



Standard

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AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 1230-Fifth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

Circulation 2,000

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

The Offices of this Bank haying been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suft the increasing, how of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Benk:

First—Bills and obligations, with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on meanantile 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 provincusly convened under sonditions established for such class of operations.

convened under, conditions established for such class of operations.

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 retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours provious notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosinio, Sta Fé, Saito Oriental, Praysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Bruzils, England and Frunce, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co. WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 7
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPEH MONEY.
For balances in our favor 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 8 ,,
Deposits for a fixed torm in specie or currency,
at conventional interest.
P. P. Maua & Co.,
Jan. 1st, 1866, WILLIAM LESLIE.

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with he Unity General) Life Assurance Association Chief Offices-WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C. Capital _3,000,0001. Sterling:

Propositions for Life Assurances are neceived, and immediate attention paid, to the came. A Prospectus of rate and other particulars will be furplished on application to the Company's Agent in this Gay.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company Office-118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS. n DIRECTORS,
n Tomas Armstong, President.
Jacob Parraviani, Vice-President.
Rausrio Lumb.
Ambrosio F. Lesica.
Enrique Tamklanca.
Mariano Casares.
Bernano Tutrinapo.
Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

For Rosario and Intermediate Ports British Steamer IRON KING,

Oaptain R. H. WEEKS.
The Iron King leaves this port every Wednesday, and arrives here on Monday.

Fares, Cabin. Rosario
S. Nicolas
Las Hermanas 16 Pats.
12 ,,
12 ,,
10 ,.

Obligado San Pedro Steerage half price.

Apply at the Agency Calle Mayo No. 67.

arcels delivered at the Agency the day before

sailing by 5 p.m. HENRY DOWSE. Agent. 129-xp n23

FOR LIVERPOOL, The British Barque LA FLOR DEL PLATA, A.I. for 13 years, 322 tons registor,
Captain T. G. Towney.

This well-known trader, and fast sailing vessel,
will be ready to receive cargo for Liverpool in a

few days.

She has excellent accommodation for a limited She has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first and second class passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Consigners, Messrs. Geo. Bell and son or to JOHN P. BOYD & Co. 66 San Martin

56 San Martin. 95-12p f21

To Importers and Exporters. The undersigned take charge of shipments from England and are also in a position to obtain the highest market-rates for produce of any kind, imported from the River Plate, &c. First-class references.

ALFRED HILL, & Co.,
Shipping, Insurance and Forwarding Agents,
64 & 65 The Albany, Liverpool.
35 Milk Street, London.

Real Hollands. Just received unother lot of the celebrated Gir

126--3m f27.

Marca de la Llave," in stone jars. 64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedad 61, 66 and 68.

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignaturio de frutes del país. Wool and produce broker, 105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

Lobos Grocery Store. Los abajos firmados ofrecemos al publico en ge-noral y nuestros favorecedoros en purticular, un aurtido general de efectos de tienda, almacon, forreteria y corraton do unadena, siendo todos a precios arroglados y plazos convencionales; flaro-mas à las porsonas que tengan que contar con la venta de sus frutos con plazo de un año. MANUEL NANDIN é Hijos.

165-xp m3

Los individuos que tengan cuentas de mas de un oño sin arreglar se serviran pusar a chançolar-las, de los contrario se les cobrara el interes del

MANUEL NANDIN 6 Hijos. 156-xp m3

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK MONTEVIDEAN BANK. (LIMITED.)

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans, spon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the liank valuable, proporty in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank, notifying any change in the

of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily

papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following

London, Dublin, Puris. Antwerp, Hamburg,

J. II. GREEN,

Buenos Ayres-Nov. L 1865.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK [LIMITED.]

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED
On-specie deposits on account current, 6 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 9 ,,
Do, subject to thirty days 9 ,
notice of withdrawal,
On currency deposits in account current 8 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 12 ,,
On do. do. subject to thirty 12 ,,
days' notice of withdrawal

CHARGED
On specie debit balances in account On Currency do. J. H. GREEN. Manager,

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1866.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE-

SIGHT DRAFTS Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.

No. 104 Calle de San Martin, On the following places:— LONDON,

LIVERPOOL, All branches of the National Bank IRELAND, Antwerp, Hamburg, Paris

Cadiz' Bayonne,
Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864...
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
d3 x.

Diligencias Para la Ensonada, Magdalena, Ranchos, Chas-comus, Dolores, Moro, Leguna de los Padres, Azul, Tandil, Calle de las Piedras 32.

Real Hollands.:

And a small consignment of Gonuino Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps just received by J. S. WYLLIE & Co.

74-xp d14

Genoa,

WATSON'S HOTEL,

Belgrano.

The proprietor begs to return thanks to the public and friends in particular for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since the opening of the above-named establishment, and hopes to

of the above-named establishment, and hopes to gain a continuance of their favors where no pains will be spared to make his numerous visitors comfortable, etc.

Furnished apartments, Baths, Amusements of every description, hot and cold Suppers, Balls and Pic-nics supplied at the shortest notice.

Over two hundred drinks (nevest improvements) in addition to his celebrated "up and down stairs." Ice and Iced creams, &c.

91—1m f20

NEW IRISH GROCERY,

ONCE SETIEMBRE

FEELY, LEDWITH & CO. Call the attention of their Friends and the Pub-ic in general to their well assorted stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, &c., &c.
IND COOP ALE.

IND COOP ALE.
saitable for Town and Camp purchasers, which
we will dispose of at moderate prices.
Purchasers may at all times rely upon receiving good, sound articles, and also a large assortment to select from.
N.B.—Goods delivered free of charge at all
Railway Stations and Boat Agencies in town.
145. xp,029

To Estancieros.

In the tienda No. 68 Calle Piedras a first-class assortment of China and delft ware English and French ornaments. Also a large collection of ready-made clothes, crimean shirts, &c. suitable

Camps at Barradero.

Camps at Barradero.

An Irishman who is moving up to Santa Fewishes to rent a part or the whole of his estancia, which comprises 5 puestos, and is bounded on one step, by the Rio Parana. It is distant only a loaghe and a half from Baradero, and is all fine camp: it has permanent water and will be rented for three years at \$22,000 per annum. The estancia-house and puestos all are in good order. For further particulars apply at 63 Calle Corrientes.

