded court in a dead silence after the first admirsion respecting the trunk, and when after a brief space the lady, having been brought in a cah, entered the court, her husband was ordered from it. Upon her eath she detailed the proceeding as stated by him, and when with a purposed apparant indifference Mr. Safford, the clerk, asked her, "D d any person look into the box?" she remided "No"

detailed the proceeding as stated by him, and when with a purposed apparant indifference Mr. Safford, the clork, asked her, "D d any person look into the box?" she replied "No" Mr. Safford: You are sure of that, ma lam? Mrs. Hartahorn: I—I tried the hasp. Mr. Safford: Whu. Mrs. Hartahorn: On the Sanday afternon. Mr. Safford: You. Mr. Safford: You. Mr. Safford: You never opened the lox? Mrs. Hartahorn: No. I did not open it at all. Mr. Cooke (steraly): Are you sure of that? Mrs. Hartahorn: No. I did not open it at all. Mr. Cooke (steraly): Are you sure of that? Mrs. Hartahorn pauced, east her eyes downwards, and then said in a low voice, "No, I am wong. I did open it with one of my own keys;" and the lady, by dint of further questioning by Mr. Safford, admitted that her husband looked into the bex, and perceived all that was there.

Mr. Cooke finally remarked: This is a very grave charge against this young person. The proce unto's avidence is in most particular instance a courtail decorated berself. I can detain the prin oner no longer. Miss Robinson ourtaied. Unmi-takable sounds of satisfaction was heard from the body of the court, but these were quickly silenced, and the young woman left the court with numerous friends.

If is death was instantaneous. The body moved gently back and forth for a few moments, was cut down, encoffined, and taken off.

Old Mrs. Weaver.—A sudden pavio fell upon the congregation on Esater Sunday in a large church at Lisbon. An enormous spider was suddenly seen to descend to an anciant web that is said to have existed for many years. The creature was so formidable that the women began to scream, and a seem of general terror and excitement followed. When Arachne was eaptured she was found to be, with legs extended, seemly five feet long, she weighed aix pounds.

Hollow-headed Bhot.—In consequence of the complaints that the fronts of the disponder hollow-headed shot,—in consequence of the complaints that the fronts of the disponder hollow-headed shot,—in consequence of the complaints that the fronts of the disponder hollow-headed Bhot.—In consequence of the complaints that the fronts of the disponder hollow-headed Bhot.—In consequence of the complaints that the fronts of the disponder hollow-headed Shot.—In consequence of the complaints that the fronts of the disponder hollow-headed Bhot.—In consequence of the complaints that the fronts of the disponder hollow-headed Bhot.—In consequence of the complaints that the fronts of the disponder hollow-headed Shot.—In consequence of the complaints that the fronts of the disponder hollow-headed Bhot.—In consequence of the complaints that the fronts of the disponder hollow-headed Shot.—In consequence of the complaints that the fronts of the disponder hollow-headed Shot.—In consequence of the support has forther hollow-headed Shot.—In consequence of the complaints that the fronts of the disponder hollow-headed Shot.—In consequence of the complaints that the fronts of the disponder hollow-headed Shot.—In consequence of the support has dead to the disponder hollow-headed Shot.—In consequence of the support has dead to the disponder hollow-headed Shot has been at the fronts of the disponder hollow-headed shot provides the light for the fronts in the forther has dead t

RICHARD CORDEN.

The following lines upon the great Cor ing of his far

ared in the Sier on the morning of his fan
To-day a sad farewell be spoken
To England's parest, bravest son—
The mobie course too soon is run,
And at the wall the wheel is broken!
The tears that rise to every lid
To-day, at least, find no relist—
No hypourte a people's grief—
A nation's woo may not be hid.
And not a nation's grief alone
For him we loved and could not saves
England and France to-day are one
In mourning over Cobden's grave.
A farewell to the congroup heart

A farewell to the generous heart
That never knew to foign regard,
That never sought to win reward,
That never harboured evil part.
A farewell to the love whose light
O'or every land and people shone,
Though burning brightest for its own,
And guiding through the darkest night;
And to the voice whose gentle sound Fell aweetly on the listening ear, Nor even when faction foamed around Ceased to be kindly, calm, and clear. A farewell to the busy brain For human welfare ever scheming;

Still wisely working, never dreaming, nd never taking thought in vain. Not a never taking thought in vain.

He saw too far for visions dim—

So far, indeed, beyond the rest,
That even our wise ones oft confeas
Their goal was starting-post to him.
Yes, far beyond the mist of strife,
The wreak of faction and of fray,
Ho clearly saw the botter life,
And clearly showed the only way!

To-day with hearts that vainly swell, And English homes he loved so woll.
The brightest promise of our spring
May blossem by his peaceful grave,—
There may no blast discordant rave,
Nor winter's soil her rigoor bring.
Let England with a mother's pride
There clasp him fondly to her breast
Wao, loving all the world beside,
Still loved his English land the best-

A SON SHOT BY HIS FATHER.

Richard Jelly, a looksmith and gunmaker, carrying on business in Great George's street, Douglas, was brought before the High Bailiff of that town, last on banness in Great Gorge sectors. Dougles, was brought before the High Bailiff of that town, last-work, on a charge of shooting his son with intent to kill him or do him grivorus bodily harm. The son, about twenty-five years of ago, had formerly worked with his father, but for some years past he had served some bodily injury, he returned home a few menths ago, and went to live with his father until he was so, far recovered as to be again fit for service. When he came home he had some money, which he alleges he leat to his father, in consideration of which he claimed a right to free lodgings, but on several occasions recently he was ordered to leave the house. Hence originated frequent disagreements between young Jelly, his father, and his stepmether. On Saturday night, about ten o'clock, he went to his father's shop, slightly the worse for liquor, and expressed his determination to remain there all night. He was accompanied by his younger brother, who was also at variance with his father. The father ordered them out, and sent his wife for a policeman. Seeing that he companied by his younger brother, who was also at variance with his father. The father ordered them out, and sont his wife for a policoman. Socing that he was determined not to leave the premises, the father rushed into a room behind the shop and looked the door. He then seized a loaded gun and pointed it at his son James through a broken windsw in the door. Upon this the young man took up a smoothing-iron, and said, "Take good aim, now, for if you don't kill or wound me badly, I'll kill you." The younger son, seeing how serious the quarrel was likely to prove, attempted to enter the room by another door communicating with the lobby; but on his opening the door his father immediately threatened to shoot him if he attempted to come in. Immediately afterwards the gun was discharged, and the brother was found lying on the floor wounded, a number of small shots having entered his legs about the knees. Jelly, who appeared quite indifferent as to the sad result of his passion, was soon afterwards taken into custody. The modical man who was called in was of opinion that the young man's life was not in any immediate danger, but it being considered inadvisable to remove him, his depositions were taken in his bedroom on Monday, in the presence of his father. The prisoner said he had nothing to say, except that he fired the gun in self-defence, being under the impression that his son had a revolver in his hand. His worship committed Jelly to gool to await an inquiry into the case before a jury, but he was subsequently admitted to bail on application to the deemster.

# A NEW EPIDEMIC.

A NEW EPIDEMIC.

Dr. Velpeau has communicated to the Academy of Sciences a paper by Dr. Carré, on a disorder which has been raging in Savoy during the last few years, and which seems to have some points in common with the present epidemic at St. Petersburg. It makes its appearance in winter, and its intensity is in proportion to the length and severity of that season. It chiefly stacks children, women, and old men—that is, persons who, in mountainous countries, remain within doors, without any distinction of classes. It begins with head-sche, singing in the cars, nausea, and vertigo. These symptoms soon disappear if the patient has but a slight attack; but, in the contrary case, he is soon saized with an obstinate cough, anxiety, and a tendency to syncope, diarrhers, and spitting of blood, which may end in death. Children are known te have been carried off in twenty-four hours. The disorder bears some resemblance to croup, to corobre-spinal meningitis and typhus fever. It is not very well known, and has only been observed in Savoy since the introduction of cast-iron stores; and it is only in those houses which are heated by them that children, women, and old men are attacked by it, while those who work in the open air are never selized with it. In a school at Chambery it was observed that the pupile who were kept in rooms warmed with stoves of carthenware, wore quite exampt from the complaint, while those who were exposed to the action of cast-iron stoves; now. the complaint, while those who were exposed to the action of cast-iron stores were nearly all soized with it; and in a room were the stores were new, four deaths occurred, without counting the cases which did not end fatally. Dr. Carré is of opinion that cast-iron atoves exhale exide of carbon, a very volatile and deleterious gas; so that wherever there is an evolution of this substance with a certain degree of intensity, the epidemic infallibly breaks out. M. Reguault, after the reading of this communication, inquired whether the places heated by cast-iron stores had been well ventilated; he feared they had not, and that this was the chief cause of the complaint alluded to.—Galignans.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE
A shocking event has occurred in the parish of
Koymer. An old man named Thomas Hobden had
been in a low state of mind for some time, and since
Christmas has been enabled to do but little work. On
Sunday morning it appears he was unusually kind to
his wife, and they were apparently on the very best of
terms, but subsequently he attacked her with a sharp
handbill, inflicting specral very serious wounds that in
all probability will prove fatal. A woman residing in
the next cottage hearing the struggling and screaming, reahed in and succeeded in resceing Mrs. Hobden
from the deadly attack. Hobden then left the house
with the arowed intention of jumping in the pond,
but the other woman followed hum and induced him to
return, when, watching her opportunity, she got him with the avowed intention of jumping in the pond, but the other woman followed him and induced him to return, when, watching her opportunity, she got him into a room and looked him in, at once giving the alarm. Hobden finding himself bontined, made a headforemost loop at the window, which he carried away, and chased two little boys round the house and across a field, threatening to kill them. They were, however, too active for him, and escaped. He them turned his steps towards the water, and, crossing a fence, plunged into a deep hole, near osier beds, with such force as to fix his head firmly in the mud up to his shoulders, where he perished before the arrival of assistance. The body was only found and got out after a considerable lapse of time. A surgical examination of the wounds of the wife showed that her under jaw was fractured, and the tongue out in two, with a deep and serious wound at the back of the head, separating the scalp and laying the skull open. One of the hands was nearly severed at the wrist, a deep incised wound on the shoulder ponetrated to the bone, and there were several other injuries about the arms, face, and head, all of them evidently inflicted with great force, On Monday morning the woman was in a very precarious state, and the surgeon entertained but slight hopes of her ultimate roovery. The old couple were both close upon seventy, had brought up a large family, and always appeared to live very comfortably together.

Accidents to Labourora—As a man named blickas! Daly, forty years of age, was at work at the National Provincial Bank, cerner of Threadneedle-atrest, London, assisting some other men to turn over a block of stona, it foll upon him; crashing in his breast-bone and ribs. He was at once taken to Guy's Hospital, but no hopes are entertained of saving his life.—Very shortly after this, James Prior, aged thirty years, fell from a scaffold at the New City Club House, Gracoschurch-atreot, and sustained a fracture of the skull and other injuries, and lies at the hospital in a dangerous state.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE NEAR HAYDON-

Great excitement has been created in this quies strick by the details of a revolting crime—the burn district by the details of a revolting orime—the burn-ing by a mother, after the savage process of cutting-up a newly-born child. It appears that for some time, the mother, who is a widow with a family, and who resides by herself in a small cottage, has been suspected by her neighbours to be in rather as un-sual condition for a worsan in her widowed position, and she has been more than once charged with being in that state, but she has always stoutly and she has been more than once charged with result in that state, but she has always stoutly denied that such was the case. During the night of Fridsy, however, the immediate neighbour of the woman, whose mame is Elizaboth Martin, became painfully aware that seasothing unusual was countring in her cottage, and on entering the next morning they found her ill in bed, but could find no trace of the child, which they had no doubt had been born during the aight. Dr. Callendar was sent for, and from the appearance of the woman he came to a similar conclusion. She at first donied it, but afterwards admitted that she had been confined and had burnt the child! It would appear from what afterwards transpired that her statement was perfectly true, the arm and head of an iffunt being discovered in the oven fine by a woman named Rowell, who was attending upon the mother. From the appearance of the remains it is inferred that the inhuman wretch had cut up the body provious to burning it. She continues very ill, and the police are unable to remove her at present.

THE MANCHESTER JEWEL ROBBERY. The conclusion of the trial of the four prisoners charged with the robbery of £3,000 worth of jewellory, &c., from the shop of Mr. Howard, cocapied the Manchester City Sessions Court the greater part of two

The last witnesses examined before the court rose on Wednesday, were two young women, named Margaret Sutherland, wife of a joiner in Sheffield-street, and Esther Ann Robinson, who lived in that street with the prisoner Berker, and was reported to be his wife. Their evidence related principally to the carrying of bags of housebreaking implements and a basket of jewels from place to place on the day the robbory was discovered. This had been described in the opening statement of the counsel for the prosecution, and it was supposed to be an attempt to conceal the things from the police. Sutherland identified some of the implements produced in court, but was not sure about the bags, and Robinson said they were not the same. Robinson was one of the persons at first apprehended. On Thursday the first witness was a gentleman named Stanley Thompson, who remembered seeing five men close to Mr. Howards shop shutters on the alternoon of Sunday, the 5th February, the day before the robbory was discovered. He could identify two of them as the prisoners Barker and Daly. Witness was waiting for an omnibus at the time.

Edward Holmes Hundhart, employed at Messre. The last witnesses examined before the court ross

them as the prisoners Barker and Daly. Witness was waiting for an omnibus at the time.

Edward Holmes Urquhart, employed at Mesers. Sparrow and Crankahaw's, said that the prisoner Daly was in service there as a porter up to the 3rd of February, when he left his work in the usual way, but never returned afterwards. He complained of rheumatism. He had then a beard, but when witness next saw him in crustedy he had been shaved.

Sarah Ann Morley, daughter of the landlord of the Bridge Inn, Mill-street, said that Daly and Barker came to their house both in the morning and evening of Monday, 6th of February, and that Daly were a beard on both pocasions, but, when they came on the following night, his beard was off, and she made the remark that he "looked very barefaced" (laughter). Barker had whiskers a fortnight or three weeks before that, but a week or ten days before she saw that he had none.

fore that, but a week or ten days before she saw that he had none.

A policeman named Sutcliffe described the finding of the housebreaking tools at the house of the prisoner Elizabeth Moores. There were a number of "jommies," sixteen drills, as lead hammer, two iron chisels, eighty-eight skeleton keys, two braces, and two rose bits for boring wood. Amongst the sixteen drills he found a broken one, which he had since compared with the piece of a drill found by Police-constable Hodgson in Mr. Howard's safe, and he had no doubt they once formed one drill. Witness produced the implements named and compared the pieces. When she was charged with being concerned in the robbery Moores replied, "I know nothing about any rebbery." When witness apprehended Daly and charged him with the robbery, he replied, "Not me." Witness searched him, and found upon him 213 16e. 9d., which he accounted for by saying that his unde had given it to him to pay a bill with. He fave witness the name and address of his nucle, and witness anbequently had some conversation with the person named. This was during the night of the Friday after the resbery. On the following day, witness took the whole of the implements found at the house of Moores to Mr. Howard's shop and compared them with the marks on the safe, the door, and the floor. On the safe was a mark exactly correswhites took the whote state minements touth at the house of Moeres to Mr. Howard's shop and compared them with the marks on the safe, the door, and the ficor. On the safe was a mark exactly corresponding with the end of a broken "jemmy" now produced. Mr. Monie's ahop door bore marks of two "jemmies" having been worked backward and forward, by which means the lock was forced off. The two jemmies produced a portion of Mr. Monie's shep floor, which bore marks corresponding with the brace and bit. Some of the drills also fitted into the drill holes in the inner plate of the safe door.

John Thomas, a mechanic at Mr. Butterworth's, in Albert-street, who had sesisted the officers in comparing the marks on the safe, do., with the implements, corroborated the evidence as to the probability of those being the implements used in the robbery.

Police-sergeant Gill said he approhended Hartley in Manchester, and Barker at a beerkouse, in Shoreditch, London.

London.

The Court was then addressed for the defence by Mr. Ernest Jones, on behalf of the prisoner Daly; by Mr. Torr on behalf of Hartley; and by Mr. Hopwood on the part of Barker. Each of the 'sarned connel laid stress upon the character of the principal witnesses against the prisoners—accomplices turned approvers, who had the most interested motives for shifting the responsibility upon some shoulders not their own. The jury were urged to require the distinct corroboration of this evidence from sources not open to suspicion, and to reject as immaterial the corroborative testimony that was actually produced. All the evidence about housebreaking implements was held to prove only that they had been used in the robbery, and that the witnesses John Moores, Lucy Moores, Esther Ann Robinson, and Margaret Sutherland were soccessories or accomplices in the crime, and that there was the less reason for believing them when they identified the prisoners at the bar. The stories about one of the men shaving off his board had been very inconclusive; and there was the evident accuse for Daly suddenly leaving his employment, that he suffored from rheamatism. Mr. Jones made fun of the idea that Mr. the men shaving off his board had been very inconclusive; and there was the avident axonse for Daly anddenly leaving his employment, that he suffered from rhemmatism. Mr. Jones made fun of the idea that Mr. Stanley Thompson was likely, under the circumstances, to notice the men he saw near Mr. Howard's shop so closely as to identify any one of them with certainty, and to connect them by an Edgar Poe line with this robbery. There was not a fragment of the proceeds of the robbery traced to the prisoners; there was no evidence even that Daly had not truly secounted for the 213 found in his possession. It was tolerably clear that the proceedion in this case had been duped by the guilty to arraign the innocent. Mr. Torr said the police were as much on their trial as the prisoners. The case had been got up in a manner that showed discreditable and alovenly haste after weeks of delay. No same man could doubt, on this evidence, that some persons were now at large who committed the robbery, and if the final result of these proceedings was to convict the men in the dock while the others escaped, we might expect similar robberies to be much encouraged. The police should be taught, by a vertict of acquittal of these prisoners not to bring into court a case of more suspicion. Why were the young women sot free as approvers while the poor old woman at the bar was kept in jeopardy? Who was it in the police that decided how kinsing should go by favear? The evidence which the police were required to bring in matters of this importance should be like that item of the broken drill—circumstances that had a palpable connection with the sea in question.

The learned Recorder (Mr. Armstrong) having summed up by reading over nearly the whole of the evidence, romarking that there was a want of confirmation respecting the identity of the prisoner Hartley,

firmation respecting the neededy of the process. Hardley,
The jury retired for half an hour to consider their verdict. They found the prisoners Daly and Barker guilty. Hartley was acquitted, and likewise Elizabeth Moores, against whem the prosecution had, in fact, been abandoned earlier in the day. Daly was then sentenced to penal servitude for saven years. Barker had been previously convicted four times—the last with four years' penal servitude, and he was now sentenced for the term of fourteen years. Barker's reputed wife, Esther Ann Robinson, who had been a witness in the case, was carried out of the court acreaming violantly on the sentence being pronounced.

Bequiem Mass for Richard Cobden.—Mr. H. Sandwith, of Lianrhaiadr, North Wales, writes as follows:—"The numerous friends and admirors of the late Bichard Cobden may perhaps be interested to know how he was oppreciated by people living on the contines of civilisation, and the following extract from a private laties? I have just received from Belgrade will show how cosmopolitan was his reputation:
"Here we deplore a loss as grievous for cursolves as for you. To-morraw being funday, the whole of Belgrade will assist as a requirem mass for the great soul of our arcelless friend, Richard Cobden. I cannot describe to you how the news has shouled me. I carried in my soul a houndless extern and attachment for that great man.' &c."

A SAFE BLOWN OPEN BY BE Between Saturday night and Mond determined attempt was made at a c the premises of Mazers. Rateliffe an the premises of Masses. Ratelific and street, Birmingham. The bergiase, are ing great difficulties, of what may be liminary character, at last arrived in freiron and, which was the object of their safe was deeply and sourcely embravel, but they see upon it with three pebars, a sledge hammer, and four iron we exertions, however, proved unavailing, pounds large quantity of gunpowder into and by means of a match ignited it, cause have been a tarrific explosion. The deafe were shattered and twisted in imanner, and the contre bolts, acting as largement the left door of the safe, amen The brickwork above and around the estimate from its position; the hinges of the ampietely damaged; and the interior "bac safe doors was infried inwards from its partyrise and diagrat of the burglars must when after artrangluary trouble and surprise and disgust of the burglars musi-when, after extraordinary trouble and they found the safe to contain mera-ledgers. After that they appear to have with precipitation, leaving the tools abe bohind them. It is supposed that the become slarmed, or that one of them a injuries from the explosion as necessitated dicto removal

A FASHIONABLE PICKPO Catherine Williams, a young women fashionable style, was brought before Mr. the Southwark Police-court, charged m purse containing 14s. from the person of I

now southwining 14s. from the person of Nowington-causeway.