139—15p d & w 128

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.
In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.
(With power to increase it)
Offices, corner of Calle Cerrito, in the new
ouse of Dn. Jaan Mignel Martinez, Montevidoo

CHAIRMAN.
Francis J. Hooquard, Esq.
DIRECTORS. Sr. D. Pedro Borelli.

Br. D. Fedra Borenii.

" Joaquin Belgramo.
John McColl, Esq.

" Antonio Marques.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial public of Montevideo that from this date the Bank is in a position to commence operation."

date the Bank is in a position to commence operations, will receive proposals and enter into arrangements for every class of banking operations.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Money is received or advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheques at sight. Cheque and Pass Books will be supplied to its customers by the Banks.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Some of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the Projects,

DISCOUNTS.

the amount and term of the Popolits.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the mai ager's approbation.

LOANS.

Advances vill be made on Premissory Notes and other securities on private terms.

The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with the exception of Saturdays when it will close at 4 p.m.

The large of interest for the current month and until further notice will be as follows:

On balances against the Bank... 10 p S per ann.

"In favor of "15 p S"

"Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.

Those who desire to open Current Accounted with the Bank will be so good as to address thomselves to the Undersigned.

PEDRO VARELA.

MANAGER.

Montevideo, Nov. 1, 1865. 174-xp o 1 6 307 1 407 507 5 101 20 e

25 11 10 12 12 2. REGIESOS. 10E 0.9

858 Φ 828 ರ Sarril d' de Marzo 30.1 222 258 === 800 Ferro-Desde el Dias i 222 3.9 4.9 8 309 30 8 409 40 8 509 50 200 20.9 20.5 40.8 50.8 50.8 40.8 10.8 20.8 0. 1.6 6 307 5 407 4 5 507 5 2027 ပ ပ ပ Esticiones.
Tres Esquinas.
Boca.

English Store, 33 & 35 Calle 25 de Agosto, MONTEVIDEO, NEWNHAM & CO., Proprietors.

Provisions Oilsmans Stores and General Grocories, large assortments of the very finest quality now landing ox the following ships, S.S. Leda and Halley, Barque Hawthorn."

Also to arrive by different vessels Martell's Brandy direct from France, a special article diect to our order much finer quality than that usually imported.

Base's Bulk and Bottled Ale, Guinness's and London extra Stout, Amontillado and Dry Sherries direct from Port St. Mary's, Bay of Cadiz, York and Bolfast Hams, Belty Bacon and Aloles, Cork Butter. Trucke, Stillan and Ghesster. Cork Butter, Truckle, Stilton, and Glocester, Cheese, First brands of Scotch, Irish and Houthon Whiskey, Moeya Coffee, &c. and the finest Teas overimported here.

All those first-class goods are offered to the public at a price todely competition.

385 1 2 2 6 of February, -58885 x (c) (Chasconus (c) (dindri) (d the Trains 6 20 Will 33

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after

follows 400 32 37 400

The Tramway will be opened to traffic on February 3rd, from 117 calle Lima to the Southern Terminus at Plaza Constitucion, as follows:
Passengèrs by rail pay nothing on the Tramway: they can take tickets and despatch luggage for any station on the line, at 117 calle Lima.
The Tramway will also ply as an Omnibus, and passengers can get up and down at any point between calle Lima and Plaza Constitucion, paying 53m/a. Passengers for Barracas can get up anywhere on the Tramway: tickets to Barracas, 1st class, \$5, 2nd class, \$3. Return tickets, 1st class, \$5, 2nd class, \$3. Return tickets, 1st class, \$5, 2nd class, \$5, 2nd class, \$4, 2nd class, \$5, 2nd class, \$5,

racas at at 9 15 n.m. will, on Sundays and holi-days, go on to the Loras de Zamorra, arriving there at 10 a.m.

BY ORDER.

F. SPRUNCK & CO.

Montevideo,
5a Montevideo,
5a Ostallo de Zavala 93
Have constantly on sale Piancs of Pleyel
Wolff & Co., Paris and other chases of Piancs.
Music for Piano, Flute and other instruments.
Songs in English, Spanish, Italian, French,
and German.
Tutors for the piano. 168.xpj2

REAL HOLLANDS,

Sole Exporter
HERMAN VAN HOUTEN.
Rotterdam.
This celebrated and well known Gin to be had of the office of the undersigned in lots to suit the purchaser shall from this care, — ment, only be imported by D. F. W. PAATS,

69—Calle Belgrano—69 39—xp.n8

BANCO ITALIANO.

Los abajos firmados reciben inscripciones para acciones del Banco Italiano y ruegan à las per-sonas que por olvido 6 estravio hayan dejado de recibir la circular de invitacion y descan succibir-se como accionistas, so sirvan dirijirse à su casa, Calle de Salta No. 29, donde igualmente pueden

atreen su contestacion los Schores quo la hayan ceibido. Buenos Ayres, Febrero 19 de 1866. SIVORI y SCHIAFFINO. 96..15p f22.

> YFERNET. Custom-house Broker. 70--Florida--70. 85--3m j14

E. RATHJE. Calle San Martin No. 60, Has just received direct from Havanna the following brands. Upman, Calligun, Jenny Lind, Perfeccion,

Los Suizos, Aguila de Oro, Maria Luisa, Delicios Tropicales l'igarra, l'Ior de un dia. Flor de Aroma, Republica Argentina, me olvides,

Venturina,
And other marks too numerous to mention.

Just Received,

Per S. S. Hally an assortment of the following Winos direct from Portugal, Bucellas, Dry Lisbon, Red Lisbon, two qualities, in cases and in octaves; superior Red and White Vinegar. Also superior said oil, all which may be had at Chile Personaistis, 1, 22 Calle Reconquista No. 33. | EDWARD MEDLICOFT.

128-10p (27

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760 = 8 Retiro 2888888 See32 DIAS

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DIAS 70 226282 88 55 Mercades
Lujan
G. R'gues
Moreno
Merio
Moron
Merio
Moron
Han Mardin
Flores
Cabalito
Almagro
11 Bette'bre
Parque

To English Travellers.