The prosecutrix said she resided st 22s. New-read, and in the afternoon was in the police-court shopping. While looking shop window in Nowington-causeway, a up to her, and asked her whether she itself from her pocket. She immediately put and missed her purse, containing about feat A little while after that she saw the prison and identified her as rudely peaking again times before the constable came up.

Mrs. Maria Gough, a lady reading a said she was passing up Newington-cause attracted by the shops. While looking windows her attention was directed to the prison of the prison of the police-constable, and pointed the prisoner walked away from the present her throw away a black-looking purse.

The prosecutrix informed his worship

The prosecutrix informed his wombip the colour of her purse. Police-constable, 236 M, said he was en Polico-constable, 236 M, said he was on ington-causoway when the last witness of pointed to the prisoner, who was creasing him that she had just picked a lady went up to the prosecutrix, and learning her purse, he pursued prisoner, and store was crossing to the Elophant and Castle? time he saw her throw away the purse proting her prosecutrix identified as her property. The magistrate asked the prisoner whe better that go to the sessions!

The prisoner said she would rather him with her than go to the sessions.

Mr. Woolrych asked if the prisoner was polico!

The constable replied in the negative.

The constable replied in the negative The constants replied in the negative, to be a stranger to this side of the water. Mr. Woolrych had no doubt from a system of robbing that she was a practise He should therefore sentence her to six

THE LATE MR. COBDEN Despatch of the French Minister A.Tairs.

The following despatch has been addressed Morning Post, to the French ambassad by M. Drouyn de Lhuys;—

To his Excellency the Prince de la Tou Ambassador of France at Lon Prince,—A few days since, whilst the lof hor Britannic Majesty bore brilliant the House of Commons to the memory Cobden, a speaker belonging to the Govern Emperor expressed the regrots which the

Emperor expressed the regrets which the illustrious man gave rise to in France, as lative Body identified themselves with the amanimous impulse.

A manifestation so honourable to the and to the person whose loss England not have escaped your attention; and you have already had occasion to communic with the Ministers of the Queen. I dealess, Prince, to place you is a position; them officially the mouraful sympath national regret which the death, as lammature, of Richard Cobden has accided the Channel.

That indefatigable promoter of libert

mature, of Richard Cobden has excited the Channel.

That indefatigable promoter of libert proof of what merit, perseverance, and complials; one of the most complete examination when who, spring from the most humilar society, raise themselves to the highest most their personal services; finally, one of the contractor. He is above all, in our oyel, sentative of those sentiments and those or principles before which national frontiers and disappear; whilst essentially of his complete.

principles before which national frontiers disappear; whilst essentially of his committed with more of his time; he know what muss could accomplish in our day for the peoples. Cobden, if I may be permitted was an international man.

There are some mental views and aptitude of the same some mental views and aptitude of the peoples. The world the embarrasaments are only given to those who in the occareer have felt the embarrasaments are time of life, who have had to struggles consitions of a position less than head code had been brought up in the strongthening school; he themee deriff proparation for a knowledge of politicing gift of sympathy with the sufforings chools are sufficiently with the sufforings chools are sufficiently in the model of the people of the p peoples. Certainy, Coocen did not create principles of industrial and commercial libhad been professed and propagated be eminent theorists in England and Franglery is to have followed up the practice of them, abroad and at home, with an accordance on the practice.

glory is to have followed up the practically of them, abroad and at home, with an any votedness quite unparalleled.

Exempt from national prejudices as fixeducation and caste, Richard Cobden brapurati of reforms which he judged country and profitable to humanity a ness and a sincerity which one cannot whilst at the same time one is obliged, all his views were not equally practically. For ourselves, we cannot forges the part he took in the change of opinious which are took in the change of opinious which are for ourselves, we cannot forges the part he took in the change of opinious which commerce at present existing between England. This important sot, the gradual of the provisions of which are from adopted by other Powers of Europe, to effect not only the development of the torgets between England and France, but all powerfully in strengthening their stions. This was the double object of Richelle of the country and humanity the sof peaceful relations between the two ness according to the English chinet, march at the world.

ber of the Eaglish cabinet, march at tags world.
You will be good enough, prince, to a First Minister and the Principal Secret Britannic Majesty with the sentiments of this despatch, and which they will receive, when the willingness equal to that we tated them.—Receive, &c.,

DROUND ST DROUYN E

(Signed)
Paris, April 8, 1863.

Morgan, the Sham Dotective.—d day a rather curious some was present Shrowsbury railway station, consequent a moral of the notorious John Morgan and other cenvicts to the penal institution is Although at the early hour of salf-peat of almost as large a crowd in front of the execution were about to take place. Viethem followed him and the string of prior station, where the weapings and waitings off of some strangely mingled with the uprosat of others, occasioned principally by it waggery of Horgan. When about to serings he said, "Now, lack, let's have an which great hugghest and ancetting followed said, "I shall pay Shrawbury a visit as and of oversat waste go and one Dr. Watt the train was moving away, he beaved a 6." All how different I find to when I way last—then I had a good wasch in my pering upon my finger, and sower or sight in my possession. Morgan, the Sham Detective.

y by a Manufacturer.—At the recent is, John Haigh, a cioth manufacturer, and gh, were indicated for stealing cloth from middl Chich-hall during the mouths of sail January last. John Haigh pleaded pob; all the blame on himself, exonerating presence from any abaro in the robbery, is was accordingly acquitted, and John a wighteen mouths' hard labour, the indige with severity on the fact that from his life he was under no strong or pressing to do as he had done from want.

s to do as he had done from want.

popular Wedding Day in Scotland.—

a remarkable peculiarity in the Scotland,

as the registrar-general, their fondaces for

m the last day of the year. There are more

in Scotland on that day than in any week

r, excepting of course, the week in which

cours. The detailed returns for 1861 hays

seued, and the number of marriages in the

sipal towns would average some twenty-fire

to it to say, a work-day, for marrying is one

ge not to be done in Scotland on Sunday—

ristrar-general states that, in fact, there are trar-general states that, in fact, there are and 500 marriages in those towns on the mber. By another curious mange a large of these marriages are not registered unting that appear a favourite month for

E Few Clods of Earth.—A deepe aut a Few Clods of Earth.—A despe-tariain out of a Vendetta, and resulting but fixed persons, has just cocurred at the province of Salema in Italy. A mag existed between two brasches of a templi, whose fields adjoined each arrel arcse a few days back in conse-we clods of earth having been removed, demilli and his son Martino soized on ag man of the rival branch, and beat him the father, mother, three brothers, and of the deceased them armed themselves arming implements and proceeded to teath. A general fight enued. Antonio killed, and with the exception of one of Fistro every one of the parties engaged by the same and separated the computed syth came and separated the computed syth came and separated the company.

th came and separated the combatants, al.

Murders.—Two negroes went to the Mr. Garrity, superintendent of a planicksburg, fired upon him and knocked lie he lay, as they supposed, dead, they Garrity and two children, and shot girl through the shoulder; she feigned negroes plandered the house and then The little girl drugged herself to her an near the door, and assisted him to She then went back to the house, and rat in an attempt to resome her mother's fames. Roturning to her father, she fames. Roturning to her father, she fare, and sat watching by his side. He a pression, he stopped talking: he was laylight came, the poor child, wounded the assassing bullet and by the fames, to the house of a neighbour, some two to the house of a neighbour, some two and related the horrible story. Mrs. was not entirely consumed, and was e rains and buried with that of her

us Murderer.—D. L. Bivins, who, abered, some time age murdered his and wife at Woodstock, Michigan, to the sale of photographs of himself or, and wife at Woodstock, Michigan, an to the sale of photographs of himself man at Hudson, because, as he alleges, con over a year ago, with his uniform of resemble him now. He publishes a set with his uniform of resemble him now. He publishes a set with his uniform of resemble him now. He publishes a set with his uniform on the set with his uniform of the histographs taken and being sold snoor, Hudson, Mich., are not genuine where taken with buy uniform on, and do me now; but there will be some immested by the histographs taken and being sold snoor, Hudson, Mich., are not genuine of he possible that are genuine ones, and y clothes on at the time the dood was he as wish to purchase will do well to a in the genuina.—D. L. BIYNE." The se says he is in the habit of circulating weds who yaist his cell cards containing billows:—"D. L. BIYNE." The se says he is in the habit of circulating weds who yaist his cell cards containing billows:—"D. L. BIYNE." The seasy he is in the habit of circulating billows:—"D. L. BIYNE." The seasy he is in the habit of circulating billows:—"D. L. BIYNE." The seasy he is in the habit of circulating billows:—"D. L. BIYNE." The seasy he is in the habit of circulating billows:—"D. L. BIYNE." The seasy he is in the habit of circulating billows:—"D. L. BIYNE." The seasy he have for the habit of circulating billows:—"In the histograph of the habit of the habit of circulating billows:—"In the histograph of histograph of the histograph of histograph of the histograph of histogra

brethren of the book trade at the cous Occurrence.—The little town of situate midway between Bristel and Bath, into a state of excitement, last week, by ag circumstances:—Amongst the residents are two brothers, named John and James carried on business as blacksmiths, and ether at a workshop attached to their one of them, John Fray, was seen to his workshop and go towards the river, at some 300 or 350 yards distance. Upon g the bank he was observed by a boy to the water, and when there to deliberately at, upon which he inflicted two desperate he boy who witnessed the rash act gave as alarm, and a man named Robert Ruddle, him, ran to the spot and succeeded in out. Messongers were at once dispatched sid, and Dr. Lodge was soon in attendance up and dressed the wounds, giving, howord hope of the rash man's recovery. On op being afterwards examined, the other found lying on the floor quite insensible, ne marks on his head of violence inflicted a hammer or some other blunt and heavy marks on his head of violence indicted hammer or some other blunt and heavy Mr. Nask, surgeon, was speedily sumbrothers lie in a dangerous state, and is that John Fray first attacked his then attempted his own life. The are engaged in inquiring into the

phobia.—In connection with the bill which resed its second reading in the House of for leasening the mischief occasioned to blandiby vagrant dogs. Professor Ganges interesting remarks on the spread of bia and other less, but still very real, country, from the number of dogs. which o ream about at will. He says:—"It is satimate the serious amount of loss in arry incurred by the people in Ireland ansano. Swarms of parasiteainfeat the a sheep, and pigs, which they derive many animals are doubtlessly worried, siderable number of men and animals bitten and inoculated with the rabid opphobia in man is increasing in Ireland. siderable number of men and annuals bitten and incomiated with the rabid cophobia in man is increasing in Ireland. Sam ending 184131 cases of death from sported. In 1851 the number had risen 661 to 61. This is very different from a England, where the deaths from hydrome down year by year from 25 in 1851. In Scotland, even allowing for the attention, the number is still smaller. Proposition out two facts in connection with disease—that it is nover spontaneously ut only producible by the bite of an lyaffacted, and that so far from ease being hot weather, as is generally supposed, such more frequent in winter than in 

and weaker, as is generally supposed, sinch more frequent in winter than in the state of boys, named Basham, Leysham, James, Ress, and Jones, and a man named sees indicted at the Monmouth Assize for brincipally by stone-throwing, to injure the interest of the state of the state

The Indian Budget.—Sir Charles Trevelyse has just made his financial statement. The desci this year amounts to £144,000. The estimates for the year ending April, 1866, above a surplus of £800,000. The income tax is to cease. An expect duty of three most is to be lessed on interest and officers. rear ending April, 1860, show a surplue of £500,000.
The income tax is to cease. An expect duty of three per cent, is to be levied on jute, wool, tax, and confess and 2 per cent, on hides, sugar, and silk. The import duty on hope is reduced to one per cent. The fixan cial condition of the country is declared to be proc

perces.

Death from Drink and Exposure.—An inquest has been held in Milton-street, St. Luke's, respecting the death of Susannah Unstood, aged fifty-one years, the wife of a labourer, found dead on the floor of a miserable unfurnished attic in St. Luke's. Deceased had ruined herself and family by her habits of intoxication, and died from cold and exposure in the corner of the room in quoetion on Saturday morning. The jury returned a vordict "That deceased was found deed on the floor of a certain room from the mortal effects of exposure to the cold and from habits of intemperance."

The Profits on Smoke.—Lat week, at the Lord

The Profits on Smoke.—Last week, at the Lord Mayor's Court, another case under the Holborn Valley Improvement Act, "Soott v. the City of London," was heard before the recorder and a special jury. The pointing shows the recorder and the profits No. 78 was heard before the recorder and a special jury. The plaintiff claimed £3,300 for the premises No. 78, Holborn-hill, between Farringdon-street and Shoelane. The takings in 1857 were £33 a week, and from that time had yearly increased, until they now reached £67 a week, as a tobacconist's shop. The profits were stated to be £2 per cent, and "large profits" were made on "cheap cigars" and imitation pipes. The house was held on a lease at £30 a year, and the claimant had expended money on the promises. Hr. Scott was examined, and, whitst giving his evidence, as offer was made on behalf of the City, which resulted in the sum of £3,250 being accepted.

of £3,250 being accepted.

Rolatives of Deceased Military Officers.—
A return has just been issued showing that the sums paid to relatives of deceased officers of her Majesty's army in lieu of pension, &c., during the year 1861-5, in pursuance of the provisions of the Royal warrant of the lat day of March, 1856, were as follows:—Captain, R. C. Glover, 43rd Foot, killed in New Zealand, 2711-2s., to his father; Captain F. S. Glover, 43rd Foot, died of wounds in New Zealand, brother of the foregoing, £457 1s. 3d., paid to his father; Lieutenant Murphy, 12th Foot, killed in New Zealand, £254 4s. 2d., paid to his father: Captain Pholys, 14th Foot, died of wounds in New Zealand, £1,144-9s. 7d., paid to his father;

wounds in New Zealand, Alixas 22. Id., past 25 instates.

Shipwreoks and Rewards for Saving Life—At the weekly meeting of the Shipwreoked Society, held at its offices, Hibernia-chambers, London-bridge, it was reported that rolled during the quarter had been liberally and promptly afforded in the time of their greatest need to 485 widows, 357 orphans, 42 aged parents, and 1,890 shipwreoked persons; the outlay for which drew upon the limited recorress of the society for no less a sum than 24 369 17s. 9d. Silver medals were awarded in several instances for heroic services in saving life. It was stated at the last meeting that the pressure upon the funds of the society were so great that the committee folt compelled carnestly to appeal to the public for aid to meet the distress of the castaways on our ceasts, their widows and their orphans.

Death of Mr. William Arthur Willeinson.

widows and their orginas.

Death of Mr. William Arthur Wilkinson.

We regret, says Herapath's Journal, to have to inform our readers of the death of the above gentleman, in the seventieth year of his age. At one time Mr. Wilkinson represented Lambeth in Parliament, but was better known as the former chairman of the Croydon Railway, and, from its commencement, as chairman of the Metropolitan, or, as it is sometimes called, the Underground Railway. In private life Mr. Wilkinson was much esteemed for probity and kindly feeling, and was very earnest and energotic in whatever he onguged. His positiveness and extreme candour were, however, rather against him in public life. It was said that these qualities lost him a return for Lambeth, and it is pretty certain that they semetimes led him into disputes with neighbouring companies in the course of his railway career.

nis railway career.

Suspicious Death.—A mysterious affair is now engrossing the attention of the population of Antwerp. On the 16th ult., a men of middle age, named Rish Allah Bey, colonel in the Turkish army, accompanied by a young man about twenty, whose name was Roadly, said to be his nephow, alighted at an hotel in that city. Rish paid all the hotel expenses, and was frequently accompanied in his walks by the young man. On Thurnday morning the latter was found dead in his bod, with two holes behind the ears made by small shot. A gun was on the floor in front of the bod, and on the table was a note to the following effect:—"I have killed myself voluntarily." The young man lay in bod covered over with the clothes as though asleep. After the bed had been photographed the body was removed to the hospital, for a postmortem examination. Meanwhile Rish Allah Boy has been arrested.

mortem examination. Meanwhile Rish Aliah Boy has been arrested.

Blowing up a Sunken Vessel.—The Hedley Vicars, which was recently sunk in a collision with a steamer on Shields Bar, has been partly removed. Mr. Wake (harbour master), Inapector Smith, Mr. Holt the commissioners' diver), and a number of the river assistants, assembled in their boats for the purpose of blowing up the sunken vessel. Mr. Holt wont down into her, and placed 300lb. of gunpowder in her starboard bilge. The fuse was set fire to on board of Mr. Wake's boat, and thrown into the water, and, after a lapse of about twelve minutes, the blast went off, but, somehow or other, its destruction was not as ogreat as was expected. Another attempt was made. Mr. Holt descended and placed a canistor containing shout 200lb. oh the south side of her bottom. The fuse was fired, and after all the boats were clear the blast went off, carrying away a great part of her att-ond and one of the masts. A good deal of her forepart is left, and one mast. During the time of the blasting, a large concourse of people assembled on the banks, near Collingwood's monument, and the Short Sands.

A L'attal Attray.—Mr. Thomas Acomb, recently

concourse of people assembled on the banks, near Collingwood's morument, and the Short Sands.

A l'attal Affray.—Mr. Thomas Acomb, recently a farmer at Poppleton, a neighbouring village to Overton, but who has lately resided with his father-in-law (Mr. George Wood, farmer), at the latter place, quarrelled with a farm servant of Mr. Wood's, named deorge Weighill. Weighill was in liquer one evening, but does not appear to have been very quarrelsome, and went home. There he fell asleep over the fireside, and he remained so for some time, when a man came into the house to him, and arousing him up took him ont to fight Acomb. The two men had several rounds, in which Weighill appeared to get the worst of it. He also expressed a wish to relinquish the contest, but one of the bystanders calling him a coward, he recommenced the struggle, and he and Acomb had two more meetings. In the last round they both fell, and Acomb could not rise. He, seever, was assisted up and seated on the bank-side, but he appeared to be quite insensible, and never spoke afterwards. He was conveyed on a shriter to his father-in-law's house, where it was found that he was quite dead. Weighill has been apprehended, and is now in custody.

is now in custody.

Accident at the Windsor Stoeplechases.—
A serious accident occurred during the second day's stoeplechases on the reoccourse at Spital, near the cavairy barracks on the concourse at Spital, near the cavairy barracks on the outskirts of Windsor. Among the horaes which started for the Military Sweopstakes, the third event of the day, was Major Wombwell's (12th Lancers) Bell's Life, a well-known horse, the winner of several stoeplechases, and usually a great favourite at the Windsor meeting. Captain Kowley, of the 2nd Life Guards, one of the stewards, and an experienced horseman, rode Bell's Life in this race, and it would seem that all wont on well till a small brook running from the side of the Osborne-road was approached. The stream is very marrow, and is, in fact, nothing but a ditch, though the jump presents some rather awkward features. It would appear that Bell's Life had made the jump and cleared the brook, but after the leap the horse fell doad, throwing Capt. Rowley with great force to the ground, and falling partly upon the stunned rider. Bell's Life being thus killed upon the spot, Capt. Rowley, who had suffered severely from the violence of the concussion, was picked up in an insensible condition, and removed to the residence of Colonel de Ros, at Queen's-villas, only a few yards from the scene of the occurrence, and where he was attended to by Dr. Kerin, who happened do be present. Although much shaken, it is believed that Capt. Rowley has not received any serious in-nrise, and in the course of the occurrence as Malbourne in the mouth preceding force occurred as Malbourne in the mouth preceding Accident at the Windsor Steeplechase

that Capt. Rowley has not received any serious inpuries, and in the course of the ovening he was enabled
to proceed to London.