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

Wines supero.

Table d'Hote on European Style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,

(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

Mossrs. James Bell and Co. having retired from business on the 1st. of October 1862, and having waited up to the present for the payment of the accounts then due to them, have empowered me to recover the same in the most summary manner. I hereby give notice that I will receive for one month without costs all such sums, after which time the parties who may be then indebted will be said without any further notice.

March 7, 1866,

PATRICK LYNCH,

PATRICK LYNCH, Plaza 11 de Septiembre first door from the Plaza in Calle Catamarca. 40--- Im m8.

ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM!

LA DSINRBIGA

Authorized by decrees of the National and Prov-

Authorized by decroes of the National and Provincial Governments.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

DIEEOGORS.

Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, President.
Samuel B. Hale, Fice President.
Eduardo Lumb,
José Martinez de Hoz,
Ambrosio Demarchi,
Jorge Drabhle,
Manuel S. de Zumaran.

Manaoru-Er. D. FRANCISCO P. MORRETO.
Inspector-General—A. Schmidt.
Co's Office, 118 Calle Piedlad, altos.
The Company insures on equitable terms; and

Inspector-teneral—A. Schmidt.

Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Picdad, altos.

The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed premium, every description of property.

The Company is solely and exchaisely respinal-ble for losses occasioned by an exchaisely respinal-ble for losses occasioned by insured parties.

The Insurance may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ton years. The total premium in a payable in advance, in cases where the Insurance is effected for a term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year. In terms of from 5 to 10 years, payment in advance of 5 years pronium, entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of one year's premium: or in other words the Company will cally charge the premium corresponding to four year's premium; with a further abatement of 10 p: cent. of the premium corresponding to the term of eight years: that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight year's premiums—less the insured to the reimbursement of the picture of the promium corresponding to the term of eight years: that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight year's premiums—less than the picture of the picture

10 p. cent.

The Company furnishes: guarantees of the highest character, from the fact of there being no other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed promium, having its head residence in the Argentine Republic; and also from the circumstance of its large capital.

The Company's funds are deposited in the Provincial Bank.

Further particulars will be furnished on ap-plication at the Company's Offices. 93 xp n15 JOHN GREENWAY. Agent for the Board of Underwriters "in New York." Apply at 186 Tucumau from 8 to 10 a.m. or 5 to 7 p.m., or at the Exchange rooms from midday to 4 p.m.

WILLIAM M. MOONEY.

WOOL-BROKER.
NO. 752 CALLE PIEDAD,
Bucnos Ayres. 161..xpm28

ALVAREZ Y RISSO, Reconquista 991. Ytincrario que regirá para los siguientes vapo-ces desde el 1.º de Noviembre de 1365.

Carrera entre Bs. Ayres y Montevideo. Para Montevideo—El vapor Inglés. RIO DE LA PLATA,

Capitan Magnasco—Saldrá los Micrcoles à las de la turdo—Regresará las Sabados al amanecer. Para Montevideo—El vapor Italiano, Saldra los Lunes y Viernes y regresara los Jue-

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional, PROVERDOR. Saldrá..... Para Corrientes y puertos intermedios-El rapor Nacional.

PAYSANDU. Carga y Pasageros—Viage directo.
Este cómodo vapor y de primera marcha se establece en la carrera del Parana hasta Corrientes

Carrera entre Buenos Ayres y los puertos del Uruguay. Para el Salto é intermedios. El vapor, RIO DE LA PLATA, Saldrá los Subados à las 10 de la mañana-Re-

resura los Microoles al amanecer. Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional,

Todos estos vaperes toman pasageros, carga y ncomiendas, para los puertos de su escala. El Paiandú podrá cargar hasta 300 toneladas el Hecules 200.

PASAJE DE CAMARA.

A Montevideo

S ps. fs. de 10 rls. do M.Video

Migueritas

Higueritas 6 4 4 4 4 4 "Higueritas 6 " " "
"Fray Bentos 8 " " "
"Concepcion 10 " " "
"Paisaudú 12 " " "
"Concordia y Salto 16 " " "
"Paisaudú 12 " " "
"Concordia y Salto 16 " " " "
"Paisaudú 12 " " " "
"Concordia y Salto 16 " " " " "
"Pasaje de Proa lu mitad de estos precios.
Flete à carga à los puertos Uruguay s fta à Montevidao 4 id. à plata efectiva al ‡ p. 2, oro ‡ p. 5, moneda papel 2 p. 2; encomiendas precio convencional.

NOTA.—Los pasageros para Morcedes podrán seguir desde el Uruguay en el vaporeito Mercedes que está en combinacion con estos vapores, 6 en su defetço desembarcarse en Fray Bentos y seguir len las d'ligencias que salen de ese punto tambien en combinacion con todos los vapores, previnien-

en tas unigenesse que saten de ese punto tambien en combinación con todos los vapores, previniendose qué este caso el pasaje cuesta 3 fta a Fray Bentos y mas 13 de diligencia hasta Mercedes.

NOTA.—Para ser admitido el pasagoro abordo de estos vapores y tener su correspondiente camarote, debe municae del correspondiente boloto de la acconcia.

OTRA.—El pasagero que quedara en tierra por su causa, tiene un mes de tiempo para hacer use de su boleto en el mismo vapor, pero a condicion de dar parte à la Agencia antes de que regrose el vapor en el viage para que fue espedido y así su-cesivamente en cada viaje.

Por mas informes contran à sus acestas.

sivamente en cada viajo.

Por mas informes occurran à sus agentes.

ALVAREZ V RISSO, Reconquista 991.

14-xp/m6

ROBERT FORLER So presentara en la casa No. 96 y 98 de la Calle Cangallo para recibirse de un conocimiento de mercaderias llegadas en el paqueto Frances del VI. Essor

Splendid Ram,

16 months old, 17th wool, at Carman's Barrace 5-6p m3.

" Standard."

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS. otice can be taken of anonymou 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 fuith.

The Standard.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE PAVON.

THE BRAZILIAN PLEET AT ANCHOR. Yesterday the Pavon arrived at 4 p.m.; she brought no mails and only one letter for the 'Standard'; her decks were crowded with wounded, ship had no news, and the only letter from head-quarters is the following from our able correspondent SINBAD.