Prevalence of Typhus.—Several cases of typhus
ferer occurred at Molbourne in the month preceding
the departure of the last mail for England. The
Molbourne Aryus states that all the cases are traccable
to the ship Golden Empire, and to the prematare release of that vessel from quarantine. The Government
of Victoria haye appointed a Board to inquire into the
circumstances and into the quarantine arrangements
generally. A complaint against the master of the
Golden Empire for beat arrangements on board was
made and heard before the Williamstown magistrates.
The complaint was that the hospital accommodation
had not been used to a proper actent. The magistrates stated that this was a matter in the surgeon's
department, and the captain could not be held reapposable. Soveral ships which reached Victoria in
the month were placed in quarantine on their arrival
—the John Fraser, from Liverpool; the Douglas, from
Hatavia; and the Southern Ocean, from Liverpool.
This last had thirteen deaths from fever on her peasage:—Barbara White, aged twenty-sight; Jacobina
White, fifty-one; Bridget Cernan, thirty-free; Emanual
Joseph, forty-one; Esther Becker, nissty-two; James
Dun, seventy-two; Richard Soveend (second mate),
twenty-sight; Matilde Kinkade, 20; Robert Kinhade,
three; John James Kinkade, six months; Sagmes;
Ogden, fourteen months; Ellen Ogden, three process.

The Prussian Fisch.—The Balic squadron of Prussian fleet, which was organized during the ze in the Duchies, has now beed broken up by order the King. Its commander, Peur Admirel Jackmann

war in the Duchles, has now been divided up by order of the King. Its commander, Near-Admiral Johnson, has been appointed to the command of the naval station in the Baltis. A general-ship will be stationed in Kiel harbour, and the correcte Ascon is appointed to this day. The correcte Gaselle, Anjusta, and Victoria, and the despatoh-boat Presumicher Adler, are ordered to Dantic; while the frigate Gefon will exercise her crew at gunnery near Kiel, and the despatoh-boat Lorsley will be employed in a survey of the North Sos.

The Resorder of Manchester and Bolton.—On Mr. B. B. Armstrong, Q.O., Recorder of Manchester and Bolton, taking his seat at the Manchester Quarter Sessions, the Mayor of Manchester addressed him, expressing regret that this was the last occasion of his presiding, and assuring him of the respect he would carry with him of his follow-citizons into retirement. Mr. J. P. Cobbott spoke to the same effect on behalf of the bar. Mr. Armstrong, in roply, assured them that, after holding the office of Recorder for twenty-six years, the thought that he carried with him their good opinion would be a source of pleasing satisfaction to him in the evening of his days.

Improvements at Calais.—A Calais letter mentions that the works in that port are being pushed forward with great activity. The entrance to the dock is being deeponed, in order to admit vesuels of a larger tonnesse: this improvement will be probably terminated by the time when the timber ships arrive from the north. A project for the onlargement of the dock has also been approved of by the Minister of Public Works, and the town of Calais has been authorised to raise a lean of 1.500,000f. to execute the work within three years. Surveys are also being made for a railway from the present terminus to the quay, the construction of which will accelerate the communications between France and England.

Death of the Hon. Edwin Lascolles, brother of the lean and male of th

the construction of which will accordant the communications between Frances and England.

Denth of the Hon. Edwin Lascolles.—The sudden death of the Hon. Edwin Lascolles, brother of the late and uncle of the present Earl of Harewood, took place at Wighiil-park, near Wetherby, on Thesday last. After having taken luncheon with the ladies, apparently in good health and spirits, he hat down in a chair, and almost immediately afterwards foll back and died. Medical aid was summoned, but without effect. The deceased was born in 1799, and was consequently sixty-six years of ago. He was called to the bar in 1826, and had for some years been chairman of quarter sessions for the West Riding. He was also a dopty-lieutenant of the Riding. He scattery, affability, and kindness gained for him the esteem and respect not only of his follow magistrates, but also of the bar and the public. He represented Righen in Parliament from 1836 to 1857. The funeral took place at Harewood on Tuesday last, in the family vanit.

A Yankee Outdone.—The New York Herald

the bar and the public. He represented Rijen in Parliament from 1866 to 1857. The funeral took place at Harewood on Tuesday last, in the family vanit.

A Yankee Outdone.—The New York Herald says:—Some of Sherman's soldiers were foraging round a house owned by some pretty Secoch ladies. One of the men seeing the earth in the garden freshly furned up, asked, "What is buried there?" "Nothing," was the reply. "Yon can't come it ever a Yank that way: I guess I'll find something worth looking after here." Ho foll to digging, the lady appearing quite distressed, and requested that he wenld desist. This only fired his enpidity, and he dug the more vigorously until he had got down some air or eight feet. He would not even suffer any of his comrades to help him, claiming the whole as his perquisites. It chanced to be a well that had recently been closed in. At length the young girl told these on the look-out, when a good laugh was got up at his expense. He got up, put on his coat, and made tracks, using very strong language to sooth his injured feelings.

The "Loohand Scandall"—The Scotsmax informs us that the case of the Loohend Isdies is not yet laid to rest, as all who wish well to the place and its people must desire to see it. "In the name of the people of Lockend," the deputation that waited on the Invernees Free Presbytery in relation to the case have written a lottor to the moderator, complaining of the discussion and finding of the presbytery, as "holding up them and their children to excertion for a crime which they never committed;" and explaining and defending the course pursued in vindicating the character of the young women of the parish, as not merely innocent in itself, but as being founded on "an ancient local castom." The complainers offer to bring forward a heat of witnesses; and naively found the form which their complaint has taken on the statement that "their limited knowledge of the English language prevented them from seeing the meaning" of the minutee of the presbytery until they were afterwards

ing " of the minutes of the presbytery "until they were afterwards explained to them by others."

An Opinion on the Civil Service.—In one of a series of reports just issued on the organisation of the War-office is the following passage, signed "Hartington, Douglas Galton, G. Arbuthnot, and W. Anderson." "It is with regret that we feel bound to call the attention of the Secretary of State to the testimony borne by these gentlemen—all men of experience in the War-office—to the ineffectual nature of past attempts to improve the condition of the Civil Service. It was hoped that by excluding dunces and insuring a sufficient but very moderate test of education the officiency of the public departments would be improved; but it would seem that, so far from this end having been attained, the character of the War-office is such that if the clerks did their work with diligence, 10 per cent. of their number might be reduced. We trust that the members of this committee will lend their aid to us in secomplishing such a referred as will remove the evil of which they are witnesses, and obtain for the Government the measure of service which is rendered in private establishments in return for selequate pay."

service which is renormal in privace seasons are return for sedequate pay."

Suicide on Clapham.common.—On Thursday morning, Mr. W. J. Payne, the coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, held an inquiry respecting the supposed suicide of William Colston, aged sixty-seven years. The deceased was a master bell-hanger, living in North-atreet, Clapham. Latterly he became very desponding on account of not being able to attend to business so well as formerly. On a provious night he went into the parlour of the Boehive Tavern, and poked all the fire out of the grate. He then said that he did not want to bother any person, and he walked out in the direction of the Windmill pond, on Clapham.common. Next morning a little boy named Henry Cross, while Ishing, discovered his body in the water. The coroner said that there could be little moral doubt that the deceased had committed suicide. The jury returned a vertict, "That the deceased was found dead in the water, but there was no legal evidence to prove how he came therein."

in the water, but there was no legal evidence to prove how he came therein."

A Lion Tamer.—The case of Newcombe v. Price was tried in the Bail Court last week. 'It was an action by George Newcombe to recover from defendant, formerly proprietor of equestrian circuses at Madrid, at Lisbon, and at the Agricultural-hall, falington, £127 17s. for work done and money lent. In September last defendant engaged plaintiff as a lisa-tamer and keeper for six months, at £10 a week salary. During part of the time plaintiff performed in Madrid and Lisbon, but received only a portion of his salary. He also lent defendant money to purchase mules, and also various sums for travelling expenses. The plaintiff said the defendant had since left Islington, and the lions were mortgaged (laughter). Verdict for the plaintiff. Damages—£127 17s.—Mr. Joyce, for the plaintiff, asked for immediate execution, as the defendant, who was now, in Manchester, was going to Scotland with the lions.—Mr. Justice Crampton granted immediate execution, but said it was ton granted immediate execution, but said it was almost too bad to deprive the Scotchmen of their anticipated enjoyment (laughter).

almost too bad to deprive the Scotchmon of their anticipated enjoymont (laughter).

A Charge of Stealing Eighteen Horses.—Mr. John Stant Reeve Taibot, formerly a station-master at the Crystal Palace Station of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, but who has been latterly a livery stable-keeper and job-master, at Norwood, and who has been in custody for some days on a charge of stealing eighteen horses, the property of Mr. Amory, a coachmaker, in Upper Berkhoy-atreet, was brought before the magistrate at Lambeth Polisecut for final examination. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner became embarrassed and made over the whole of his property by deed to the present that the prisoner became embarrassed and made over the whole of his property by deed to the presenter, on the latter paying a composition of 5s. in the pound to his creditors; and he (the prisoner underlow) to conduct the lusiness for Mr. Amory on the payment of 5 per cent, on the protite. After conducting the lusiness for some time he sent away eighteen horses from the stables, alleging that they were the property of the Hankrupts' Court, and he was given into custody.

A Sleepless Man.—At present there he a soldier, and the Chesterth in

stored to Mr. Amory, the prisoner was discharged out of oustody.

A Slacepless Man.—At present there is a soldier, says the Philadelphia Press, at the Chestnut-hill Millitary Hospital, Philadelphia, who has not sleet for a single moment for fourteen years and six months. Why it is that he cannot or does not sleep is as much a mystery to him as it is to many scientific gentlemen, who, having had their attention called to him, have been astonished in their attempts to investigate the saws. Upon ofe occasion, at his request, a number of ctrionally-inclined gentlemen watched him for forty dayt and nights consecutively in order, if possible, to arrive at the cause of the wonderful phenomenon. These gentlemen took turns with each other in the programs of wasching, so that if he should chance to also he should be observed. Some of the watchers became drowny, and it was as much as he could do to awaken them. This singular man was sent to Philadelphia by order of the field surgeon. He was adentited into the heepital at Chestnut-hill on the 10th of Nevember leat, suffering from chronic diarrhoe and rheumatism. He has nearly recovered from his physical chility. His appoints is good, but yet be considered but yet he cannot sleep. He stimply seesives physical rest.

Value of a Piano.—At a sale by absthir the other day, in the residence of a member of the House of Keys, laie of Man, the following spirited competition took place for a piano, showing that the box of keys was net wuch required, and that the people of Manx do not want to buy accord. We trust they have a good home supply. The anotioneer commenced—"What for the instrument? Two and stypence—and nine—three-shillings—and sixpence—three and nine—four shillings; four shillings—and three-going at four and three-going at the many three-laid done—four and three-gone."

The Lion and his Master.—At Libourne,

all done-four and three-gone."

The Lion and his Master.—At Libourne, Gironde, France, the propriator of a travelling menagerie, named Peson, had been performing with a lion, and was on the point of quitting the cage when the animal sprang forward and threw him to the ground, with his face downwards. The lion fastened on the man's back and began to tear his clothes. The spectators were much alarmed, but Peson with grout presence of mind, coolly asked for his whip, which he had dropped, and then speaking to the animal with authority, succeeded in disengaging himself, and soon brought his assailant to perfect obedience, getting off with a few slight soratches.

Mr. Hadfield and the Late Mr. Cobden.—
The following letter from one of the Sheffield borough members has appeared in a Manchester paper — "Bir. — Various methods of showing respect to the momory of the late Richard Cobden have been suggested, and I beg to offer a hint to those who respected the man, and profited by his labours. He has loft his country in charge of an estimable widow and five daughters, to whom we may exhibit our respect by a national gift of £190,000, and make the widow's heart sing for joy." Let us not leave this work to French or American enterprise, but let us do it ourselves. My £500 will be ready at the nation's eall for it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Geo. Hadpield. Victoria-ark, 6th April, 1865." Mr. Hadfield and the Late Mr. Cobden.

6th April, 1865."

An Enthusiastic Protestant.—The Dublin correspondent of the Standard, in a letter dated the 11th inst., has the following:—The Rev. Tresham D. Gregg, D.D., held a large meeting of Protestants in the Motropolitan hall last night, in order to protest against the abolition of the oaths "which secure the Protestant Church and religion," and to prevent Protestants from being "swindled" out of their rights. With this view he proposed the adoption of a petition to Parliament, a memorial to the Dublin corporation, and an address to the clockers of the University of Oxford, calling upon them to reject Mr. Gladstone for his speech on the Irish Church. Everything the enthusastic contor proposed was adopted, including "a manifesto of Protestant principles." All ended in "the Kentish fire."

Kentish fire."

The Bishop of Natal and his Balary.—The salaries of the colonial bishops are for the most part provided from "The Colonial Bishopries Fund," which is supposed to be invested in the names of the four following trustees, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, Mr. Hubbard, M.P., and Archdescon Hall. It was anticipated that as soon as the judgment of the judicial committee of the Privy Council had declared the whole proceedings of the Bishop of Capetown to be null and void in law, the salary of the Bishop of Natal, which was being withheld while the proceedings were ponding against him, would be paid. The council, however, who have the management of the fund, have announced through their solicitors that they are not propared to pay the arrears of salary. The question, therefore, is not yet settled, and another exciting legal contest may probably take

and another exoiting legal contest may probably take place in a new area.

Attempt to Run a Train off the Line.—A few evenings ago a very disholical act was attempted on the line of the North British Railway at Grant'shouse, and which, but for the fortunate discovery of it in time, would have been successful. A little past ten o'clock at night, while the grant of the pilotengine which runs between Dunbar and Grant'shouse was engaged shunting a truck near the station, he discovered that some person had opened the points leading from one of the main lines to a siding, and had, to keep them open, inserted between them a large piece of a broken metal chair and a piece of wood. That had been done after eight o'clock, as they were thou all right. A pretty large stone had also been placed on the top of one of the rails. There is no doubt of the object of the perpetrators of this very base act. No trace has yet been got of the offenders.

very base act. No trace has yet been got of the off-modra.

Eel Fishing.—The bed of Southampton Water consists of mud in which a vast number of eels burrow. These have been eaglet by the native fishermen from time immemorial by spearing, and with line and hook baited with a long serrated worm found in the mud. Some time since a strange fisherman came and plied his calling in Southampton Water. He confined himself to eel fishing, and met with extraordinary success. Day after day he caught upwards of a hundred-weight of fish with a line and hook, while a native fisherman at the same time could not eatch one-tenth of the quantity. Upwards of two years elapsed before the secret of the success of the strange fisherman was discovered, and which proved to be using for bait the minute orabs which abound in the mud when they have shed their shells. Their only covering is then a tough skin. On cutting open eels there is invariably found inside them the romains of crabs. The native fishermen now use crabs for bait, and eels are caught in Southampton Water in far greater abundance than formerly.

in Southampton Water in far greater abundance than formerly.

Two Men Poisoned by Amber Spirits.—
Information was forwarded te the coroner for the City of London, on Sturday, of a shocking occurrence which took place at Fenning's wharf, London-bridge, the previous evening. Two men were discovered in the cooperage of the above wharf, lying apparently dead. One of them, a man named George West, aged forty-five years, a labourer, was found lying on a cask of amber spirit, which he had been sucking up through a small tube. The other man, Daniel Fenning, was only a few feet off, and he was totally insensible. It is presumed that both men took an opportunity of drinking the amber spirit, mistaking it for braudy, not being aware that it was one of the most powerful spirits known, being sixty degrees over proof, and it being imported only for the purpose of adding strength and flavour to other spirits. Every effort was made to resuscitate the two men, but with success only in the case of Danniel Frenning. John West was quite dead. Frenning was an injured by internal burns that he had to be carried to the hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous state. He states that West shricked out before he died, "I am burnt: I am burnt," and, placing his hand upon his chest, foll down apparently Yed.

An Artful Cadger.—Elizabeth Bliss, a married woman, was brought before the maxistrate at Westmin.

An Artful Cadger.—Elizabeth Bliss, a married woman, was brought before the magistrate at Westminster, charged with begging in Eaton-place.—Curious, 272 B, stated that on the previous evening he was in Eaton-place, in plain clothes, when he saw the prisoner go into some areas and ring the bolls. She then went to No. 20, where she rang the bell. The butler came to her and told her that she had a shilling a short time age, and was directed not to call again.—Mr. Selfe: You heard the conversation!—Constable: Yos, sir; I then took her into custody. After she was looked up I went to her lodgings, and found that she ronted two houses.—Mr. Selfe: What is her husband!—Constable: He earns about 20s. a week, and he has two some who earn, one 7s. and the other 6s. a week. I saw the landlady, and I told her that the prisoner was in custody, on which she observed, "What! for begging!" He then replied that she was.—Mr. Selfe (to the prisoner): What have you to say to the charge?—The prisoner and that she did not beg. She went to he house to berrow some money, when the butler gave her a shilling. She was then in great distress, having broken her ribs. Mr. Selfe: Whe lives at 18, Faton-place! Is it not the residence of Dr. Lushington!—The inspector said that it was.—The constable said that he was afraid she was in the habit of going about begging, but as she was not known he would discharge her.

The Dutel in Brussels.—The heatle medical places of Wes. An Artful Cadger.-Elizabeth Bliss, a married

was not known he would discharge her.

The Duel in Brussels.—The bestile meeting between Baron Charal, the Belgian Minister of War, and M. Deleat, the deputy for Antwerp, took place, says a French paper, in a private riding school attacto in the Rue de l'Equatour at Brussels. The seconda for the Minister were General Guilliaume and M. Soudain de Niederwarth, while Mesars. Nothomb and Count Liederkarke undurtook the kind office for the deputy. M. Deleat was the first to fire, and his ball inflicted a slight wound in the side of his antagenist. General Charat then fired and missed, whereupon the surgeons in attendance forbade the continuance of the duel. M. Deleat then advanced to General Charat and gave the seasurance that he had not challenged him ou grounds of personal animosity, but from a feeling of

deel. M. Delast then advanced to General Chazal and gave the saurrance that he had not challenged him on grounds of personal animosity, but from a feeling of his duty as a member of the Chamber. M. Chazal replied that he, on his part, regretted the warmth of the expression used with reference to M. Delast, and both immediately shock hands. The wound received by the Minister of War was so slight that he was enabled to take a walk at noon on the same day. There is no doubt but that all partius concerned in the encounter will have to take their trials for the breach of the law of which they have beef gailty.

Strong Language.—The Doke of Cambridge is not remarkable for elegance of language when out of temper, says the Court Journal, but he is said to have a superior in strong investives in the person of account commanding one of the camps. Some while ago the colonel commanding one of the camps. Some while ago the colonel commander in Chief repaired to the camp to hold a field-day. On being received by the aldes-de-camp, his Royal Highness saked if —— had returned? The answer was, "Yes, sir, he arrived last night." "Has he resumed the command?" its quired the Frince. "Yes, sir," replied the side-de-camp, with the most consummate penny received by the ance-se-comp, he hoyal high-ness saked if —— had returned? The answer was, "Yes, sir, he arrived last night." "Has he resumed the command?" inquired the Prince. "Yes, sir," replied the side-de-camp, with the most consummate gravity; "he sweet kimself in this morning."

Hirth and Destit in a Can.—An inquest he can held in the Mile-end Workhouse, on the body o Mile-end Workhouse, on the bo sale child, the illegitimate offspri been held in the Mide-end Workheuse, on the body of a newly-been famale child, the illegitimate offspring of Mary Am Smith, a domestic servant, in the family of a gentleman residing in the Mile-end-road. At two schools on Monday moraing the mother was taken with the pains of labour, and as once put into a cab for conveyance to the workhouse, where she had to went helf an hour before getting atmittance. The child was in consequence bers in the cab, and was found to be dead when taken up. The jury returned the following verdict—That the deceased died from the want of medical assistance at the birth.

The Stanyigh Thayw.—According to the bill read

the want of medical assistance at the birth.

The Spanish Navy.—According to the bill read at Madrid last Friday in the Congress by the Ministor of Marine, the Spanish naval forces are fixed as follows:—2 sailing vessels of 172 guns; a frigate of 42 guns; 3 corvettes carrying 76 guns; 2 brigantines carrying 32 guns; 2 first-class sloops, 4 guns; 11 second-class aloops, 11 guns; 70 schooners, 3 launches, and 3 transports, of 1,823 tons burden. The irenclads will consist of 3 frigates of 104 guns, and 3,900 horse-power; 4 screw steam frightes, of 186 guns, and 2,860 horse-power; 12 schooners, carrying 22 guns, of 1,400 borse-power; 3 transports, of 2,600 tons, and 370 horse-power; 3 paddic-steamers, of 40 guns, and 370 horse-power; 3 paddic-steamers, of 40 guns, and 1,400 Sorse-power; S transports, or 2,000 tons, and 370 horse-power; S paddlo-steamers, of 40 guns, and 1,760 horse-power; and a transport, of 960 tons, and 500 horse-power; and s transport of 960 tons, and 500 horse-power; and stransport will be manned with sailors, and provided with 2,826 marines. Lastly, there will be 597 mon to guard the arsenals.

there will be 337 men to guard the arsenals.

A Man Blot by his Son.—At the Sedgray Police-court, before Mr. Spooner, a young man named Hezekiah Front was charged with attempting to murder his father, James Frost, by shooting him. From what transpired, it appeared that the prisoner went to his father's house, at Cosaley, on Saturday night last. The door was fastened, and the son authoritatively demanded admission, which the father readily compiled with, but no sooner was the door opened than the prisoner pointed a gun in his father's face and shot him. The shot lodged in his face, shoulders, and breast. Mr. Smith, surgeon, gave ready assistance, and speedily extracted the shot. The son left the piace, but was afterwards apprehended by Bergeant Tubman, and put in the Coseley look-up. Sufficient evidence was given to justify a romand as the father was far too ill to be removed to the court. The prisoner was accordingly remanded.

Three Fishermen Drowned.—Another sad

The prisoner was accordingly remanded.—Another sad calamity has cast a deep gloom ever St. Andrew's. Three fishermen met a watery grave from the upsetting of their fishing boat a few days age. It appears that william Thomson, aged above 70, Henry Waters, 27, and James Wilson, 18, went out fishing early in the morning, and when within a mile of the pier on their return were caught in a sudden gale from the west, which bore down the boat and sunk her in deep water, carrying the three unfortunate men with hor. The circumstance was observed by a boy from the shore, who shouted to those at hand. Beats put out at once to the spot, and Thomsen was drawn up with a line to which he clung under the water. Life was still in him, and he was conveyed to the shore and taken to the Custom-house, where, medical aid having been procured, the usual appliances were administered, but without affect. Waters has left a wife and two children; Wilson a wife and one child.

The King of the Belgians.—The continental

The King of the Belgians.-The continental

children; Wilson a wife and one child.

The King of the Belgians.—The continental journals are just now occupied in speculating on the reason of the visit which the King of the Belgians is paying to the English Court; and apart from political objects, which are of course considered to be one principal cause of the visit, the future matrinosial allances of the Princesses Helena and Louise are thought to be engaging his Majesty's attention. The Avenir National, a Parisian journal, states that the Emperor of the French and the King of the Belgians have for some time past kept up a constant correspondence in reference to the affairs of Maxico, and, as well as other French journals, is of opinion that the Belgian ruler will visit Paris on his return from Regland, and will have an interview with the Emperor, torder to confer as to the future support to be rented by France to the Emperor Maximilian.

A Tragic Mystery.—A mysterious incident is at the present mement causing a feeling of torror in the usually peaceful district of the Rives du Guiers, Isere, France. Mdmc. Charvet, the proprietress of a large farm at Saint-Franc, a widew, and the mother of eleven children, alighted on the 27th of March from a dligence on the Lyons and Chambery road, near the gorge of Chailles, and entered a steep and rugged path which leads to her residence. She, however, never arrived, and a search being made on the following day a pool of blood was found at a spot she must have passed, and lying near were several objects known to have belonged to her. The whole neighbourhood has since boon thoroughly explored, but neither the bedy nor any further traces of Mdme, Charvet have been discovered. During the search, however, the corpse of a man who had been missing for two months was found in one of the mountain streams.

Death of Sir William Wake, Bart.— Intelligence has just been recoived of the unexpected death

of a man who had been missing for two months was found in one of the mountain streams.

Death of Sir William Wake, Bart. — Intelligence has just been received of the unexpected death of Sir William Wake, of Courteen-hall, Northamptonshire, on board his yacht in Southampton Water, or Thursday. The late baronet, who was only in his 3rd year, was born at Konishaw-hall, Derbyshire, and was son of Sir Charles Wake by his second wife, a daughter of Mr. Crawfard Tait, of Harriestown, in Soutland, and sister to the Bisheop of London. In 1814 Sir William married the eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Fricker, of Southampton, and succeeded his father in 1804. He served for some time in the army, and was afterwards captain of the West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry. Sir William was also well known for his contributions to literature, and, amongat other works, he wrote "My Escape and Imprisonment," which appeared in Once a Weck. He was likewise an earnest advocate of temperance principles, and a warm friend to the poor. Archbishop Wake, of Canterbury, a descondant of Wm. Wake, uncle to the first baronet, was a younger son of the family. The title and estates devolve on Sir Hareward Wake, sen af the deceased, born in 1858.

A Narrow Escape.—Lieutenant-Colonel Haron Vander-Smissen, commander of the Belgian detachment in Moxico, the commanding officer received from the Emperor Maximilian four letters of invitation to a court ball. Lieutenant-Colonel Vander-Smissen having distributed the cards to four officers of aristocratic family, Captain Delannoy, when at table on the following day, made an observation rather offensive to the commander. "There are not here," said the captain, "either sobles or commoners; there are only officers, and no distinction between them should be made." At those words the lieutenant-cloonel raised the arms and made a disadnifal movement towards his subordinate, who the following day Captain Delannoy sent his seconds to the lieutenant colonel and heavily made and observation the life of the captain of the followin

movement towards his subordinate, who had taken the liberty to give him a lesson. On the following day Captain Delannoy sont his seconds to the lieutenant-colonel, and a heatile meeting with pistols was the result. The captain fired first, and his bullet grazed the ear of his antigonist. The latter, who was accustomed to amuse himself at Brussels by killing swallows on the wing, with pistols leaded with ball, declared that he had done wrong, and refused to fire in his turn. "I will not kill you," he said to Captain Delannoy, "for I was to blame."

in his turn. "I will not kill you," he said to Captain Delannoy, "for I was to blame."

Death of the Archdeacon of Exeter.—The late Ven. John Moore Stevens, Archdeacon of Exeter, whose death is now announced, was born in 1784, and was the son of Mr. Stevens, of Calver-house, Devonshire, though his family had been settled at Torrington more than 200 years. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A. 1896, M.A. 1892), and was fellow and tutor of his college. Subsequently he was private tutor to the present Earl Howe. In 1820 he was appointed Archdeacon of Exeter, and prebendary of the cathedral: in 1822 vicar of Otterton, near Sidmenth (value £200, population 1,140), by Lord Belle; in 1812 canon of Exeter. He was not distinguished for theological attainments, and he does not appear to have published any of his charges. By his wife, Anne Eleanor, daugiter of the Rev. William Roberts, vice-proveds of Eton, sister of the Dowager Countess of Egmont, he leaves with other issue an eldest son, John Curzon Moore Stevens, of Winscott, Torrington, who was born in 1818, was educated at Windbester and Christ Church, Oxford, who is a barrister and a captain in the Royal Dovon Mounted Rides, and who married in 1850 a daughter of the Rev. Futer Johacen, prebendary of Exeter.

Fatal Accident with a Perambulator.—At Loath is Lincolushire, a few days ago, a little boy, two years of age, was being pushed along it a perambulator by his brother and aisser, when on turning a corner a heavily laden wagon drawn by three horses came in contact with the smaller vehicle. The perambulator was instantly upset, and the wheels of the wegon passed over the poor little fellow, death being almost instantaneous. At the inquest the jury exmercised the wagoner from all blame, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanying the same with a recommendation that children sent out in perambulators should be under the care of persons qualified to take due care of them.

The New Act for the Defence of Canada.—

qualified to take due care of them.

The New Act for the Defence of Canada.—
This new Act, it will be remembered, was issued to make better provision for the naval defence of the colonise. It is now enacted that colonise may provide results and raise officers, &c. Volunteers raised in a colony are to form part of "The Royal Naval Reserve." Her Majesty, by orders in Council, has the placing of vessels to secure its defence. Her Majesty may scoop the services of volunteers raised in a colony; and when the offer is secepted the services of the officers and men are to be placed under the Act of 1859, as relates to the Royal Naval Reserve raised in the United Kingdom. The Act is not to impose any charge on the Imperial revenues without the sanction the United Kingdom. The Act is not to impose any charge on the Imperial revenues without the sanction of Parliament.

Gallant Rescue of Life.—On Saturday morn

charge on the Imperial revenues without the sanction of Parliament.

Gallant Rescue of Life.—On Saturday morning, about a quarter to three o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Thomas G. Walker, a tobacconist and cigar merchant, No. 214, Penton-ville-road, Islington. In the course of a few minutes Conductor Little arrived with the oscape belonging to the society, stationed at King's-cross, and having, assisted several of the immates out, went into the barning premises to search the different rooms. The search was exceedingly fortunate, for upon entering the back room he found a boy, about fourteen years of ago, lying on the floor, insensible from the fumes of the burning tobacco and smif. Little seized him by the waist, and carried him down the ladder into the street, and owing to the restoratives administered the boy recovered. The shop and the contents were destroyed.—A fire also took place upon the premises of Mr. Cockayne, draper, of No. 67, Bolingbroke-row, Walworth. The firemen managed to subdue the flames, but Conductor Hattoris celebrated "fire dog" was run over by an engine and killed.

Lovers in Chancery.—A motion has been recently made before Vice-Chanceller Wood, with a view to prevent an intended marriage between an infant ward of the Court of Chancery and the daughter of a clergyman (whose name was not montioned). It appeared from the affidavit of the infant's father made in support of the motion, that the infant, who was minuteen years old, had left his home on a visit to the father of the young lady, and fallen in love with her. On hearing of the attackment the boy's mother, disapproving highly any ongagement between her son and a girl who is twenty-cight years of age (and, according to the affidavit, of indifferent character), went to the clergyman's house to break off the affair. The boy refused to return to his mamma, and has since written to her stating that his Louiss "coupled a nearor and dearer position to me than father or mother, or any one else in the world." Under

incont-stroot; also of Ridding-house-stroet, Portland-place; also of Wells-street, Oxford-stroet; and of Onslow-gardens, Brompton, wine-merchant, and treanuror and manager to Jean François Gravelin (alias
Blondin). Dobts unseoured £35,240, holding secarity £6,382, liabilities on bills £1,057, to be
paid in full £5 — total. £40,003. Property
given up to assignoes, £1,414, ditto in the hands
of oreditors £14,565. Deficiency £19,947. The
bankrupt was debtor to M. Blondin for upwards of
£10,000. M. Blondin strended in court.—Mr. Bagloy,
for the assignoe, M. Blondin, said that although his
client did not oppose the bankrupt passing his examition he wished that the order of discharge should be
postposed to a fature day.—Mr. Brough, for a creditor,
asked for an adjournment to investigate the secounts.—Commissioner Goulburn though that the
foreign creditors were entitled to further time for inquiry, seeing that the special accounts propared by
Mr. Joseph Hart were so very voluminous, and had
only been filed twelve days. It was only reasonable,
and he should adjourn the sitting to the 8th of June
nort.

The adjourned inquiry respecting the deaths.

and he should adjourn the sitting to the 8th of June next.

The adjourned inquiry respecting the deaths of James Highmore, engine-driver, and George Barrett, fireman, who were killed by the recont accident on the South Dovon Railway, at Totness, was reaumed on Monday, before Mr. F. B. Caming, coroner, in the first-class waiting-room of the railway station, at Totness. Mr. Sergeant, secretary of the company, was present, and said that the trucks of the train had been examined, and it had been discovered that one of the axies of a "foreign" truck was broken in two or three places close to the bus of the wheel, and this, in the opinion of the company's officers, was the cause of the accident. Mr. Compton said he had visited the Rattray incline in order to see whether the rules of the company had boon strictly observed by the persons in charge of the train. The signalman at the incline had stated that the train passed with the breaks down, engine breaks included. He by the persons in charge of the train. The signalman at the incline had stated that the train passed
with the breaks down, engine breaks included. He
had learnt from other sources that the train cocupied twesty-one minutes in travelling from
Kingsbridge-road to the place where the accident occurred—ten miles—so that the train had travelled
scarcely more than thirty miles an hour. Mr. Margady,
engineer of the company, who was also examined, said
'that his opinion as to the cause of the accident was
that the axle of the truck first broke, that the
train rain on a few yards, and that the wheel
or axle caused a sudden impediment to the
train which occasioned the jerking off of the
origine, or that the axle might have been entangled in
some way with the trucks, and thus threw the train
off. Witness made a point of oxamining the line, and
found it to be in perfect gauge and order. The coroner
said that he never heard of an occurrence that scenned
more purely accidental, and the jury returned a verdict
of the train Protein. more purely accidental, and the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

Child Murder by Drowning.-Mr. W. Carter, coroner for East Surrey, held an inquiry on Thursday, at the William the Fourth Tavern, Dorset street, Lambeth, upon the body of a fine full-grown female child, the offenring of Frances Fanny Clarke, a servant at the William the Fourth Tavern, Dornot-stroot, Lamboth, upon the body of a fine full-grown female child, the offspring of Frances Fanny Clarke, a servant in the employment of Mr. Little, who reaides with his family in Acro-lane, Brixton. Mary Anne Smith said that she was in the service of Mr. Little, as nursemaid. On Sunday forencen she had cocasion to go from the nursery, when she found her fellow-servant in the kitchen. She appeared at the time very unwell, and witness asked her what was the matter, and offered to fetch a doctor. She said she did not require one. Mr. and Mrs. Little were from home at the time. Soon after this she saw Clarke, who continued to be ill. Witness again effored to send for medical assistance, but she said she would be better soon. Policoconstable Shuter proved finding in a copper a pail, about three parts filled with water, and in it the body of a child, with its head downwards. Life was quite extinct. Mr. Catmore, M.R.C.S., said that he was called to the heuse, when he saw the girl Clarke, and upon examining her found that she had been recently delivered of a child, and he treated her medically. He had since made a post-mortem examination of the body. He discovered no external marks of violence. Upon examining the lungs he found that they cropitated and filled the cavity of the chest. There was, however, dark fluid blood in both ventricles of the heart. From the examination he had made he had no doubt, in fact he was certain, that the child was born alive, and was alive when it was put into the water. The cause of death was asplyzis, consequent upon drowning. The learned coroner summed up the ovidence. Upon a same and the jury found a vordict of Wiltul Murder against Frances Fanny Clarke.

Traffic in Circassian Girla.—The Courrier de UOrient announces that the holice of Constanti.

John Curzon Mooro Stovans, of Winscott, Torrington, who was born in 1818, was educated at Winshester and Christ Church, Orford, who is a barristar and captain in the Royal Dovon Mounted Rilles, and who married in 1850 a daughter of the Rev. Peter Johnson, prebendary of Exeter.

Worried by Dogs.—A few mornings since a shocking affair, which terminated almost fatelly, occurred to a man maned Efferington, who keeps the post-office at 8t. Catherine's, a village situated a short distance from Girldford. It appears that shortly after seven o'clock in the morning in question, Efferington started to deliver letters at the various houses in the village, and on entering a yard adjoining the residence of Mrs. Pope he was attacked by a large mastiff, sided by a retriever, which knocked him down and lacerated his hands, arins, and other portions of the foreign and distinct to other injuries the poor fellow received a compound fracture of the right log, which was attended with very serious symptoms flowered in beating the degree of the was usual to allow these killed their victim. The services of Mesars. Butter and Beholick, surgeons, were obtained, but in spite of overy attention the poor fellow is not yet out of danger. The oxplanation given is that it was usual to allow these large dogs to wander about the premises during the night, and that the toy, whose duty it was to fasten them up, had not arrived whee the portmen called. The dags were notorious in the nightbourhood, and were never allowed out of the grounds without a keeper.

THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

It is impossible to speak with exaggration of the intense indignation with which the news of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln has been received in England. In London the feeling was profound. Upwards of sixty mombers of Parliament signed an address of condolance, which was presented to Mr. Adams. In Liverpool, where, if anywhore, Southern sympathiesrs are most numerously to be found, the expressions of grief and indignation were general, and a requisition was got up to the Mayor to call a meeting to give public utterance to the general sentiments. In Manchetter and Birmingham, and indeed in almost every town-similar feeling was shown, and to a great extent business was suppended.

suspended.

The public press is almost unanimous in its appro-ciation of the starling qualities exhibited by Mr. Lin-coln during his most eventful term of office, and in their execution of the destardly means by which it has been unhappily terminated. We append extracts has been unhappily terminated. We from a few of the leading journals:

The "Times."

The "Times."

The American news which we publish this morning will be received throughout Europe with serrow as sincere and profound as it awoke even in the United States themselves. Mr. Lincoin has fallen at the hands of an assassin, and Mr. Seward has too probably shared his fate. " " Upingt as we believe it to be, the Confederate cause will not escape the dishuneur cast upon it by the wanton murders of Mr. Lincoin and the Scoretary. The admiration won by the long and gallant defunce of Richmond will be lessened; the momory of Lea's lefts beging and by the long and gallant detence of Richmond will be lessened; the momory of Lee's lotty bearing and Jackson's deep religious feeling will be obscured by the atrouties committed in the name and on behalf of the South. Arson in New York, theft under the protence of war in Vermont, and assassination in the capital dim the lustre of a four years' resistance to sufferior forces and of many a well-fought field in Virginia.

capital dim the lustre of a four years' resistance to senterior forces and of many a well-fought field in Virginia.

What may be the actual destiny of the United States Joprived of the guiding hand of Mr. Lincoln and of the experience of Mr. Seward, no one would venture to foretell. In compliance with the provision of the Constitution, Mr. Andrew Johnson has assumed the Presidency for the rest of Mr. Lincoln's term. At the time when the last mail left New York the States had not recovered from the feeling of horror and astonishment which had been created by the news of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, but the possibility of Mr. Johnson's succoeding to the Presidency had been discussed when such an event was thought highly improbable, and it was earnestly deprecated by all parties. His instant assumption of the Presidency was probably deemed necessary, and, under such exciting circumstances, little can be gathered from the few words uttered by Mr. Johnson when the cath of cellice was administered to him. Such as they are, they point to a resolution to execute the duties of the post, but the influences by which the incoming President is surrounded cannot be favourable to his retention of office. General Grant and General Sherman are both in or near Wushington, the one the Commanderin-Chief and captor of Richmond, the other the man who first demonstrated the hollowness of the Comfederate resources. Neither they nor Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, can wish to see the work on which they have been engaged so long, and on which so much life and treasure has been spent, wasted because it has fallen to a hand which is incompetent to carry it through. The task which lies before the President and the attention of statesmen for several generations. It was doubtful whether Mr. Lincoln could have accompilabed it: it is morally certain that Mr. John on cannot. The fate of a nation hangs in the before, and we wait with anxiety to see which way it will turn. offince, and we wait with anxiety to see which way

The "Globe."

The "Globe."

It is too soon to estimate the dapth and breadth of this great calamity to America and Europe. Mr. Lincoln had some nobly through a great ordeal. He had extended the approval even of his opponents, at least on this side of the water. They had come to admire, reluctantly, his firmness, honesty, fairness, and sagacity. He had tried to do, and he had done, what he considered to be his duty with magnanimity. He had never called for vengeance upon any one. In his dealings with foreign countries, and in his expressions with regard to them, he had come to be generated by the same of the States by the murder of Mr. Lincoln, if the Morning Star."

For Abraham Lincoln one ory of universal regret The "Morning Star."

their vengeance to the punishment of the assassins. The "Morning Star."