Corrientes, March 5th,

Gentlemen, On the evening of the 2nd the long looked-for move of the allied fleet was expected to have taken place. It was known that orders had been sent to the steamers to have steam up and be unmoored at sunset. Night came, when the march, steaming up the Paraná: when she was at a distance of a mile anchor, there she remained until the following morning when she returned to her old berth. Many were the reports concerning the causes that had deterred the departing of steamers. It was plain the order had been countermanded-coal was said to be wanting, the machinery of some were not in proper order-that the enemy's steamboats had all come down the Paraná and had escaped to Humaitá.

Tamandaré was sick, he could not have been dangerously so as he was seen afterwards in the street, and for the time being was employed in adding a supplement to his will, regulating affairs spiritual and temporal. Gen tlemen, you will see the propriety and approve the measures of the Admiral. He or any other possessor of wordly chattels, real estate, or have any care for the welfare of their souls, located in this city or its environs should not neglect for a moment to have their wills attended to; life insurers would demur in taking risks on all such (and above all to have honest executors appointed cases out of ten it so happens here. In wounded man to the hospital. other countries this sometimes takes

Apart from the 'ilis flesh is heir to,' shot of the shore in front of the most itants fied. densely peopled part of the city and smoking has to be done.

black soldiers commanded by officers soldiers. Excepting the English steamer an electric conductor is not seen at any place; strauge overnight, considering the frequency of terrific lightning. their clamors; on the contrary fresh success. tons of powder are being added to the stock. Yesterday the steamer Emperador sailed for Rio with three hundred Paraguayan prisoners of war of those and a transport arrived.

indications of l'araguayans either by tleman, who invested his capital in demand for it is very triffing. camp are daily coming in.

SINBAD.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The steamer from Montevideo arwhatever about the Chilian privateers off Lobos Island, so we suspect the learn from one of the principal millers provisions, and in a few days advices engagement whatever is imminent at ficient to meet the consumption. In having more than 120 on board, she the mouth of the Plate. Our naval the Banda Oriental the wheat crop is sheep are offering very cheap in the went up to the battery to discharge her friends in Montevideo we suppose are also represented as splendid, and we South. A farmer from the Ensenada afflicting cargo. The officers of the busy preparing for the races, as for notice that several new mills are district assures us that in the Magdathe last month we have not received being erected in the neighbourhood of lena there is positively no price for a line from them.

Mr. Alexander Aranjo, the Govern ment escribano, summons a number of renowned quinta, will be one of the office respecting public lands. We extract from the list the following English names, in order that our countrymen may be aware of the notice before Italian was shot in the heel, and that this month we have the best muscated ton [whose peerage dates from 1801], the time lapses or they are debarred of their rights:-Mr. Bryan Thorpe, heirs of E. Morgan, deceased, Henry the Belmonte alone was seen to be on Pinge, Edward Muller, and Donna Isabel Sheridan. We think Mr. Araujo half of their time they were idle for and 18th inst.; the land is about 18 day, and the jury found a true bill: the state that the Glasgow steamer 'Bullought to publish all notices respecting want of materials. The real cause of leagues South of Dolores and will be proprietor of the paper assumes the dog! entered Ceará on Jau. 3rd, short from where the fleet lies she came to lands in the 'Standard,' for the benefit of the English people in the camp, viously gone out and notified the workwho have such large vested interests.

that it has rained plentifully at last in Magdalena. The camps out there were Italians who had left the works for two they will come round.

The Esmeralda, in her last trip down, brought very heavy specie remittances. We hear that in Corrientes there are thousands of dry hides, but no vessels can be got to take them down, and the steamer is too expen-

President Mitre was expected in Corrientes on the 3rd inst., and it was curand Baron Tamandaré, were all going up in an iron-clad to inspect the Para guayan coast. The next steamer from Corrientes will certainly bring us news of great importance.

Mr. Francisco Rivarola, a distin-Tuesday night.

who will carry out the testor's views, between two peons; one, a Spaniard near prospect of getting at last the ply, but, as usual, some greedy people man named Aguirro is accused of havpersons who will not appropriate the named Gonsalez, was very severely new bridge, as for the last half year are accused of taking more than enough, ing inflicted two sabre-wounds on a property to their own uses, as in nine wounded. The Company has sent the the condition of the old bridge has leaving their neighbors a little pinched, Spanish sailor; the case is likely to

place, as your humble servant can there have been great inundations; bullock-cart. the river rose and flooded its banks and did immense damage to property. a decree stating that, in consequence of remedy to the sufferings of the public; cably arranged between the Argentine there is a pontoon within half pistol Very few lives were lost, as the inhab the enormous bills sent in for cattle and also to Sor. Juan B. Capurro, who Government and Count Barbolani, to

charged with three hundred tons of discovered Baron de Porto Alegre come necessary to revise these accisterns, but also conveys the same in sul in this city, was instrumental in gun-powder. A little astern of the state that much sickness and desertion counts, and that therefore two months lighters to the wharf at his own expontoon is the English steamer Susan exist; over one thousand sick have Beirne with four hundred tons of the been left at San Borja, and the roads their bills and vouchers for cattle, after same combustible, while in the city and mountains are full of deserters. which no claim will be allowed. there are at different points eighteen If the water in the Paraná will allow deposits of powder, to say nothing of of it, some light-draught Brazilian dered the sum of \$466 fts. to be paid numerous piles of loaded shells, con-vessels will try and run by the Paso de to the Welsh Colony at the Chuput tancieros, as it empowered anyone in greve rockets, grenades with fusees la Patria to get up to the Tranquera as subvention for the mouth of attached, that a spark of fire would de Loreto to await there the arrival of January. ignite. It is true there are invariably the Baron's army, and aid his crospickets of soldiers where the magazines sing the Parana. The Baron has not are; so much the worse as there cooking yet crossed the Uruguay, but intended unable to go up with the squadron to (Jan. 20th) to cross at a place called the Paso de la Patria: the ironclad The whole business is conducted by Garruchas: it will then take him 6 Brazil, the Amazonas, Maje, and Bemonths to march through Misiones, to beribé. The vessels which compose as reckless and as stupid as are the the Parana: his army now counts the reconnoitring squadron are as folhardly 7,000 men.

of the English races at Montevideo temy, Ivahy, Itajahy, Mearim, Aragua-We suppose many of our sporting ry, Ipiranga, E. Martines, and Cluny. In vain the citizens have remonstra-subscribers will go down to attend ted; the Brazilians give no heed to them, as they promise to be a great expected to bring the mails from Chile, editors seem nowise dispirited and taken premises alongside the office of

news about the great North American video discharging. She will probably elections. chacra' at Rosario. Owing to the arrive to-day. great scarcity of hands, labour is so taken at Uruguayana. The day pre- dear that the very wheat grown on the respecting the shipment of beef is by bils in Plaza Artola has been taken for young horsemen played 'sortija' with turned out a spy and disappeared on vious the iron-clad Bahia, a gunboat, farm would hardly cover the expense no means satisfactory. Only 30 bar another Brazilian hospital, to receive great spirit at the plaza Artola, carry the 3rd day, after being well fed, treat-

land or water or guns heard from that the business. Grain-growing in this the Chaco side of the Parana in front orbitant, that the unfortunate 'thaprotective measures for the farmers in ble owing to the mud. that dietric, as it will reduce freights rived yesterday, but brought no news withstanding, however the great in the Chuput river has been purchased whole affair is a 'bola,' and no naval in this city that it will be barely suffare expected.

to fly to Mercedes. All the workmen were paid in full, at the rate of seven hundred dollars per month, although Cacique Negro will be sold on the 17th the row was that Mr. Quinn had premen that henceforward their wages A farmer from the south informs us would be reduced to six hundred dollars per month, and, besides this, two being paid in full. We are happy to state that the works are now progressing as usual, between thirty and forty men at work; and many of the men who caused the disturbance have returned to their employment, having apologised for their conduct. There were no soldiers whatever sent out, and Mr. Sullivan has not lost his watch, as was at first rumored. The the poorer classes, by the drought is rently rumored there that he, Osorio, rails are now laid to about five leagues rained out there.

and will shortly be put up. The boxes stitucion, two in plaza Cagancha, two or crime. guished Oriental, died in this city on with the irou plates, etc., are in a yard in plaza Independencia, and six pasa fight occurred on last Sunday night Barracas are in great spirits at the the citizens have now a plentiful supbeen such as to cause much fear and and it is proposed to send around a lead to diplomatic interference. In the Province of Salta we hear trembling when crossing in a coach or policeman with each cart to see the We are happy to learn, says the

is allowed for all parties to send in pense.

The National Government has or

Owing to the low state of the River Paraná the following vessels have been lows: Ironclads Tamandaré, Babia,

Respecting the Welsh colony, about at least 90 per cent. In Patagona which there has been so much enquiry, the wheat crop this year has been the we learn from Mr. Harris that a small greatest and best ever known. Not vessel adapted for the navigation of crease in native wheat this year, ve for the Colony and sent down with

We learn, owing to the drought, Montevideo. The mill which Mr. Bell sheep, flocks are offered on long creis building, close to Mr. Buschental's dits at 258, and yet there are no buyers. There is a sort of blight on the grapes

all withered.

Sr. Coronel's splendid estancia the knocked down without the slightest reserve to the highest bidder: as money is fearfully scarce, it is thought the place will go for a bargain.

front of his property there.

MONIEVIDEO.

Water for the million—Repeal of the trespass-law -The Alcalde elections -The Spanish frigates-Brazilian hospitals and mortality-The Paragus yan plot-Departure of the Opera Co.-Death or an English midshspman-Miscellane

The distress caused, especially among distribution fairly made. Much praise

caused much discontent among the es- Minelli, about reprisals &c! nolice-authorities.

We publish to-day the programme Barroso; gunboats Paranahyba, Igua-little the public cares for newspaper also provides that no vessel with gun-The Kepler did not arrive yesterday have now called a public meeting for the 'Telégrafo Maritimo.' We regret to hear the most gloomy owing to her being detained in Monte- Friday night, to prepare for some other On Saturday night there was a grand

of reaping. We deplore this the more reis were sold of a recent shipment, a number of sick expected from Cor. ling off 17 rings-warranted gold. It ed and clothed.

There has not been seen at the Paso as the farm in question belonged to It seems that the boof is so little known rientes, that near Lafone's mill being is said a ghost has been seen near the de la Patria for the last eight days any an enterprizing, active, American gen- on the market in Liverpool that the too small. It is hoped the Junta will cemetery, causing no little consterna-

rumors that are affort as to the sailing his farm. The opening of the West very difficult to get through the does not appear whether Lieut. Zorrilla Plate from its first discory. of the fleet. The sick from the allied ern Railway will be one of the most streets; Calle Jackson is now impassa has yet been removed from Fort San The Siglo makes some remarks José and sent to Corrientes.

time, with great success on Sunday his house at Union gratis for a city night, and their farewell performance, Jona, on Wednesday before a crowded ter of the proposed tramway to that house, when Mme. Briol and Paul suburb. Letters from Paris state that Jullien divided the laurels. The 6th Admiral Chaigneau has accepted the Concert at the Philharmonic hall was post of Montevidean agent at the Ex-Miss Cipriana Muñoz was much ap- from Higneritas complains that the plauded for her singing. A concert Commissary is not sufficiently active, relli, one of M. Nicolai's orchestra.

The remains of the Hon. Robert gunboat Spider, were conveyed on notes of superior quality. Tuesday to the English cemetery by a estancieros and others to attend at his finest and largest in South America. in the quintas about town, which number of brother-officers and a de-Mr. Sullivan, of the Chivilcoy ex- is attributed to the drought; even in tachment of blue-jackets. Deceased frigate Almanza has left, but her contension works, called on us yesterday the very best vineyards the grapes was only 16 years of age, fourth son of sort and the Wad-ras are waiting for to say that at the recent 'emeute' no have withered; generally speaking in the Earl Craven and Viscount Uffing. the iron-clad Tetuan, daily expected, neither be nor his partner was forced grapes, but this year we hear they are by Emily, daughter of the first Earl of iron-clads when they call here. H.B.M. Verulam.