For Abraham Lincoln one ory of universal regret will be raised all ever the civilised earth. We do not helieve that even the fiercest pertians of the Confederacy in this country will entertain any sentiment at such a time but one of grief and horror. He was great, not merely by the force of genius—and only the word genius will describe the power of intellect by which he grided himself and his country through such a crisis—but by the simple natural strength and grandeur of his character. Reluctant enemies werejust beginning to break into eulogy over his wise and noble clemoncy when the dastrad hand of a vile murderer destroyed his noble and valuable lifa. We in England have something to feel ashamed of whon we meditate upon the true greatness of the man so ruthlessly slain. Too huany Englishmen lent themselves to the vulgar and ignoble cry which was raised against him. English writers degraded themselves to the level of the coarsest caricaturists when they had to tell of Abruham Lincoln. They stooped to criticise a foreign patriot se a menial might comment on the bearing of a hero. They sneered at his manners, as if Cromwell was a Cheaterfield; they accused him of ugliness, as if Mirabeau was a beauty; they made coarse pleasantry of his figure, as if Peel was a posture-master; they were facctious about his dress, as if Cavour was a D'Orsay; they were indignant about his jokes, as if Palmeraton never jested. Lincoln was or steady friend. Assailed by the coarsest attacks on this side &accoun, tried by the sorest temptations on that, Abraham Lincoln calmly and steadfastly maintained a policy of peace with England, and never did a déed, never wrote or spoke a word which was unjustly or unfriendly to the British nation. Had such a man died by the hand of disease in the hour of his triumph the world must have mourned for his less. the pritish nation. Had such a man used by the blade of disease in the hour of his triumph the world must have mourned for his less. That he has fallan by the coward hand of a vile assassin exasperates and embitters the grief beyond any power of language to

"The Pall-mall Gazette."

Since the day when Henry IV. was stabled by Ravaillac, a fouler, or more detostable, or more deplorable event than the assassination of President Lincoln was nover committed in this world. The loss itself is unspeakably great, not only to the United States, but to cursolves. For four years Mr. Lincoln discharged the most difficult duties which could fall to the lot of a human being not indeed in a warte States, but to curselves. For four years Mr. Lincoln discharged the most difficult duties which could fall to the lot of a human being, not indeed in a way to strike the imagination of those who care for more external show, but with a degree of substantial judgment and good sense which it would be almost impossible to overrate. He was our best friend. He never lent himself to the purposes of that foolish and wicked minority which tried to act enmity between America and England. He never said or wrote an unfriendly word about us. It would be hard to show that he made one false step in the management of the great trust committed to him. It is impossible to estimate, it is not even easy to exaggerate the calamity. In the absence of all details on this subject, it is idle to gress at the authors of this excorable crime. The sect, indeed, is so hideous and so pernicious to the interests of the North, the South, and Europe at large, that the author of it must be either a madman or a devil. If there is the least reason to suspect the Southern leaders of any sort of complicity with this awful wickedness, it will deann their cause for ever, and justify the harshest things and against them. We may hope and believe, for the honour of human nature, that it is the set of one individual wretch, who had not the sense or calmness to guess at the full extent of the consequences of the act which he did.

The "Dally News." to guess at the rull vacce.

act which he did.

The "Daily News."

The "Daily News."

It is easy to conceive that some violent and lawless men have fancied that in destroying the chief pillars of the Federal power they would yet do something for the rulned slavowners. But no such dream could have lingered in the minds of the scattered and fuglitive Government of Richmond. They were men who, in spite of their errors, had statemanlike qualities at least above the folly of nonrishing a spirit of more blind rerenge. Never was there a time, it is true, when a synical proverb which tells us that no man is missed was less applicable than in this. It is not too much to say that no single life of a stateman could ever have been so procious in the eyes of the best and wiscat of mankind. President Lincoln will indeed be missed; and hereafter none will be able to asy what larger measure of freedom, what greater inheritance of human welfare might not have been secured for us of the sating of this life. But, happily, even this great calemity cannot undo what is doze, or rob the world of that chief and for which he has toiled with unfaltering parisonism for so many dags.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

The preparations for the opening of the Dublin International Exhibition are nearly completed. The programme of the opening oeremonals and the music has been issued, after a number of revisings and corrections. The unpacking of the goods at present is very much behind, the English exhibitors being most forward, London especially. The products of Greece will not be ready by the day of opening. The paintings and photographs will certainly be the most interesting feature of the exhibition; of the latter there are apwards of 180 contributors, a large proportion being from London. It is stated the corvette leaving Sweden for Dublin with goods had to be cut out of the lose for nearly two miles. There is every probability of Prince Oscar paying a visit here early in the summer. Amongst the valuable precious stones axhibiting is the colebrated topax, seven pounds in weight, the property of the King of Sardinia. There is a large from cape being created in the nave for its reception, and it is expected to be a very interesting feature. The following is the ritual of the opening:—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wulca, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wulca, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Date of Cambridge, their Excellentic at the Lord-Licutannut and Lady Wodohouse, and attended by their respective suites, will arrive at the orchestra performing the National Anthem. When his Royal Highness and their excellencies have taken their scate, an address from the exhibition committee will be presented to his Royal Highness a report of the proceedings of the committee, and his Royal Highness having replied, the orchestra will perform "With one consent let all the earth." The chairman of the executive committee will then preform Hendel's Coronation Anthem, after which the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in his robes of office, accompanied by the members of the exhibition will present to his Royal Highness through the building. During the procession the grand march from The Tr Highness will command the Ulater King-at-Arms to declare the exhibition open. This declaration being made, it will be announced to the public by a flourish of frumpets and by the firing of a Royal salute, after which will be sung Handel's grand "Hallelnjah Chorus," followed by the National Anthom, which being concluded, his Royal Highness will leave the building.

THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Completion of the Works.

Completion of the Works.

On Tuesday the Main Drainage Works of the Metropolis were opened by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the whole proceedings being, if of a singular yet of a meat interesting character.

The Prince embarked at the Speaker's stairs at the Houses of Parliament. The Oread steamer was in readiness, and was neatly fitted up with expeting, cushions, and figs. His Royal Highness was attended to the beat by the Speaker of the House of Commons; the right hon. gentleman, however, did not embark, but remained on the terrace until after the beat had left the stairs. As soon as the Prince went on board left the stairs. As soon as the Prince went on board the Royal standard was heisted, and in a few minutes the signal was given, and the steamer started. There was ample accommodation on deck for a number of

the signal was given, and the steamer started. There was ample accommedation on deck for a number of passengers, but not more than fifty altogether were assembled.

At Barking the Boyal party landed in order to inspect the northern entifall near Barking Creek, and, after apending about half an hour in the inspection, re-smbarked and steamed across to the Thames Conservancy Pier at Crossness, on she south bank of the Thames, where they were received by those who had proceeded by the special train.

The invitations included an immense number of members of public bedies. The members of the Metropolitan Board of Works were, of course, nearly all present, the most conspicuous position being assigned to their emergetic and assituous chairman, Mr. John Thwistes, the two Houses of Parliament, the Lord Mayor of London, the sheriffs, the judges, and representatives of various public bodies. The bulk of these visitors were conveyed in two special trains which left Charing-cross respectively at twenty-five mintness past and half-past ton. The Lord Mayor and other civic authorities were in the first of these trains, and the platform was for half an hour crowded with well-known legislators and other leading celebrities.

When the Oread, with her illustrions freight, drew up alongside the landing-stage, the Prince and his Royal Highness's party were received by the directors of the Board of Works. A tramendous sheer was raised for his Royal Highness on landing, and the band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry struck up the National Anthem. His Royal Highness, after a hasty glance at the subterranean works, proceeded to the ongine-house, when Mr. Bazalgette gave a brief datail of the nature, object, and extent of the works. Both the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred listened with attention to Mr. Bazalgette gave a brief datail of the nature, object, and extent of the works. Both the Prince of Wales and Prince of Wales and his Royal Highness a immediate party, and at it were scated the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Sutherland,

at purpose.

The weather was fortunately splendid, a misty at-The weather was fortunately splendid, a misty atmosphere having, as the morning advanced, given way to a brilliant sunshine, and a genial spring temperature. The Plumatead station of the North Kent Railway was reached about twives o'clock. The journey from Plumatead to the outfall works, a distance of about three miles, was performed over the contractors junction; and soon after saveral hundred persons were engaged in viewing those works which, when in full operation, are at once to reators asimon to the Thames and to protect the health—such, at least, was the original protext for their construction—of the vast population of the capital.

A Strugglo with a Burglar.—George Baker, a rough-looking fellow, was charged at the Clerkouwell Police-court with attempting to break late St. Matthias Church, Stoke Nowington, and also with attempting to murder Police-constable Conway, 110 N.—Inapoctor Staop, N. division, said that the constable was still unable to leave his bed, and was in a dangerous state. He then handed in the following medical certificate—"Victoris-villa, Stoke Nowing-ton-road.—I hereby certify that Police-constable Conway, 110 N, is unable to attend the court te-day. He is still suffering from the effects of sowne wounds of the head.—William Honner Woodman, M.D.—Tho blows on the constable were indied with a heavy jenny, and there can be but histic doubt that, had it not been for the timely arrival of Mr. John Balsam, the Horney fire-engine keeper, who being at work in his nursery heard the order for assistance, an immediately hastoned to the assistance of the constable, whom he found covered with blood, the prisquer's companion would have returned and cempleted the market of the constable.—Mr. Barker again remanded the prisoner for a week. A Struggle with a Burglar,-George Baker,

SHOCKING BARBARITIES IN TUNIS.

SHOCKING BABBARITIES IN TUNIS.

The Levent Herald prints a letter from Tunis, containing the following abouting details of the barbarces flogging, or rather "sticking" of the Amb prisoners seat in a couple of days before from the camps. It had begun the day before the arrival of Prisos Arthur, and, in compliment to him, the barbarces operation was suspended during his brief stay, to be resumed, as soon as the Enchantress left, with greater vigour and cruelty than ever. One of the victims was Sheikh Hadji Moubarik, a man of great influence amongst the Arabe, and who more than any one else contributed to the cessation of the late revolt. This unhappy man, though sixty-seven years of age, was ordered by the Bey to receive twe thousand blows, and of those every one was inflicted. The wretched prisoner was thrown on his face on a piece of matting, with his feet tied together, and his head and shouldors hold down by a soldier. The blows were laid on across the hips and small of the back, with a thick aspon stick, as heavily as a strong man could deliver them: and as one tired another took his place, whilst a third counted the blows, and shouted "strike harder: strike harder!" When the victim had received 300 blows he called out, imploring them to kill him right off; but the only result was that the stick was wisled with more brutal vigour than before. The whole 2,000 blows were inflicted, and at their conclusion the victim was taken up—dead. Seven other shelkhs received cach 1,500 blows; of these also two died under the infliction, and the other five within half-an-hour afterwards. Nearly the whole of these victims were of age. For the honour of humanity, it is to be regretted that none of the consula hare interfered to provent this brutal cruelty. Here was a matter in which all might have joined in a remonstrance which the Rey would not have dared to disregard, and yet thus far not one of the whole sale to Algeria, where the prevent offers them to energrate wholesale to Algeria, where the french offers them from the them to emigrate whosease to Algera, where the Fronch offer them free settlements, and many other tempting advantages. Under French authority they will at least be secure against creekly which makes the blood cutche, and which is a disgrace to even this semi-barbarous despotism of Tunis.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF COCK-FIGHTERS.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF COCKFIGHTERS.

At the Mariborough-street Polica-court, on Friday, the following persons were brought before Mr. Knox charged by Mr. Colam, Secretary of the Royal Society for the Provention of Cruelty to Animals, as follows:

—Samuel Crowthor, of No. 12, Porchester-place, groom, for keeping, using, and acting in the management of a place at the Queen's Head public-house, Great Windmill-street, for the purpose of fighting cocks; William Shaw, the landlord of the house, for permitting and suffering the place to be used for the purpose of fighting cocks; William Gillivor, John Brough, William Kent, for acting in the management and using the place; Thomas Davis, Henry Booth, for causing and procuring to be cruelly ill-treated and tortured cortain cocks; Captain Augustus Berkeley, Colonel Henry Armitage, Francis Gomm, soda water manufacturer; John Brook, no occupation; Richard Johnson, licensed victualler; Charles Everard, licensed victualler; Philip Roos, jeweller; Andrew Watson, no occupation; George Morgan, clerk; Henry Skeene, Henry Green, Robert Thomas Vinon; Thomas Plumber, Edward Everest, Henry Gomm, James Thoraton, Charles Burdock, T. Backingham, John Lees, John Smith, Thomas Green, John Eatop, Aloxander Barolay, Wm. Paget, Wm. Bishop, and John Allen, for aiding, smootraging, and assisting in the fighting of certain socks.

A scene like the court presented has not been witnessed for years, every part, including the approaches, being densely crowded.

A box of silver spurs, scissors, files, and saw, weights and scales, and a large number of live and dead cocks were produced by Mr. Love and Inspector Temperley.

Mr. Motcalfe, in opening the case, said he was instructed on behalf of the Society for the Provention of Cruelty to Animals to prosecute the prisoners, some for using the house for cockfighting, and others for encouraging it. By the 12th and 13th Victoria, byan, 92, sec. 3; every person keeping a house and asing it for the purpose was liable to a fine of £5, and any person encoura

by a friendly, when the line gueen's head phone-nouse, kept by Shaw. On entoring I heard the crowing of sooks, loud talking, and shuffling of feet in an upper room. In a few minutes after Shaw came down a flight of stairs leading from an upper room. At the miled with a folid and ever rolling current. The whole company then adjourned to an adjoining building where a magnifloent lencheon had been propared. A round table had been as tapart for the Prince of Wales and his Royal Highness a immediate party and at it were scated the Duke of Cambridgo, the Duke of Sutherland, the Archbishop of York, and Lord Alfred Paget, Mr. Thwaites and Mr. Baraigette. Prince Alfred at on the right hand of the Prince of Wales, and the reat of the company got places how they could at the remaining tables. The band of the Engineers occupied the gallery, and Mr. Harker efficiently discharged the duties of toastmater. The health of the Queen was proposed in brief but appropriate torms by Mr. Thwaites, and most enthusiast cally responded to. The account does not be considered to the following terms:—

Your Royal Highness, mylords and gentlemen.—Although from the words you have heard from the chair you were lest outprose that there would be no further toasts, still think there is one toast which to the chair you were lest outprose that there would be no further toasts, still think there is one toast which to the chair you were lest outprose that there would be no further toasts, still think there is one toast which to the chair you were lest outprose that there would be no further toasts, still think there is one toast which to the chair you were lest outprose that there would be no further toasts, still think there is one toast which to have been the decrease of the great and the still the three is one toast which to the were the decrease of the great the presence of propose—viz. "Success to the great midenal undertaking, the completion of which we have this day witnessed" (great cheering). The presence of the board, Mr. Bazaigutte (cheering the material use to London; not so much now heart material use to London; not so much now heart material use to London; not so much now heart material use to London; not so much now heart material use to London; not so much now heart material use to Lon were sixty or seventy persons in the room. Captain Berkeley was sitting at one end of the pit, in an arm chair, acting as chairman or referse. Shortly after taking my seat, Davis and Booth, followed by Kent and Gilliver, came in, each of the lattor carrying a bag with a live cock in it. Brough followed with weights and scales. Booth took the cock out of the bag held by Kent, and as the cocks were held by Booth and Davis a cap was placed over them, and they were placed one after the other in scales and weighed by Brough. After the cocks were weighed, all but Pavis and Booth loft the pit. I saw Hooth and Davis handling the cocks, and thrusting them at each other. The cocks then pecked each other Sercely in the head, and conce or twice there was a difficulty in separating them. Booth and Davis then placed them on the carpet, and the cocks began to fight, and did so for throo or four minutes, using the artificial spurs. I saw the feathers flying out of the cocks, and blood came from their beaks. One fell on its side, and they were then both picked upby Booth and Davis. Incticed that both birds were gasping, and the blood running out of their mouths. They were then put down for another round, and one had its wing broken, blood coming from the face of each bird, and from the thigh of one which had been perforated with the spur. Pavis then counted forty. The cocks then tried to get up, and they were carrie tout by Booth and Davis. Captain Berkeley then loft the room with other persons, and went into a room where we afterwards found some live cocks. The persons returned with Captain Berkeley with other birds, the scales, &c., and there was a second fight, as the end of which Captain Berkeley with other birds, the scales, &c., and there was a second gipt, as the end of which Captain Berkeley with other birds, the scales, &c., and there was a second sight, as the end of which Captain Berkeley with other birds, the scales, &c., and there was a second stored, and there was a general acramble, and some got away through wind

ant much much mutakes, and no reason for making any Mr. hnox said he saw no reason for making any difference in the amount of fine, and he should sentence every one of the prisoners before him to pay a fine of 25.

A Dutakman's Bull.—An inhabitant of Holland was relating his marvellous escape from drowning, whon thirteen of his companious were lost by the upsatting of a boat, and he alone was award. "And how did yes escape their fate?" asked one of his hearars. "I tid not go in to post," was the Dutchman's placid

RHNRMAN'S MAROH TO THE SEA. The following song, written by one of Sherman soldiers, was sung as a march during the progress the army through the Carolinas:—

the army through the Carolinas:

Our camp first shone bright on the mountains
That frowned on the river below,
While we atood by our gins in the morning
And eagorly watched for the foo—
When a rider came out from the darkness
That hung over mountain and tree,
And shouted, "Boys, up and be ready,
For Sherman will march for the see!"

Then cheer upon cheer for bold Sherman
Went up from each valley and glen,
And the bugies re-school the music
That came from the lips of the men.
For we knew that the stars in our banner
More bright in their splendour would be,
And that blessings from Northland would gr
When Sherman marched down to the sea.

When Sherman marched down to the sea.

Then forward, boys, forward to battle,
We marched on our wearisome way,
And we stormed the wild hills of Reason.
God bloss those who fell on that day!
Then Kenesaw frowned in its glory,
Frewned down on the flag of the free,
But the East and the West bore our standards,
And Sherman marched on to the sea.

Still onward we pressed, till our banners
Swept out from Atlanta a grim walla,
And the blood of the patrice dampened.
The soil where the traitor flag falls:
But we paused not to weep for the fallen,
Who slept by each river and tree;
Yet we twined them a wreath of the laurel
As Sherman marched down to the sea.

As Snorman marched down to the sea.
Oh, proud was our samy that morning
That stood where the pine darkly towars,
When Sharman said, "Boys, you are weary
But to-day fair Savannah is ours."
Then sang we a song for our chieftain
That echood o'er river and les,
And the stars on our banner shoue brighter
When Sharman marched down to the sea.

AN ACTION FOR WRONGFUL DIS-

When Sherman marched down to the see.

AN ACTION FOR WRONGFUL DIS-MISSAL.

At the Gloucester Assizes an action was tried—"Pole v. Flower and another"—for the wrongful discharge of the plaintiff from the services of the defendants, as their traveller and salesman, and also for money payable to the plaintiff for services rendered and for the price of certain goods and fixtures. The plaintiff was formerly a brower in Cheltenham, but disposed of his business to the defendants, and became their traveller and salesman. The defendants were the Messrs. Flower, browers, Stratford-on-Aven. The terms of the plaintiff's engagement were that he should take regularly the journeys prescribed for him, and attend at the defendant's office in Cheltenham, and account daily for the moneys received by him. Soon after the plaintiff had entered upon his duties the defendants became dissatisfied with him, and having ascertained that on two occasions he had been at races at Wercester and Upton when he should have been on their business, and during another week was absent from the office, and had omitted to account for two small sums which he had received on their account, dismissed him summarily. The plaintiff then brought this action for wrongful dismissal, and also to recover a balance of a sum of £20¢, which he claimed to be due on accounts between him and the defendants. The defendants only admitted a sum of £87 odd to be due to him. The plaintiff's answer with reference to the alleged cause of dismissal was that he had gone to the races in question knowing that he should see there customers of the defendants, much that he had, in fact, becked orders on those occasions; and as to the week's absence, he had been engaged during that time in superintending alterations which the defendants were making on their premises at Cheltenham. The omission to account, he said, was necidental forgetfulnoss, and was romedied as soon as discovered. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff on the count for wrongful dismissal and on some of the dis

ELOPEMENT IN HUMBLE LIFE.