Alcalde of Mercedes came on last, Tues to trial in a few days. We hope the Rio, leaking. The residents on the Calle Larga action will be non-suited as the press have to thank Mr. Thomas Armstrong of Montevideo is now harassed by ab. tarelli, and Edgar Cecil, all from Bosin a wretched state, but now we hope days during the month insisted on for the fine findubay posts he has surd prosecutions every other day. ton, with lumber; the Aguila, from erected to protect the side-walk in The fine against the defunct Europa, California, with lumber, hides, and \$200, has been handed to the Junta for wool; the Hoop from Cadiz, and Clethe public schools. The city editors are at logger-heads with the clergy, and the latter pass severe censures on the press, which, as we have before stated, too often treats sacred things with profane levity.

Much destitution at present prevails in the city, and it is remarked so now remedied. On Monday the Junta many mendicants have never before beyond Mercedes. The camps in that published a notice, that from next been seen, although there is a Poor neighbourhood are very good, it having morning the following supply of water Asylum for their reception. Child-dewould be placed gratis at the disposal sertion also occurs on the police-regis-The new bridge for the Riachuelo, of the public, viz: two water carts at ter, which may perhaps be set down as at Barracas, has at last arrived out the Solis theatre, two in plaza Con-the effect of want rather than of shame

Three men, named Thomas Dillon. close to the old bridge, and the pillars sing up and down through the city, John Peter and Henry Roden have At the railway station in Chascomus are also there. The people in South carrying a flag and bells. Accordingly been arrested on the charge of belonging to a gaug of burglars. A police-

'Tribuna,' that the question about the The National Government has issued is given to the Junta for this efficacious Italian vessel Maurietta has been amisupplied and consumed previous to not only supplies gratis 45 pipes of ex- the full satisfaction of both parties. Private advices from the recently the organization of the army, it has be cellent water daily from his capacious Mr. John Thompson, Argentine Conbringing about so happy a conclusion, and it is hoped his Government will On Tuesday the Government repeal- raise him to the grade of Chargé d'Afed the decree of December 11th, in re- faires in appreciation of his services ference to stray cattle. The decree So much for the noise made by Dr. The Captain of Port has received

case of trespass by cattle whose owner orders to put in force the decree of the was unknown to sell the same to the Berro administration, 1862, in refer-Saladeros, after giving notice to the ence to places for vessels to anchor &c By this regulation it is provided that Nothing could afford a greater proof any party owning or purchasing a wreck of the farce to which elections have must remove it. If this were ennow come in these countries than that forced before in the River Plate, we of Alcaldes on last Sunday. Nobody should have been saved many casual assisted, and the former alcaldes were ties in Buenos Ayres, and the recent mostly re-elected. This shows how loss of the Falcon in Monte Video. I agitation: after all the meetings of powder shall be allowed to anchor editors, &c. the right to vote (so much within cannon-shot of Isla Libertad The steamer from Rosario to-day is valued in Europe) was forgotten. The The new Emigration committee has

ball at Union, numbers of people from be reliable in all its details, as we Some consternation is caused by the city attending it: no serious riots believe the individual in question is The news received per last packet the rumor that the Barraca of Mr. Ci- took place. Next day twenty-one the same mentioned by 'Sinbad,' who

interfere, to protect the citizens from tion among the neighbors. Two boys, We are happy to inform the public the danger of a plague. The mertality about 8 years old, got shockingly quarter. It is supposed their steamers country has as jet never given the that we learn on good authority that among the Brazilian garrison contiduum on Monday, near the Customare on the River Paraguay. The only results of pastoral agriculture: the the works of the Argentine Central nues: 7 deaths on Sunday & Monday, house, and lay senseless in the streets: war news for some days past is the wheat crop this year is tenfold that of Railway are being pushed a-head vigo- It appears the Government has got the Captain of Port humanely caused capture of a cance and four Correntino last, but then is so scarce and dear, rously; the rails are laid out to a point some positive information about the them to be placed on sofas in his office, wood-choppers by the Paraguayans on labour so high, and freights so ex- 8 leagues further out than Tortugas. | rumored plot among the Paraguayan and after some hours they came to. On Tuesday night there was a great prisoners: on Monday seven persons The chair of Universal History is now of the city. The Parana continues to erero, although blessed by Providence rise in the River Plate, the Ris- were arrested for tampering with the vacant in the University: competifull, it has gone down two fathoms. The with a prosperous season, is so weigh chuelo flooded its banks, and the water troops and endeavoring to seduce them tors to present themselves before the weather is fine, but as hot as ever. We ed down by other causes that he can almost entered Llavallol's barraca; from their duty. The 'Tribuna' calls lith inst. each furnishing a theme or do not trouble you with any of the hardly cover the yearly expenses of the Boca was so flooded that it was for the arrest of Senor Brizuela. It synopsis of the history of the River

> about the lamented Mr. Hooguard: du-The opera Co. gave Medea, a second ring the yellow-fevor in 1857 he gave hospital; he was also the first promonot so well attended as before, but hibition of 1867. A correspondent will be given on Sunday by Sig. Taffu- owing to his having a wooden leg. We hear nothing about the murderer of the Campbell family. The Montevideau Walter Craven, midshipman of H.B.M. Bank expects shortly a supply of new

> The Italian gunboat Hercole is about to leave for Valparaiso. The Spanish which will probably seize the Peruvian ship Narcissus and the gunboat The action against the Siglo by the Doterel and Spider left on Monday from Maldouado. Advices from Brazil responsibility for his correspondent, of provisions, having been already 73 and the editor, Dr. Ferreyra, defends days out! en route for Montevideo. the action, which will finally be brought The Spanish frigate Trinidad entered

> > Arrivals: The White Wing, Cosmentina from Setubal, with salt. .

Sailed: The Dutch brig Aluda, for

FOREIGN RACES MONTEVIDEO. AUTUMN MAR MG, MARCH 19th 1866.

hode: The Solis Stakes. for horses which have never run before heeting. Entrance 508 with at any 2508 added by the Junta of Montevi' ded. One round and a distance, weight 150lbs.

2nd Race, at 12. 45. The Oriental Plate, entrance \$20 with 150\$ added. One round and a half, weight 150 lbs. Gentlemen riders.

3rd Race at 1. 30. The Half-round Stakes, entrance \$15, with \$100 added. Half a round, weight 150 lbs.

4th Race, at 2.30. The Great National Race, entrance \$60, with \$300 added by the Government of the Republic, weight 140 lbs. Three rounds and a distance.

5th Race, at 3. 15. The Ladies Cnp, entrance 20\$, with a silver cup, weight 150lbs. A round and a distance, Gentlemen riders.

6th Race, at 4 p. m. The Helterskelter Stakes, for horses which have lost in previous races. 68, with 508 added. A round and a distance.

Regulations.—At least three horses must run in each race, belonging to different owners, or the premium will not be paid. The second horse always saves his distance. Entries to be made before March 13th, at 3 p.m. with the Secretary, at 159 calle Sarandie Forfeits of deposit must be declared before 3 p.m. on the 16th. In all the races the horses must be entered by members of the society and run by jockeys approved of by the Committee.

The second day's races will commence at noon on the 20th. Entries to be made before 11.30 on same day at the race-course.

INFORMATION OF A PARAGUAYAN DESERTER.

The correspondent of the 'Nacion Argentina' supplies the following interesting statement of a deserter from the enemy, which, however, may not

I. Pedro Manilona, aged 20 years, am a native of Villa Rica. I have been to 16-pounders. No cavalry or infantry have been left at Humayta but all cheaper for those who happen to be hrought to the grand encampment at Paso la Patria. The only battery on the river below Humayta is at a place called Curupaiti, 2 leagues lower down, where there are eighteen guns, 32pounders. There are three chain-cables thrown across the river in front of the vating circumstance connected with clergymen 1, Protestant do. 2, private batteries at Humayta. There is no the institution that, as every thinking submarine obstruction [infernal machines] of any kind. The fleet at Humaytá is commanded by Vice-admiral 10 steamers

Igurey, Iberá, Paraná, Pirabebó Piraciba, 25 de Mayo, Ipora, Salto, Rio Apa and Añambahi,

The commander of Humaita is Col

Aquino. There is no battery at the Tres Bocas, on any other in the River Paragnay than those described. Pres. Lopez and his brother-in-law General Patria, where the total forces amount to 20,000 men and boys: all the artillery here and at Fort Ytapiru [on the upper Paranal is composed of light fieldpieces. The army suffers much from sickness, and before leaving Humayta daily. At present the garrison (1,000) eminently useful, but in these adat Humayta loses 16 or 20 every day. The only ration the troops get, is a rib by land, and 7 by the River Paraguay, made at intervals, but these are the tunes of its citizens. only obstacles, and there are no mines. The troops seem determined to fight solvency of parties seeking assistance for Lopez.

small, and under the orders of D. Ve- they have to devote gratuitously a nancio Lopez, the President's brother. large portion of their time. They are There are no Argentine prisoners at one and all men of high standing. Humayta, except Col. Lotero, all the who apparently consider themselves To the Editors of the 'Standard.' been sent up to Villa Pilar. Cannot honor of being Government 'nominees. say how these families are treated : Again, although the cry is that the brought down to Paso la Patria. I liberal terms. was 12 days knocking about in the With regard to the commercial com- say:-I do not know how to write."

Taken before me, by order of the in temporary difficulties. Governor, at Corrientes, this 23rd day of February, 1866-GENARO MAR-QUEZ, Chief of Police.

MONETARY CRISIS.

(Communicated.) Beyond the publication of 'Trader's' The Bank is in the way. might exist in the minds of our coun- its commercial prosperity. trymen respecting the solvency of the Bank. Now, however, that the panic, if such it may be termed, has subsided, it can no longer be deemed incompels us to admit that its very Santa Fé:

which the general good must split.

allies, committed a fatal error in tilt-| margin are found forests, of which the distribute them as much as possible, so ling against the sail of the windmill, timber is used for building and for as to have a numerous population of ten years in the artillery at Humaita. instead of clamoring for the destruc- charcoal. The chief occupation of the owners of the soil as the basis of a I escaped from there on February 11th, Lion of the mill itself, because it has people is agriculture. just 12 days since, my only motive become a bideous feature in the landbeing my sufferings from hunger and scape, and because modern ideas can tines 15, French 743, Italians 10; to- as a sort of merchandise to be sold at the nakedness. The garrison of Humaita no longer put up with such an 'effete' tal, 1,560. only numbers 1,000 men, and the bat- and clumsy establishment for grind- Animals-Tume cattle 7,320, horses should be disposed of at a mere nominal teries comprise 60 pieces of cannon, ing corn. We are free men, and being untamed 155, draught horses 1,348, raise, as the Government of a country that called 'London' having five 68 able to get our corn better ground by mules and asses 70, mostiza sheep 190, should count more on the revenue aripounders and several smaller, down steam, we cry out against the privi-criolla 490, hogs 690. leges that enable the windmill to work acquainted with the miller's men.

We are well aware that all the arguments we can use against the mon- grog-shops 13. strous privileges enjoyed by the Bank have been used over and over again penters 6, carpenter's shops 9, steam by others, and it is not the least aggra. mills 2, wind mills 1, Roman Catholic ple of the immortal Barnum, that may man is convinced of the mischief caused by these privileges, we may sicians 1, bakeries 1, boarding-house 1, write and talk till doomsday without hotel 1, tailor shops 3, tin shops 4. Cabral, and comprises the following provoking a more eloquent defence of them than a shrug of the shoulders or an affirmative 'thud,' like the sound produced by hammering on a piece of Municipal officers 10, commissaries and india-rubber. Our unlucky colleague police 4. showed a true French impatience of a sullen foe by using his head as a battering-ram, instead of sitting down calmly to undermine the system.