An incident occurred at Holyhead last week, says a local contemporary, which excited a good deal of convention and some anusoment among the humbler classes of that town. It appears that some time ago a labourer named Patrick Drury, about thirty years of ago, went to board at the house of a follow labourer in Holyhead, named Hugh Hughes. He had not been long there, however, when Hughes noticed that his lodger and his wife were on rather too familiar terms, which roused his jealousy, and he sent the former to look for quarters alsowhere. It turned out subsequently that his suspicions were but too well founded, for during his absence from the house one day, the pair, pursuant, no doubt, to previous arrangement, went of togother, taking with them all the husband's savings, consisting of £29 in gold, besides the greater portion of his wearing appared. Information having been given to the police, Inspector Owen set out in pursuit of the fugitive lovers; and traced them at first to a station near Holyhead. He then learned that they had walked to another station, from whence they had taken the train to Chostor, and from the latter place he traced them to Liverpéd. He arrived there about half-past five in the ovening, and ascertained that the Dublin steamer was about to sail shortly. Knowing that Drury was a native of the Emerald Isle, and suspecting that he would turn his stops in that direction with his fair one and the other boot, the police officer proceeded to ELOPEMENT IN HUMBLE LIFE. one and the other booty, the police officer proceeded to the steamer, on board of which he found the objects of his search. He arrested Drury on the charge of having as scaled. The clothes and money of Hughes, and lodged him in the bridewell, preparatory to taking him back to Holyhead. Drury stated that he only intended to take Mrs. Hughes on a trip to Dublin, to show her the beauties of the Irish capital, and then to return her to be beauties.

AN AMERICAN'S TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF RICHARD COBDEN.

Millin Burritt, at the conclusion of his lecture on Tuesday evening before the Leeds Mechanica' Institute, "The Higher Law and Mission of Commerce," thus alluded to the memory of the great life just anied on earth:

udly, and there to that moment on was about to was a pit in h four plant in the form of the pit. The mow bond of peace which the recent commercial treaty has established between Great Britain and pit, in an arm pit, in an arm of the form of the f ended on earth: -"As one who has watched, with the liveliest inwhose mutual confidence and cordial co-operation might do so much for the peace of the world, and for the putting down of that terrible war system which is now devouring the industrial carnings of Christendom? And when that consummation shall be realised; when these two great countries shall walk hand-in-hand in the beautiful and enduring followship of mutual confidence and generous thoughts towards mankind; when the whole family of nations shall become one peaced brotherhood, moving on together in the happy harmony of friendly sentiments and blended interests; when the heavy burdens which mutual suspicions have imposed upon them shall be lifted from their shoulders, and those suspicions shall be lifted from their shoulders, and those suspicions shall be lifted from their minds, like sombre mists of winter before the rising sun of May, then shall the memory of Richard Cobden come out of the past like the sweet smelling savour of one of the great lives which God gives now and then to the world to brighten and bless it with their light. Then shall that wide-reaching life, now seemingly ended among men, live and zerow and there a glorous being in the life of mations. Then, with new forces and faculties of vitality, its immortal breath shall be felt in the pulse of the world's prosperity and progress, in the principles and policies that shall away at the helm of towerments, and haven that have prosperity and progress, in the principles and policies that shall away at the belm of Governments, and haven happiness and social intercourse o

peoples.
When such a man lies dead in the land; while the shadow of a great sorrow is on a nation's face, and millions of other countries fool the penumbra of the same grief moving over their spirits; while the electric wires of the world are yet thrilling with the news that one of the very foremost workers in the world's history for the well-being of mankind has just gone to his rest, I could not refrain on this coassion from offering a small tribute of reverence to a memory which, I trust and believe, the English-speaking race in both hemispheres will ever hold and cherish as a common treasure. If, in the grand words of the working presence of his great mind, is still a member of Parlament, 'independent of dissolutions, of the caption of constituencies, and aven of the course of time,' ha is in a wider sacep of influence an immortal citizen of the great commonwealth of States that speak the earth-suggeding tengue whose latent power his pectices logic unlessed and strongshoned to its aumost capacity of expression in the advocacy of principles that shall live for ever among user—among the brightest immortalities of truth and right. All the millions that inhabit the American continuous shall hold the life of Richard Colden as one of the great gifts of God to a common race, and charish and revere his memory as one of the prictions shell hold the hife of Richard Colden as one of the great gifts of God to a common race, and charish and revere his memory as one of the prictions which the multivalunces farily of States she has planted on the outlying continuous and states and shape of the globe. In the proud and grateful centiment of this relationship, they shall any of their experience by its light, and follow its guidance, without shatracting from the beams it sheds around harfeet." that one of the very foremost workers in the world's history for the well-being of mankind has just gone to

PATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

PATAL RAILWAY AUCIDENT.

An socient happened on Wednesday night on the South Devon Railway, which, unhappily, was attended with tatal result. The 8.5 p.m. goods train from Pipmouth proceeded all safe as far as Toines, but, on clearing out of the Toines-station, and arriving about 300 yardsbeyond it, just over the West bridge over the siver Dart, the engine, from some unexplained cause, ran of the rails into the march ou the side of the line, carrying with it twenty-four out of the twenty-five trucks which composed the train, the end guard's van being the only carriage that remained on the rails. The line was entirely blocked up, and it was not until the whocks of the engine were completely embedded in the marshy soil that its progress was arrested. The permanent way, also, was in many places much damaged. The engine-driver and firman of the engine—the latter named George Barratt—were, by the accident, thrown off the engine to the ground, and received such injuries that Barratt was instantly killed, and the engine-driver was so severely hurt that, on his removal from the scene of the socident to the waiting-room at Toines-station, it was evident that he could survive but a few hours at the most, in consequence of the fearful injuries which he had received. The guards of the train happily secaped unhurt, not having sustained even a bruise. The accident occurrence was telegraphed to Plymouth and to Newton—to the latter place for the purpose of stopping the midnight down express train at the station until precautions could be taken so as to render its progress safe.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN AUTHORESS.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN AUTHORESS.

The Italian papers bring as intelligence of the death of Theodosia Trollope, wile of Theoas Adolphus Trollope, at his villa in Florence, a city in which she had resided for many years affectionately respected, and where she now lies to rest, universally lamented. She is known to English readers by her translation of Nicolini's "Arnaldo de Breecia," and by her "Social Appeats of the Italian Revolution," a work which originally appeared in the form of letters published by the Athenaum, to which she was a constant and cherished contributor. She has also written several articles upon the modorn Italian poets in the Cornhill Magazine, and was engaged in completing the series at the time of her death. A few delightful papers from her pen, reminiscences of her own childhood in her Devonahire home, appeared in All the Year Round last year. Her ardent love for her second and adopted country had rendered her thoroughly Italian in sympathy, and nowhere will her loss be more deeply felt than in 'Italy, though no truce Englishwoman ever lived. "The foreign friends of Italy," says the Gazzela del Popo of Florence, "who do battle for Italy with brain and hand, are as dear to us as fellow-citizens, and their death afflicts us like the death of one of curselves. In amouncing to day the premature death of Theodosia Trollope, which took place yesterday in Florence, we do not hesitate to say that it is a sad loss for Italy. And the Navisone of Florence says:—"It is with the deepest sorrow that we have to register sonther loss for Italy. English born, she had Italian sontiments that at one can be for in the following touching terms:—"Without exception I have never known any being on this earth so exquisitely good and kind, so pure in character and in nature, so variously accomplished and yet so simple, and with a refinement and grace that gave her perfect simplicity an indescribable charm. Her loss will ever be poignantly and profoundly felt by those who knew her in her own Florentine bone, surroun besides being thoroughly lamiliar with French, German, and Spanish. She drew and painted well and was an accomplished musician. Her appreciation of art was singularly delicate and subtle. The interest she folt in the political fortunes of Italy was such, that she might fairly be called an Italian in heart. She leaves one lovely daughter, who inherits all her mother's genius and all her mother's grace"

DEATH OF MR. JOHN CASSELL.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN CASSELL.

We record with deep regret the death of the well-known publisher, Mr. John Cassell, who expired at his residence, in Avenue-road, Regentspark, London, on Sunday last, April 2nd. Born in Manchester on the 23rd of January, 1817, he has expired at the early age of forty-eight. Thrown in early life by the fortunes of his family among the working classes, he acquired a knowledge of their character and condition, which was the foundation of his future usefulness. He served a hard but salutary apprenticeship to manual labour, and so fitted himself to become the exponent of its wants and its claims. Realising the disadvantage of the defective education common to his class at the period of his early life, he was almost solely indebted to his own persevering exertions for the knowledge he acquired, and, in after years so well applied. Seeing within the range of his own observation the evils accruing to the working class from intemperance, he threw himself with all the energy and zeal of his youth into the temperance was a most that the incommentation was almost the time. originated, and as an advocate of the cause he oboriginated, and as an arcoate of the dates he obtained a wide popularity, and exercised a powerful influence. Arrived at manhood, he successfully established himself in extensive commercial undertakings, and while in these pursuits his desire to benefit the classes, whose educational needs he was so well acquainted with, induced him to comwas so well acquainted with, induced him to com-mence, from philanthrepic motives, the publica-tion of those well-known works designed for the intellectual, social, and religious elevation of the people, and specially adapted for their requirements. These works, originating from a benevolent motive, soon formed the nucleus of what has become, in the hands of himself and his partners, Messrs. Petter and Galpin, a gigantic publishing business; and the name of John Cassell, in connection with the literature of the people has become a household the literature of the people has become a household word. It is generally known that for some time past the active conduct of the extensive concern in La Belle Sauvage-yard has devolved upon his partners, and the business will be carried on by them as herotofore in association with his widow, whose interests will continue to be connected with those of the firm. In private life he was much respected. Few men had so long a list of friends, and it included men of all ranks and conditions, by whom his friendship was considered a privilege, and from whom his gentle and noble qualities won respect and esteem.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE'S POLICY IN

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE'S POLICY IN OUDE.

Soveral discussions upon the subject of landlord right in India have taken place latterly in London. On the first occasion Captain Harris opened the question at the Cogors' Discussion-hall, in Shoo-laue, and in a very cloquent speech represented the present policy of Sir John Lawrence to be contrary to all law and justice. The gallant gentleman contended that we were as much bound to keep faith with our subjects in India as with Englishmen living in Great Britain. Terricorist rights were of all rights the most respected in England, and in India there was the same love of soil, the same pride of birthright? and if the Government of this country interfered with the landlord's privileges, he verily believed it would lead to another mutiny. The East India Company had respected she rights of the Taloughars in Onde; Lord Canning, in the name of the Queen of England, had guaranteed them protection; how was Sir John Lawrence, then, justified in exercising a control over those native landlords, whose power all other authorities had thought it wise to protect.

whose power all other authorities had thought it was to protect.

Several gentlemen took part in the discussion, and all expressed their obligations to Captain Harris for conlightening them upon a subject that they were, for the most part, ignorant upon. This meeting was adjourned for a week, whon Captain Harris again introduced now facts connected with the Taloo dars, and the subject became generally and well discussed. The great majority of persons present highly favoured the gallant opener's view of the matter, and the subject, we believe, will be shortly brought before Parliament.

Nice Questions to Study.—A correspondent of the Giarbar Merali, referring to the fact that the lev. Mr. Brewner refused to recognize Mr. Robortson, one of the members of his church, as a brother Christian worthy of partaking of the sacramons of the sum apput some part of the Sunday evening in labour, mentions that the minister who assisted Mr. Browner in the sacramonal sorvices of law Sunday afternoon drave in a machine from Paisley to Glasgow to assist at the service from which Mr. Robertson was excluded.

Two questions now naturally arise:—How can Mr. Bremuer reconcile his approval of this Sunday traveling and his course of action in the case of Mr. Robertson P And how can the degraman who travelted on Sunday conscientiously scales in a service from which a moral man has been excluded for coing considering and right? Nice Questions to Study. - A correspondent

GARIBALDI AT BEDFORD.

On the conston of Garibaldi's visit to the Br frommorks at Bedford, about this time less we workmen employed there expressed to Masses. How their desire to present the illustrious general with of the principal implements manufactured by th the champion plough.

The letter conveying this wish, and an access ing book, "Italy in Transition," were sent by post to Caprera, but as it would appear they were modelivered, the Mayor of Bedford, Mr. James Horse, and the Mayor of Bedford, Mr. James Horse, and the Mayor of Bedford, Mr. James Horse, and Mr. James Horse, on his way to Egypt last month, addressed a let Garibaldi from Malbs, and the following character

Garibaldi from Maibs, and the following characters reply has just been received:—

"My very dear Friend,—I should most assume the replied to your letters if I had received here I should most assume the replied to your objects if I had seeved here I should most assume the replication of the received here I should most assume that I received the received here I should not be found an interest for the received here in the received here is and your fine workmen with all my beart for a generous offer. I profer to address my letter to generous offer. I profer to address my letter to generous offer. I profer to address my letter to tionate wishes to your smiable family.—I am, for yours devotedly,
"Mr. James Howard, Britannia I ronwerts."

yours devotedly,
"Mr. James Howard, Britannia Ironwesks,
Bedford, England.
"I believe that we sainted the Ripon on passage. Ramember me kindly to Captain Rewhon you see him."

A VISIT TO THE PAIR.

A VISIT TO THE FAIR.

John Gray, aged sighteen, of George-street, Bloot bury, coatermonger, was charged before the engister at Marylobone, with steeling a silver watch under following circumstances.—
The owner of the watch, Joseph Coles, a brie layer, cleaned himself, and paid a visit to a fawhich is being held on a pisce of ground by the effect of the Chalk Farm Tavern. After viniting, sewed shows he went and stopped at a gambleng-salt where several men were gambling wish dies and it ing. Whilst standing by Coles heard, as he said click, but took no notice of it. He left the fair, a was proceeding towards Primrose-hill, when he was coosted by Folice-berjeant Layerott, 7 S, who call him how he was. To this interrogatory, he replied that he was quite well. Loverott said, "Have poem picked up?" Coles said they could not pick a up," at the same time pointing to prosecutor's wastinguard, which was hanging down. Coles missed hearth, watch. In oompany with Hall, 264 S, they resum up," at the same time pointing to prosecutor's way guard, which was hanging down. Coles misses watch. In company with Hall, 264 S, they rete to the fair, and on approaching the gambling-table prisoner, who caught sight of them, said to a yman named Daniel Wilsom, an apprentice to engineer, "Mind this," at the same time putting turned out to be the prosecutor's watch into his herisoner then ran off through the crowd, but pursued and captured. He was identified by Colone of the group of mon who stood near him who heard the click.

Prisoner said he would plead guilty in preference.

Prisoner said he would plead guilty in preference oing for trial.

He was sonteneed to six menths' hard labour.

ELECTION DUINGS IN LOUTH.

The special correspondent of the Morning Post as.

—The Government have taken timely steps to preserved and prevent breaches of the peace, by drafts into the county large bodies of the constabulary. It halled singers have commenced their strains in an all seditions along in the public streets. To give idea of the mature of the songs composed for occasion, which are bought up by the rustics agreat avidity, I supply two verses from one of ballads:—

"Now ralls one and all

"Now rally one and all,

Bays the Shan Yan Vocht,
TO your blessed clorgy's call,
Says the Shan Van Vocht;
Lot no landlord's threat appal,
For the truth now stand or fall,
Make of Louth no Crange hall,
Says the Shan Van Vocht.

"Down with Orange and with blue, Says the Shan Van Vocht, From the Boyne to Mningherow, Says the Shan Van Vocht: And all the traitors, too, Will hereafter get their due, When the Devil makes his atow, Says the Shan Van Vocht."

Says the Shan Van Veekt."

No day passes ever without the attendance of at le a dozen parish pricets and their corrates in this to from the neighbouring districts, who are taking more generally active part in the Radical canse it at any former contest. The tenantry of Sir A Edward Belliugham, Barth, D.L., at Dunanay, Re and Salterstown, will vote to a man with their la lord in the Conservative interest.

UNIVERSITY BOAT BACE.

The great event of the past week was the Oxford and Cambridge boat race which caused the greatest sense tion in London. All the week long both crews have been practising on the Thames. Saturday, the day of the race, was unhared in by a denne for, which scense inclined to remain till near ton colock, when it suddend disappeared, and, as usual, left a hot sun to cast if more than ganial ray supply a yest facility of the whole the property of the part of the property of the pr finest university boat races that way, porhaps, ever seen over this course. There were twelve steamers, six tugs, and numerous little pleasure screws, besides shoals of other small craft of all descriptions, from the seaworthy six of Gravesond to the tiny sculling skiff adapted the smooth water above bridge. The start had been arranged to take place at 12.15, from barges moored of Barker's rails, 200 yards above the Ship, at Mortlaks and in which honest John Phelpa, the veteran of Fulham, officiated as judge, Mr. Edward Searle being starter; Mr. J. W. Chitty, of Excete College, was that unpire. The crews left their beats yards five minutes; spart, Cambridge first, and were greeted with a perfect ovation, Oxford coming in for the best share, and although it was expected the Cantabs would the way, while the others' capacity to do so was doubted. The Cantaba, as in the races of the last focus years, lost the choice of stations, and their opponents took the Middlesex shore. Level money was laid, and five to four on Oxford. Among the steamboats was the Victoria (London and Rowing Club, from which we witnessed from read the Cities of Constitution.) witnessed a fine race), the Citizen P (Captain Turner, conveying the gentlemen of Exeter College, Oxford), the L (umpire's beat), and the River Queen (Thames Subscription club best). The umpire having in valuation, and the unit of the convergence of the tugs and beats behind the convergence of the tugs and beats behind the convergence of the tugs and beats behind the convergence. attempted to get the tugs and boats behind the competitors, and remenstrance being in vain with the
masters of the "Pufing Billies, who essemed determined, as usual, to hamper the crews, the contending
gentlemen ordered the men who held their starts to ledge, and gave the best proof of their intention of sticking to their determination of not going to imperil these
lives. After rowing in shore for about thirty-free
minutes, during which time the irasoible individuals
spoken of gradually, though evidently relactantly,
backed to the Aqueduct, all things being ready to
clear course up to reach, the gentlemen got ready for

Clear course up the reach, the guntlemen got ready for The Start.

This took place at four minutes past one. The Canitaba dashed off with the lead, and, rowing at no less than forty-three strokes per minute, cleared themselves in 200 yards; and 2 to 1 was laid. The Ozonians were slow, and certainly put their backers in a fine pickle, for their oppounts, gradually getting away, took their water before the Foint, and gave them a tremsadous amount of back wash, in which they rowed in the most plucky manner for a mile. The Ozonians for half a mile did not ges well into their work, and when they yield their men led them by a longth and a half, and wore so at Hamnorsmith (7 min. 30 sec.). They did not get further away to Chiswick, where the Ozonians, pritting on a desperant spure, began to collar trism. (5 and 10 to 1 laid on Cambridge). Their stroke flagged; the steady Oxford drag was in the ascendant, and before the bathing place at Barnes, they went inside and in front 300 yards leslow the bridge. The cantaba did all they knew, but it was no good; and the Ozonians, going well in front, rowed all the way, and won by three lengths, in 21 min. 30 sec., thus scoring the unprecodented number of five following wins for their university. The Cantaba were much cut up, and the winners had their share of hard work. It may not be out of place here to state that, just above Hammersmith, a tag, in the most shaneful and british manner, out a boat in half. The man in her struck out boldly for the Lenden Rowing Club beat, and by the kindly and of Messra Frank Playford and John Ireland, was rescued with difficulty from a watery grave. The question as to the morite of the Cambridge quick stroke against the long drag of the Oxforl gentlemen is, now decided; but, of course, it will be raised and beaked again anaty year by the fixed of the finals, we opine, ran into the Cambridge eight as the finish, and beath was recoved when the finish. One tag, to acid es diagracofully as possible for the finals, we opine, ran into the Cambridge ei The Start. the finals, we opine, rea into the Cambridge cight as the finish, and nearly swamped her, for which a full complement of curses, and deep but foud, were then-dered forth from many threats of the year deep nearly with ware distributed in bests of a crown o-hand, and is some instance lower fars. The oresis displaintenance is Willia's rooms, Bt. James', with the Rhamter displaintenance in the complete of the criping of the complete of the criping of the complete of the complet

COVERY OF BOURBON DOCUMENTS. sent has provailed in Naples at derable excitement has prevailed in Naphes at severy of some Bourbon papers, which have severed eines the change of dynasty. The National says:—Garibaldi was approaching and much unessinces was folt as to whom a entrusted the secret archives of the Bourbon which it was desired should neither be denor suffered to fall into the hands of the Affar mature deliberation, these papers wore to M. Mire, a superior functionary in the yof Police. That person scoopted thom, and a scoret so wall that it was not known up till limit time in what way the documents disapher what had become of them. Retained in by the Government of Victor Emmanuel up, he was at that period accused of being convent to Bourbon compiracy. He fied from went to Bourbon and was received at the in a Bourbon conspiracy. He fied from a Bourbon conspiracy. He fied from a first to Bome, and was received at the Palace as a faithful and devoted subject. Similarly, getting mixed up in the intrigues which that Court during its arile, and becoming the of calumnies and insults for which he sought afroin the tribunals, he failed to find in François semport which he looked for. It was then that the first into secret negotiations with the Italian that he spoke of important papers which the pat into his hand, and offered to give them fig what conditions? No one can yet say. It is that he spoke of important papers which is put into his hands, and offered to give them a what conditions? No one can yet say. It is own that between the 15th and the 20th of he obtained an assurance that he might roturn is without being at all uneasy as to what had He left Rome on the 22nd, but hefers reachgles stopped at a place where he had buried the sets, and, representing himself of them, handed at he 24th into the Questor's office at Naples, aid that nearly all of them have notes in the iting of Ferdinand II. and François II., and high political and historical importance. They all these who from 1854 to 1860 had relations as Government, either as accusers or victims.

### MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Tady, to whose identity there is at present no cine, some dead in bed at the York Hotal, Dawlish, on safey, at noon; inder circumstaces indicating that had committed suicide. The deceased, a woman st 40 years of age, respectably dressed, and of genteel libers, applied at the York Hotal, Dawlish, on Monjovening, to be accommodated for the night, and a som was placed at her disposal. She said, in the of conversation, that she was very fatigued, ig travelled from Faddington that day, that she some from New York, and was about to reside awlish for a time for the bonoit of her health. Raggage, she said, was at the railway station, is not the morrow she would search for comfortablely and was a second glass, saying she found it difficult to sleep. Nothing more was or heard of the stranger until noon on Tuesday, a larm being excited by her continued non-appearant the door being locked, a ladder was placed set the house, and the bedroom entered, when the san was found in bed quite dead. The deceased had ther no papers or other means of identification were a wedding ring and three other rings. In a set of hor dress was a silver watch, and in a rotifwhich was by the side of the bed was a gold n, with the name Bird, watchmaker, Devenport, it do deceased also were three awy purses, a new h Sarvice, and a novel, but only a few pence in years of the mark had been cut out, and the marks been ent from her linen.

### PARTIONARIE LIFE IN PARIS. special correspondent of the Morning Post has

oh returning Longohamps appears to bring out ver increasing number of that favoured populations to occupy carriages and wear nurple and hen. The avenues of the Champs Elysées are "coarcely wide enough, and the road round the in the Bois de Bologae is not spacious enough permitting carriages to circulate when the dinner at is approaching, and the fashionable world in sam silence stupidly stare at each other from shous equipages. Are they Parisians who have wealthy with "the increased wealth of the "a" or fereigners who are attracted by this sild city, which damands such splendid fortunes? I have garden actionality than the polite world of fondon parks. Amongst the ladies we have every from the pale fair woman of the North to the warm beauty of sunny lands. You hear all ages spoken; you may be sure every quarter of lobe is represented when the Bois de Boulogne vive;" and the reception to-day was most nues, for, in addition to the ordinary promoundes, we had the "sporting world," a very wide in Parisian phraseology, and ombracing a dely romantio class. The day was inviting, and appairs, like than the unnatural heat of the last weeks. The Bois has at last put on a light green fallenget the start he shadowy grass; "you hear the mal songsters" if you go out of the main road; in we are in the midst of "The humble glories of the vouthful spring."

"The humble glories of the youthful spring."

a stream of open carriages, overflowing with
insus gay toilettes, occupied the Parisian
s to-day! There was not present the beauty
ettem.row. But what infinite variety in the
satiractions—what taste in the elaborate
tas; and, for those familiar with Parisian
y, how many of the miscellaroous moving crowd
that to the mind little romanoes or even sousation
ties! Let us stand aside and watch the company,
we are those attractive horses threading rapidly structions—what tests in the claim-rate May in the property of the structure of the property o

"I cannot see the King,
Notiber in person nor in coin."

Supporor may be lost in a mob! The English are
Seeking over in troops. Coventry, winner and
tof the Liverpuol, steps along as if he had not
on for nothing. The worn-out members of the
some for a left of relaxation. Hartington,
the come for a left of relaxation. Hartington,
the famed (Heathoots) handicapper is here,
the a cheery as ever. His pigeons are fixeding
the famed (Heathoots) handicapper is here,
the as observes ever. His pigeons are fixeding
the linear; but no shooting this year. The old
in celd, and no other found. What a cosmopoment this Furis is becoming! Paris may contake in France, but Paris already scarcely be-

DRATH OF THE RARL OF DESART.

DRATH OF THE EARL OF DESART.

We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Desart, who supered between six and seven o'clock a.m. on Saturday, at the family mansion in Escongagars. His death resulted from the very severe injuries he had received on Wednesday night by socidentally falling down stairs as he was retiring to reat. From the first it was feared that the injuries would prove fatal. His lordship continued in a state of insonsibility up to his death.

The lamented nobleman was the only child of James Otway, second Earl of Desart, &c., in the pearage of Ireland, by Catherine, cleest daughter and co-heir of Mr. Maurice Nugent O'Connor, of Mount Pleasant, King's County. He was born 12th October, 1818, and married, 28th June, 1842, Lady Elizabeth Campbell, third daughter of the late Earl of Cawdor, and sister of the present peor, by whom, who survives his lorder this present peor, by whom, who survives his lorder this, he leaves issue three sons and an only daughter, namely, William, Viscoent Castle Cuffe, born 10th July, 1845, in the Grenadier Guards: Hon, Hamilton, born 30th August, 1848; and Hon, Otway, born 11th Jamasry, 1853; and the Lady Alice, hern 25th Muy, 1844, and married to the Hon. Jno. Major Homsker, eldest son of Lord Henniker, M.P. The late carl was an only two years of ago when be succeeded to the family bonours on his father's death. He was sequented at eldest son of Lord Honniker, M.P. The late carl was only two years of age whon he succeeded to the family honours on his father's death. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. At the general election in 1842 he was elected M.P. for Ipswich, but onjoyed the honour only a few weeks, having been unscated by a committee of the House of Commons in August the same year. In 1846 he was elected a representative pear of Ireland. On the formation of the Earl of Derby's Administration in 1852, the late Earl of Derby's Administration in 1852, the late Earl of Desart was appointed Under-Socretary for the Colonies. Latterly the deceased nobleman had been an invalid, and rarely had attended at his place in Parliament. Viscount Castle Cuffe, as his eldest sen, succeeds to the earldom.

## APPEARANCE OF THE PLAGUE IN

APPEARANOE OF THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

The fearful opidemic, which has for some time been devastating Siboria, has lately made its appearance at \$1. Petersburg. From the large sums voted by the motropolitan authorities, or supplied by Government, some idea may be formed of the extent and virulence of the malady. Besides 200,000 roubles contributed by the Treasury, 400 additional beds have been placed at the disposal of the town, and large sums outscriptions made by the princes and aristocracy. The town, too, has opened a new hospitall at the coat of 60,000 roubles, considerably augmenting at the same time the funds of the various charities, and asiding convents in the care and reception of the sick. The malady is stated to have broken out originally on the other side of the Ural mountains, whonce it slowly threaded its way towards \$1. Petersburg, increasing as it went, and culminating at length among the destitate classes of an unhealthy and donasly populated capital. In its steady advance towards the west it has now reached the Prussian frontier, and, in a milder form, already shown itself in the towns of Konigsberg, Dantzie, and Gumbinnen. In the Waldai hills, to the south-west of \$1. Petersburg, whole villages are said to have been depopulated.

In addition to this fearful scourge, famine new provails at Samara, on the Volga, one of the richest countries of the empire. The official gractic of the district announces that the condition of the population becomes more afflicting from day to day, and especially in the Buselsk and Nikolajew districts. The barns are empty, and the cottages of the peasantry are roofless, as the straw has been used as forage for cattle where any yet remain. According to other reports, the want of forage has become so great in consequence of the bad harvest of last year that a load of straw is sold in some places for more than 30s., a price hitherto unheard of. At the commencement of the winter many peasants killed their horses to provent their dying of hunger. A traveller relates that

where the inhabitants were considered to be well to do, it was impossible to procure a glass of milk.

Fears have been entertained that the opidemic may speedily pass over into this country, as has frequently been the case on former occasions, and references to "the Great Plague of London," "Black Death," Asiatic Cholora," and other names of ominions import, appear in the journals. It is, however, believed that the disease is due to defective alimentation and not contagious. The epidemic is referred by physicians who have studied it mest closely, and watched its progress mest already, to the combined conditions of a deficiency of animal food and the prevalence of ergot, or "spurred rye," in the black rye bread commonly employed by the lawer orders in Russia and Siberis. If this supposition be correct, them the Russian epidemic will be the disease physicians call "ergotism" under a modified form. The entire family of grasses, of which wheat, eats, rye, barley, and all eather coreal grains are members, is considered, all in all, remarkably free from poisonous individuals. Throughout the whole range of this enormous family, we believe only, two species—the Coltum femulentem and another—are really poisonous. All the coreals, however, more or less, but especially rye, are subject to becomes the means of poisoning in an indirect way. Now, this means is a certain fungoid or mushroom-like growth—parasitic growth, in point of fact, which attacks egestigation. On whatever species of grain one of these fungoid growths appear it is ever poisonous; but when rye is the subject of growth, then do the poisonous energies of the parasitic fangea attain their maximum of intensity. "Spurred rye," or "cryot of ryo," consists of grains something like ryo grains in shape, only black, enlarged, and very much distorted. It is not devoid of medicinal energies, but the medicinal value it can confer is very inadequate to belance the grave calamities it sometimes originates when taken for a considerable time together in the form of bread o

Fract.—A condidate for the Ordnanos-office under-going emmentation wrote "Venutice" in one of his papers. "Do you know, sir, that there is but one 'hene' in Venice?" asked the indignant emminer."— "Then eggs much be very source there," was the

FUNERAL OF MR. JOHN CASSELL. TUNERAL OF MR. JOHN CASSELL.

The inneral of Mr. John Cassell, the promoter of sconomical literature of the really useful and moral stamp, and head of the well-known publishing firm of Cassell, Petter, and Calpin, took place at Kunsal Grom Cemstery, in the presence of a very large circle of friends, including many leading members of the Nonconformate body, and of the literary profession. The funeral, which was strictly private, consisted of the hearse and twelve mourning-coaches, containing the immediate relatives and personal friends of the deceased, amongst whom were his partners, Messus. Pottor and Galpin, who for the last two or three years have conducted the whole business of the establishment. The National Temperanne Loague, of which Mr. Cassell was a prominent supporter, was represented by George Cruitshank, Esq., Hugh Owen, Esq., W. Tweedie, Esq., &c. The funeral procession left the deceased's revidence, No. 25, Assuns-road, St. John's Wood, shortly after one o'clock, and proceeded to that portion of the NO. 20, Avenue-road, St. John's Wood, shortly after one o'clock, and proceeded to that portion of the Kensal Green Cemetery appropriated to Noncon-formlats, where a service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Fergussen, in the presence of a vast concourse of persons, including nearly all employed by the extensive firm, of which decessed was the head.

# ACQUITTAL OF A CONFESSED MURDERER.

ACQUITTAL OF A CONFESSED MURDERER.

The Court of Assizes of the Aveyron, last weeks tried a young man named Girand Sor, agod twenty four, on a charge of having, on the 9th January last murdered a young farmer named Trenty, both of them residing at Foisseo. It appears from the indictment that an improper intimacy had for some years subsisted between Trenty and the prisoner's sister Gabrielle. The prisoner was much annoyed at this, and gave Trenty to understand that he must either discontinue his visits or marry. In May last the prisoner threatened to take summary vengeance on Trenty if he did not do one or the other. Trenty consented to be married, and the marriage oontract was duly drawn up and signed, but, though Trenty received 1,000f. of the 2,700f. forming the young woman's wodding portion, he constantly deferred the wodding. The prisoner, who had been some menths absent from Foissae, roturned thither in January last, and demanded a private interview with Trenty at a cafe, where he happened to meet him. Trenty, however, refused to see him in private. The prisoner then withdrew, and soon after returned with a gun and other aportive accourtements. He again pressed Trenty to grant him a few minutee' conversation, and they withdrew 'together into a private conversation, and they withdrew 'together into a private room. Soon after two shots were heard, and Trenty was found lying dead on the floor. The prisoner had made his escape. He was, however, soen arrested, and, when interrogated, pretented that the first barrel had gone off accidentally, wounding Trenty in the back, and that the other had been discharged by his falling against it. The direction of the wounds, however, showed that the other had been discharged by his falling against it. The direction of the wounds, however, showed that he had fired at Trenty under the excitament caused by his insultive language, but without intending to kill him. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the court consequently pronounced the prisoner's acquittal. oner's acquittal.

# SHOOTING AT A SWEETHEART AT MACCLESFIELD.

SHOOTING AT A SWEETHEART AT

John Gill, agod 21, weaver, was charged at the Chester Assizes with having attempted to murder Frances Leah. The prisoner had kept company with Leah, who resided with her mother, in Fence-street, Macclesfield. On the Sunday proceeding the affair, Leah and the prisoner had some words, and she determined to have nothing more to do with him. She then told him that if he would come to her methor's house on the following (Monday) night, he should have returned to him some little presents that he had made her. He accordingly went shortly after seven o'clock, but she had gone out in order not to meet him, having previously got the presents roady for him. Having ascertained that she had gone out in order not to meet him, having previously got the presents roady for him. Having ascertained that she had gone to a revival service at the Macclesfield Sundayschool, of which institution she was a member, he went to that place and waited for her coming out. As 350 had left a parcel at a Mrs. Podley's, she went to that person's house, where he insisted on accompanying her. His conduct so alarmed hor while on the way that she screamed out, but he assured her that he had no intention of harming her. Further on he commonced "fumbling" shout her pockets, and she screamed out "Murder!" He desired her noted scream, and sho, wishing to get out of his way, made for her home, and he wont into the house with her, where he as her forgiveness for certain words he had said; but she refused to forgive him, and asked him to go away about his business. He immediately took his hand out of his pocket, stretched his arm towards the young woman, who sat about a yard from him, and fired off a pistel, containing only dry powder. The charge took effect on the loft side of the head and face, inflicting serious injuries. The injured girl and the other terrified inmates rushed out into the head and face, inflicting serious injuries. The injured girl and the other terrified inmates rushed out into the head and face, inflicti girl and the other terrified inmates rushed out into the yard. The prisoner ran out too, as soon as he saw what he had done, whining mournfully as he passed down the street. Medical aid was sent for, and the wounds of Miss Loah attended to; and she subsequently recovered from the injuries. Evidence in support of the foregoing facts having been adduced, it was urged for the defence that the pistol went off accidentally, and that the prisoner at the time was so excited that he did not know what he was doing.—The jury found the prisoner guilty of unlawfully wounding, under great excitement and aggravation.—His lordship took time to consider the sentence

# FEARFUL SUICIDE IN A CAB.

The village of Raheny, says the Freeman's Journal, was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement on Friday by the statement that a gentleman had commited self-destruction by cutting his throat from ear to ear, while driving in a cab along the Howth road, near the cross at Raheny. Some persons thought at first it was but an idle rumour, but on making inquires at the constabulary station we found that the fearful report was too true. It appeared that a gentleman, about 50 years of ago, who had been in the habit of driving to Dollymount and the usighbouring country, hired a cab on the day in question in Bolton-street, and directed the cabonan to drive to Killester. Instead of turning up the road leading to Killester the cab proceeded along the Howth road, as the driver did not know the locality where he was directed to proceed to. On arriving at Hollybrook the gentleman stopped the cab and went into a public-house, where he had some drink. He re-entered the cab and told the man to drive on; he did so, and when he arrived at Raheny he asked the way to Killester. Ho was told that he had left it two miles behind him, and on hearing this he went to inform the gentleman of the circumstance, when, to his horror, he saw him covered with blood, and presenting a meat ghastly sight. The cabman run to the constabulary station, and said that a gentleman had stabbed himself in the cab. Serjeant Walker run with the cabman to the vehicle, and at once discovered that the gentleman had inflicted a desperate gash with some sharp instrument in his threat. Not a moment was allowed to be lost, and the constable ordered the cabman to drive with all speed to the residence of Dr. Fawcett, at Castlewood-aronue. The horse was gailoped all the way, but in a few minutes after the unfortunate gentleman was seen by the doctor he oxpired. His clothes which were of groy tweed, his shirt; and oven his boots and the cushions of the cab were saturated with blood from a terrible wound in the leaft of the threat, which divided all the vossels. S

A Bride Burnt to Doath.—A very distressing event, which formed the subject of an inquiry inflore the East Riding, coroner has occurred at Norton, Malton. From the evidence given at the inquest it appeared that a young person, named Annie Elrabeth Marshall, who had been housekeeper in her brother's house, in Rosedale, North Riding, had come from thore a few days ago to Norton for the purpose of being married. She and har lover, it seems, had sat up one night, and on the following ovening the husband elect again remained with his awestheart after the family had gone to bed. It seems, however, that both had fallen saleep, and that a stick on the fire had fallen off and ignited the dress (somewhat ample) of the young girl. The young man on awaking found his intended wife in flames, in striving to subdian which he wan severely hurnt. The poor girl was most fearfully burnt, especially about the head, and lingered in torture till Saturday morning, when death ensued. Verdict, Died from exhaustion caused by socidental berning. A Bride Burnt to Death .- A very distressing

MR. CORDING PUNINGAL

At rain, consisting of swenty-one first-class and four second-class carriages, was drawn up at half-nine on Friday morning at the Waterloo-red station of the South Western Ballway. The morning was bright and sunny, and the carriages, which seemed all to be new ones, looked gay and cheerful, as if prepared for some pleasure excursion. But the platform was covered with men in mourning, including cabinet ministers, members of Parliament, mayors, town councillors, and other men of more or less mark in town or country, and they had all assembled of their own free will, without summons or even invitation, rith the intention of giving up the whole day and travelling sixty miles down into the country to offer a spontaneous mark of respect and affection to a deceased untitled fellow-citizen. There were upwards of four hundred of them, and sorrow was on the face of overy man. The greeting of friends on the face of overy man. The greeting of friends upon the platform was as subdued as if they stood actually in the home of mourning, and the conversation, which was carried on in whispers, was entirely about the friend they had lost—his vir-

thes, his public services, his good fellowship, and his incorruptible patriotism.

The special train left the platform punctually at the time appointed, and passed rapidly into the beautiful quiet rural district in which Mr. Cobden beautiful quiet rural district in which Mr. Cobden was born, in which he had, hoped to enjoy many jears of life's mellow autumn, but in which it was God's will he should be buried long before that autumn had passed into winter. There is possibly stot in England a lovelier country than that part of Sussex in which the now historic village of Midliurst is situated. Hills covered with foliage, valleys bright with verdure or teeming with fortility, silternate with dark, sombre-looking heaths, sandy piatohes, and trim, silent, old-fashioned villages, and isolated farmhouses, built in the days of the Tudors. Midhurst itself is the homeliest, stillest, most old-fashioned of villages. Pleasant Tudors. Midhurst itself is the homeliest, stillest, most old-fashionofi of villages. Pleasant green country lanes, lead out of it in every direction, and perhaps the protticet and most rural of them all winds up to West Lavington church, in a vault of which was to be laid the mortal part of the great Free Truder. The whole population of Midhurst had shut up their shops and houses, and were ranged here, headed by their bailiff, to fall in with the procession.

neaded by their bains, to fail in with the procession.

In the funeral itself there was not a thought of parado or pomp. A plain hearse, followed by four plain mourning coaches, constituted the whole cortège that lett Dunstord-house, the remaining carriages being those which had brought the London visitors over from the station, or those of the friends and neighbours who had come without card or solicitation. And yet there was a solemnity in that thin black line as it moved silently up the hilly road, and a sanctity in the stillness of the country air, which could scaredly have been produced by the most gorgeously arranged public funeral. At the entrance to the churchyard the coffin was taken from the hearse, the pull was thrown over it, and the mourners ranged themselves at each side. At the head, on the right, was Mr. Bright; on the left, Mr. Gladstone; next followed Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Villiers; and lastly, Mr. George Wilson, and we believe, the brother of the deceased. Closely following were Lords Alfred and Clarence Paget, Sir Wentworth Dilke, Lord Kinnard, and the following members of Parliament:—Mr. Gilpin, Mr. W. E. Forster, Sir F. Crossley, Bart., Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Mr. E. Barnes, Sir. S. M. Peto, Bart., Mr. Miffard, Sir Patrick O'Brien, Bart., Mr. Moifatt, J. B. Smith, Sir Bobott Clifton, Bart., Mr. Moifatt, J. B. Smith, Sir Bobott Clifton, Bart., Mr. Moifatt, J. B. Smith, Sir Bobott Clifton, Bart., Mr. Polkington, Mr. Esarnes, Mr. S. Gurney, Mr. Polkington, Mr. Esarnes, Mr. S. Gurney, Mr. Polkington, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and Mr. P. A. Taylor. Besides these Parliamentary friends of Mr. Cobden, we also observed among the crowd the Rev. Newman Hall, Professor Fawcett, Mr. James Heal, Mr. Paulton, Mr. Charles Western, Mr. Morland, Mr. Hambelton, and Mr. Sanuel Morley, Following thesewere deputations from Manchester, Rochdale, Blackbunn, Edinburgh, Bolton, Oldhan, Stockport, Liverpool, Salford, and Ashton-under-Lyne. cession.

In the funeral itself there was not a thought of

Stockport, Liverpool, Salford, and Ashton-under-

Stockport, Liverpool, Salford, and Ashton-under-Lyne.

In addition to these there were present Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester; Mr. Brigden, Mayor of Brigton; Mr. Alonzo G. Grant, from Ohio; Mr. Phillips, from Wisconsin; Mr. Addams, the American Minister; and Mr. Richardson, of the London Common Council.

With such numbers there was, of course, great pressing towards the entrance of the little church, but the local police, under Superintendents Parnell and Kemmish, kept excellent order, and they were assisted in recognising members of Parliament (who were admitted first) by an active constable of the A (London) division. When the coffin was laid on the ground in front of the communion table the pall was removed, and on a plain brass plate might be read the following inscription:—

# BICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P., DIED 2ND APRIL, 1865, AGED 60 YEARS.

Mr. Bright, who appeared deeply moved, stood at the head of the coffin, and Mr. Gladstone and the other mouraers took their places in the front seats of the church. The usual service for the dead was read by the Rev. Mr. Collins, Ructor of Heythorp, assisted by his curate. This portion of the service took up but a very few minutes, and the procession being re-formed the coffin was carried to the grave. The vault, which is a very small one, is situated at the corace of the church nearest the road; there is a hedge of laural running close to it, and future pilgrims when they stand upon the spot can look out on one of the most beautiful landscapes in England. The Rev. Mr. beautiful landscapes in England. The Rev. Mr. Currie read the concluding portion of the service with an emotion which was evidently felt by the whole of the mourners and distinguished circle that stood around. Mr. Bright went almost sloud, Mr. stood around. Mr. Bright wept almost aloud, Mr. Glorge Wilson was deeply moved, Mr. Gladstone's pale face were an expression of saddened gravity as, with much earnestness, he followed the clergyman from his prayer-book. When the solemn words "ashes to ashes, dust to dust," were pronounced, and the handful of earth was heard to rattle on the coffin hid, there was a rush of friends to the oppning of the vault, and a struggle to catch a last farewell look at what was about to be shut, in from them for ayar. For a moment the shut in from them for ever. For a moment the scene was exquisitely painful to witness, then the earth was shovelled in, and slowly and decorously the mourners turned away from the churchyard. The feneral of Richard Cobden was over.

The following letter of apology was received from the Bishop of Oxford:

My dear Mr. Fisher.—I am much obliged to you for your note. It would have been a sail satisfaction to me to have been able to pay that mark of received to the great Susaez Englishman who has been, for us, so prematurely taken away. But I am barely recovering myself from a severe broughial affection, and am only allowed at present to go out with precautions and conditions which make me quite unable to vorture to Lavington on Friday. Would you lot any of his friends who would ears to know it, know thy reason of my absence.

friends who would eare to know it, know the reason of my absence.

I feel his loss deeply; I think it a great national loss. But my feelings dwell rather on the loss of such a man, when I hope it is not too much for me to venture to call my friend. His gentleness of nature, the tenderness and freathers of his affections, his orecosting modesty, his master love of truth, and his ready and kindly sympathy—those invested him with an unusual charm for me. How deeply I feel for his wife and for his daughtors!—I am, my dear Mr. Fisher, over most truly yours.

Emigration from the Mining Districts.— Emigration has commenced at this early period of the year from the mining districts of the kingdom, and in South Wales it is beginning to be a frequent coonr-rence for forty or fifty hands to leave at every pay from the principal iron and cost works of the district. A few emigrate to Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and other British colonies, but at least 80 per cent. are bound for the Northern States. The inducement to leave the land of their birth is the reported high wages to be received in the States, and American pamphlets and newspapers are industriously circulated among the working classes, giving a glowing account of the state of the country. Unfortunately, a great number of the miners believe the attacements made, despite the warn-ings addressed to them by even American citisens of position, such as the Mayor of New York, who has publicly condemned the proceedings of the American Emigrant Society in indusing emigrants to come over with no other object than to secure chasp labour for the capitalist. Emigration from the Mining Districts .-

oured in which she was concerned.

Mr. Knox said it was clear that a threat had been

S. Oxox.

A ROYAL STAG-HUNT.

The Duke of Aumalo and a large party of gentlemen have just brought an exciting stag-hunt of two days' duration to a close in Gloucostorahire. On the evening of the first day the stag got so far before the hounds that they were unable to work up to him—the scent being very indifferent on account of the hot weather and the parched state of the ground; to which difficulties must be added the presence of a vast number of hares, in which the country abounds. The hounds being used to hunting these, were with difficulty kept to the failing scent of the stag; while the last and not the least of the militating clements was the rocklessness of some of the horsemen, who maimed several of the pack in their unsportamanlike riding. When the duke found himself, at five in the afternoon, forced to abandon the hunt, it was decided that all the Royal party should rost that night where they were. His Royal Highness and the Prince do Joinville slept at the Bell Inn, Alderminstor; the duchess found a hospitable shelter at Talton-house, the residence of Mr. Halker; and the young princes went to supper at Mr. Richard Thompson's. In the morning Mr. Coates, the duke's stud groom, arrived with fresh horses, and the Royal party set out with seven couple of hounds—all that the field had left fit for use—in search of the stag. Mr. Frank Holland was the only one of the first day's field who staid with the duke all night, and lent his welcome company and assistance. Intelligence was brought that the stag had been seen taking his breakfast from a hayrick near Preston Bushes, and the heunds were accordingly thrown into this covert, but without finding him. An ash coppice belonging to Mr. Corbett Holland, at Admington, was next drawn, and in a moment there was a full chorus proclaiming a find. Out came the stag, with the pack close to him, pointing from Crimacot, went straight over the brook, crossed Crimacot Downs, where hundreds of harres jumped up, through all of which the hounds kept to the line, being handled very clov

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA

arrangements for closing the season.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

The following account of the eruption of this volcanic mountain has been communicated to the French Academy.

"The eruption commenced at half-past ten on the night of the 30th to the 31st of January last. On the previous day two shocks of carthquake had been felt—one at mid-day, and the other about half-past four in the afternoon. A very violent shock also immediately precoded the eruption, consisting of vertical oscillations and horizontal movements from S.W. to N.W. Those took place only on the north-west side of the mountain. At Lavino, near Piedmonte, the terrified inhabitants fled from their dwellings, and did not dare to return all night. At Catania the phenomenon passed over unperceived. After the shock columns of flames were seen to rise up from the north-east side of Etna to the height of 1,700 metres above the level of the see, and of 500 metres from the foot of Mount Frumento, formerly an active volcanic cone, lying at the base of the chief volcane, but which had for seme time remained quiet. Immediately the ground opened the lava began to flow with great rapidity; in two or three days at had passed over a distance of six kilometres, the current being three or four kilometres wide, and often attaining a dopth of ten to twenty motres. The lava destroyed everything in its passage, leaving but few traces of vegetation behind. The stream upon meeting with Mount Stornelle divided into two branches—the one, flowing to the west of the mount, continued advancing very slowly; the other, on the contrary, passing to the east of that volcanic cone, precipitated itself into the deep and narrow valley of the Colla Vicchio, from a height of 500 metres. At this time, February, and stopped at the height of 1,300 metres, and the other went on till the 21st of February, and stopped at the height of 1,300 metres, and the other went on till the 25th, atopping at the height of 1,360 metres, leaving the second of lava at the height of 1,300 metres, and the as if the actual months of the volcane former a line passing right through the summit of the mountain. The fumerolles may be divided into dry, acid, alkaline, and carbonic. The former contain obleride of ledium, and are without water, steam, or acid and alkaline vapours. They correspond to the maximum of volcanic intensity, and are found on lava incandescent. The latter answer to the minimum of activity, and the two others to the intermediate degrees. The peculiarity, however, of this cruption consists in the utter absence of sulphur and all its component parts, which circumstance is particularly remarkable, insamuch as assence of surpair and art its component parts, which irroumstance is particularly remarkable, inasmuch as volcances are usually considered as sources of sulphur-bods; but, on the other hand, there is sea-salt, cluorure of copper, chlorhydric acid, chlorures of iron, and sal ammonia in abundance. A second remarkable fact is that the alkalize furnorolles are rather characterised by carbonate than chlorhydrate of amnoniac, which can be found everywhere else. The active centre of the present empirions is now to be found in the lowest part of the great velcanic enclosure, and the three eraters in Mount Frumento are less active than the four others. The latter vemis liquid lava, incandescent in capility and emit an almost coloryless. the four others. The latter vomit liquid lava, incandescent in caylight, and emit an almost colontless smoke, while the three upper months discharge only solid masses of lava and black rocks, pouring forth a thick smoke imprognated with water, steam, and saless dark brown in colour. These three craters give forth about two or three times a minute very loud detonations resembling claps of thunder. From the lower craters, on the other hand, proceed a series of sounds following each other in such rapid succession that they cannot be counted. They are all loud and quite distinct from each other. The author of the letter compares them to a series of blows delivered with a hammer on an anvil. 'If the ancients,' says he, 'heard similar sounds during the cruptions of old, it is perfectly easy to conceive how the idea struck them of there being a smithy in the middle of Etna, with the Cyclops for workmen.'

### CHARGE OF EXTORTION AGAINST A REPORTER.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION AGAINST A REPORTER.

Fruderick Beaver, a casual reporter for the newspapers in the Westminster County Court, was charged at the Marlborough street Police-court with obtaining 10s. from Madame Rachel, of New Bond-street, by threats, and with intent, &c. &c.

Miss Levison, daughter of Madame Rachel, said that on Thursday last her mother was aumnoused to the Westminster County Court, but the matter was sattled out of court, as Madame Rachel was too ill to attend. After that a note was received by them, in consequence of which she went to a public-house in Great Marlborough-street and there saw the prisoner, who asked for a message from Madame Rachel, and wished to see her before twelve of clock at night. He then followed witness home, saying he must have some money to go and see the boar race. Afterwards he had an interview with her mether, at which she was not present. Neveral papers were produced. The first purported to be a report of a case at the Westminster Court of Requests, headed "The notorious Madame Rachel, advising her not to be foothardly, or for the sake of a few pounds to silow that report to appear. Another note was to the publisher of the Moraing Star, telling him to insort the report. A fourth paper was to this effect: "I hereby undertake to guarantee to protect and defend Madame Rachel, and that she shall not be exposed in any newspaper on the payment of £5." Vitness further stated that the prisoner called again on the precous avening, and had an interview with Madame Rachel. The latter saked him if the report would appear in case she did not pay him the money, and the prisoner said, "Yes." The prisoner then agreed to give a receipt and declaration that he would persecute her any more, whereupen Madame Rachel gave him 10s. In marked half-crowns. He wanted to take Madame Rachel, in answer to the charge, that he called upon Madame Rachel at her own request, and she saked him never to write anything more against her. She had also asked him to let her know of anything that coursed

used, and the public had every right to protection.

REVOLTING TREATMENT OF A CORPSK.

Some days since a man named Pater Fysice, about sity years of ago, a six-dresser by occupation, and residing in Irvine-square, Bell-street, Dundoo, died very saddonly. Between nine and ton o'clock at sight he was apparently in his usual state of health, but soon after that he became ill, and died shortly before eleven o'clock. His sister, Widow Keiller, with whom he resided, being in poor circumstances, applied to Mr. Jack, the Inspector of Poor for the parish of Dundse, to bury the corpse of her brother, which he at once agreed te do. Widow Keiller says: "A cossin was brought to the house by two men. It was long enough, but it was neither deep enough nor wide enough to contain the corpse. The men, when they saw that the cossin was not large enough, commenced to make the body of my brother sit it. One of the men put his knee on my brother's broast and pressed with all his might, in order to make the corpse to into the cossin. The bones of my brother's right irm cracked, and although I could not say positively that it was broken, it seemed very like it. The whole bones of his body seemed crushed. It was impossible, notwithstanding all the exertions of the men, to make my brother's body fit the cossin of the men, to make my brother's body was taken out of the soonin considerable quantity of blood was in it. The soon does not make the other's corpse, and when my brother's body was taken out of the soonin considerable quantity of blood was in it. The soon does not be the the first cossin was too little." REVOLTING TREATMENT OF A CORPER.

### DREADFUL - CABAMITY AT SEA.

DREADFUL-OAEAMITY AT SEA.

Five Hundred Lives Lost.

The New York papers report the destruction by fire of the Federal transport General Lyon, with a loss of ever 500 lives. The New York Times gives the following account of the disaster:

On Wednesday, the 29th ult., the General Lyon, a screw steamer, which had formerly been used as a blockado runner, sailed from Wilmington for Fortress Monroe, with nearly 600 persons on board, including the crew. Her passengers consisted of discharged and paroled soldiers, escaped prisoners, and refugees, among whom wore about thirty women and twenty-five small children. Two negroes were also among the refugees. The weather was fair on leaving Wilmington, but the steamer put into the port of Smithfold for the nicht and resumed her voyage on the following morning. Soon after leaving Smithfield, the wind, which was blowing from the south-west, increased in violence, and the vessel made but little progress. At ten oclock on Friday morning, when off Cape Hatteras, an alarm of fire was given, and in a few minutes afterwards the flames breke out at the rear of the pilot-house, and nearly in the centre of the below, alarmed by the smoke which was spreading through the cabins, rushed on deckonly to be drived back by the flames. The frightful shricks of the women and children, and their pitcons supplications for help, were drewned by the rearing of the storm. The shricks and means of the dying enue up to those on deak, but they could do nothing to help them. Justat this time the United States transport General Sedgwick, Capit, Starkey, and a small schooner hove in sight. Whit nather of them could render any assistance owing to the violence of the storm, and the fact appeared little hope of them living in such a sea. Into the first boat ten man lowered themselves, including the captain of the General Lyon. Hardly had this boat been loosed from the vessel saide than she drifted under her storn, was struck by the screw, and almost instantly went down. Irah Lowis, a private in the Sith New Sedgwick, which was about a mile and a hair distant. As the beat touched the steamer's side a wave dashed her violently against it, and she filled and wont down. When the General Sedgwick left, being unable to render further assistance, the ill-fated steamer was drifting in toward the frightful breakers off Cape Hatteras. She was then burned down to the water's edge, and overy seal on board had doubtless perished.

The New York Tribune states that the number known to have been saved was twenty-nine. O whom twenty

to have been saved was twenty-nine, of whom twenty were soldiers, and nine the crow of the ship. Of the 204 of the 56th Illinois Regiment on beard, all but four perished, including all the officers. Not one of the women appears to have been saved.

COMMITTAL OF A GANG OF THIEVES.

COMMITTAL OF A GANG OF THIBVES.

Thomas Fay, John Northcoat, John Gurney, and John Thomas, were charged before Mr. D'Epracourt at the Southwark Police Court, with loitering about Islington for the purpose of committing felony.

Police-constable Witham, 550 N, and Coordos, 271 N, deposed to the effect that they saw the prisoners on the provious afternoon loitering about in the Roman-road, and suspecting from their movements they were up to no good, watched them to several places in Islington. In the front of one shop where some ladies were standing the prisoners went up and closed round them, and the prisoner Fay attempted to pick the pocket of one of thom, but the lady moving, the whole of the prisoners shop, for the purpose, as the police suspected, of "starring the glaze" (breaking the windows), but were disturbed there, and then went to the front of a pevellor's shop, and whilst standing there were approhended. Robberies by "starring the glaze" have of lave been very frequent, and it would appear that the thieves place a knile between the putty and the frame of the window, and then wait until some heavily laden vehicle rattles by, so that the persons in the shop should not hear the rattle of the cracking of the sheet.

The prisoners in defence said that they were only out for a stroll, and had no intention of committing follow.

Mr. D'Eynecut said, if the prisoners had been approhended as they had, they might have stood in the dock charged with felony. He should now sentence them to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for three calendar months.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A forocious attempt at murder was made on Saturday afforncon, in broad daylight, on a man nearly eighty years of age, named William Hulme, a toll collector, at a lonely crossing on the Middlewich-road, about a mile from Congleton. A tramp, who is described as dressed in a white slop, with black cap and cord trousers, patched on one leg, walked up to the collector's box and entered into conversation with the old man, who allowed him to sit down. After talking some time the follow took up a small axe with which Hulme had been employing himself in chopping billets of wood, and, pretending to play with it, he watched his opportunity, and suddenly struck the old man a tremendous blow on the back of the head, which brought him to the floor. He then hacked away at the head, inflicting no fewer than cleven scalp wounds, and striking deep into the large muscles at the back of the neck. The rufflan then seems to have searched the box and made off with three sovereigns, some silver and copper, and an old-fashioned German silver doubir-ased watch, with bull's-eye glass and braid guard attached. A young lady, named Washington, living at Padeberry-house, about a quarter of a mile from the spot, happening to be passing, heard the old man's grouns, and at once gave the alarm. Mr. Harrison, surgeon, was quickly on the spot, and rendered every possible assistance. The old man was removed to his house, and had his wounds dressed. After a time he became quite sousible, and was able to make a coherent declaration as to the circumstances of the outrage. It is feared, however, that he will not second.

A WOMAN'S COURAGE.

The Faystleville Telegraph says, that a band of desorters and escaped Yankee prisoners, 15 in number, and led by a Yankee may officer, attacked the house of Mrs. Dr. M'Nair, in Robeson county, and after spending nearly an hour in the attempt, forced an entrance by breaking down the front door. Mr. William Stanten, of this county, was staying at Mrs. M'Nair's on the night in question, and being called by that lady to her assistance, soon after the attack commenced, promptly "reported for duty." 'An exciting centest followed, Mrs. M'Nair and Mr. Stanton both being provided with Colfe repeaters and a rifle, which they used with fatle effect one of the attacking party being killed and another wounded in the breast. We regret to learn that Mrs. M'Nair was bally burned, and her face otherwise injured by fragments of glass and powder. Mr. Stanton was also slightly wounded. Mrs. M'Nair and Mr. Stanton baving exhausted their ammunition, the latter, at the urgent solicitation of Mrs. M'Nair sand Mr. Stanton baving exhausted their ammunition, the inter, at the urgent solicitation of Mrs. M'Nair (who feared the despendees would wreak vengance on him for the death of their comrade), retired, and she remained alone to brave their fury. On approaching her the 'ankee officer in command was an atruck with her mion, that instead of harming her, he congratulated her warmly on her heroic conduct, stating that she was the first person, man or woman, who had offered any resistance to his band. They carried off nearly all the valuables they could find, inclusing silverware and jewellery, six thousand dellars in Confederate notes, and two breastpins, containing the pictures of Mrs. M'Nair's husband and soo, the latter of whom fell in defence of his country on one of the battle-fields of Virginia. A WOMANS COURAGE.