Now, as the invariable answer to Barrios are with the army at Paso la remarks on the Bank is, that the system is to blame, by anatural train of reasoning we are led to inquire in whose interest is it to maintain the

It cannot be denied that when the Province was a nation, the Governthe mortality ranged from 140 to 160 ment found the Bank's power of issue vanced times it can hardly be supposed that, even were the Provincial of beef between 10 men. It is 5 leagues Government forced into a similar position, it would again have recourse to from Humaytá to Paso la Patria: the an expedient so destructive to its road is bad, and rendered doubly credit by its implied confession of difficult by trenches full of water, bankruptcy, and so ruinous to the for-

Beyond a certain knowledge of the from the Banks, the Directors gain "The garrison at Asuncion is very nothing from an institution to which search of larger farms. captive families of Corrientes having handsomely remunerated by the barren

saw Col. Lotero under a sentry at Hu. Bank does a great deal of good by maytá. The canoes employed to re- lending money to foment honest in connoitre the rivers and coasts are dustry and protect commerce, it is each manned by 6 soldiers and an offi. certain that the money now managed cer: two cruise about from the Tres by the Bank would on its extinction be me that if the author had been awhile Bocas to Mesa island near where the still in existence, would still have to be Brazilian fleet is at anchor: two others employed; and we assert that, when are continually going up and down once free trade in money were perthrough the islands near Riacho An- mitted, the rate of interest would be cho, by day and night, and these com- reduced to its true average, and bormunicate with others near Paso la Pa- rowers would secure their supplies tria. Formerly there were 100 canoes from private sources with more expeat Humaytá, but 60 of these were dition, greater reserve, and on more

Gran Chaco, when I fell into the hands munity in general, the Bank, with its

occasional remark now and again, cal old head and goes quietly to rest for us full particulars is to blame." culated to dispel any doubt that ever, the better for Buenos Ayres and

THE ESPERANZA COLONY.

The latest statistics-end of 1864judicious to remark that the same that we have been able to find, give us all bosh 'strike me as very applicable. reason which convinces us that the the following data concerning the pro- He said :- The territorial extent of a Bank cannot become insolvent, also gress of Esperanza, in the province of country neither adds to its riches nor

it be founded on a rock, it is a rock on of the city of Santa Fé-occupying 361 forms the proper criterion of a counsquare miles, size of farms 20 squares; try's wealth and prosperity. For this Swift justice has adduced ton thou around each farm there is a public reason there has been for many years sand powerful arguments to prove that road. The soil is rich. The Salado a desire to people our waste lauds, and the literary representative of our French river is distant four longues, on whose to bring about this it is expedient to deposit a very important business was done to-day.

Farms of 20 squares each 210, wheat a speculative price of waste territory. sown 520 fanegas, maize sown, 63 fanegas.

Drygoods shops 6, groceries and

Professions and occupations-Car schools 2, manufactories of butter 200, blacksmith shops 5, brick-kilns 3, phy-

Amount of butter made in last six months of 1064, 36,000lb.

Civil officers-Justice of Peace 1,

Fruit trees planted 75,645, of various classes, as peach, pear, grape, quince

and fig, but the greater part are peach Planted, sweet potatces 89 fanegas peanuts 5 fanegas, beans of various kinds 30 faneyas.

Religion-churches 3; of the 1,560 souls 1,049 are Roman Catholics, and 521 Protestants..

Houses-two story houses 4, houses with flat brick roof 65, houses with thatch roof 289, of tile roof 86, total of dwelling houses 444.

Who will send us the statistics fo 1865? We have heard that it was good year for Esperanza, and tha many of these figures were altered by increased prosperity. We noted on of these in our columns of December last by the dedication of a new Protestant place of worship, and the open ing of a newly erected parsonage for the minister. We have also been informed that while immigrants have arrived, some settlers have removed in

LANDS IN SANTA FE.

Santa Fé, March 4th, 1866. Gentlemen,

No doubt you have heard of a work | Willin Dally.... lately published by the celebrated Alexander Noble. Yankee showman, J. Barnum, entitled E Rummel the 'History of Humbugs.' I know John Stafford.... nothing of it except from the notices P Hooke of the English Press, but it occurs to to 'take notes' in the Argentine Re- M. Stafford public he could have gathered 'some Alex. Barklay.... pumpkins' to add to his illustrations. In the 'Standard' of February 22nd you have a paragraph in the 'Editor's Table' that strikes me as so just

that I take the liberty of asking you to reprint it again, for the purpose of making a few comments thereon. You

"The 'Cosmopolita' of Rosario, finds of two Indians, who gave me clothing fiscal privileges, is positively prejudi- fault with us about stating that the any one knowing why or wherefore. The strinand brought me before the Governor cial. Merchants daily see the bulk of value of estancia lands in Santa Fe, or gency in the money market continues: money, of Corrientes, in whose presence I their bankrupt debtors' assets swal- in the Gran Chaco, is only £70 to £80, both paper and gold, is as scarce as ever, but the make this my declaration. I am not lowed up in payment of the Bank's and asserts that the lowest price set on state of affairs at the Bank shows a decided imaware if the troops of Lopez have any preference debt, but they never see the the lands by Government is 800 patacommunication with those of the allies. Bank step out of its routine course to cons per league, but this proves noth- has improved the general fone of affairs. The give a helping hand to a solvent man ing, for the Government valuations rumour of a stupendous failure circulated pretty as a rule, are preposterously high. We freely in the early part of the day, but later of Government gains the reverse of recollect a yard in the outside of this it was known to be false, and the party in ques credit by the Bank. The Directors city valued by the Government aplose their time in the management of praiser in 240,000 mgc., whilst the ownit. Borrowers in a normal state of or called on us to say that he would but the worst seems now to be passed, and we things would do better elsewhere sell the property for \$20,000 mgc. In Commerce in general suffers by it. Buenos Ayres even the Government price of land is most exorbitant. As two letters, which were couched in The Old Lady of San Martin may to the Gran Chaco lands being worth very general terms, we have refrained, have been a belle in her day, but she is 800 Bolivianos, it is all bosh, and if we during the continuance of the run on not fit for modern society, and the are in the dark as to the locality of the the Provincial Bank, from any but an sooner she draws a nightcap over her lands, the auctioneer who failed to send

Now when we remember that a few years ago our present Governor, then Senator Oroño, made the following remarks in reference to a land law, which The amount passed to-day does not exceed he at the time proposed to the Provin- 230,000. cial Legislature, your words of 'it is importance, but it is the number and existence is a mistake, and that though . Settled in 1856-eight leagues west condition of the inhabitants, which

sound, moral people. Une of the great-Population-Germans, 702, Argen- est of all errors is to regard public lands highest price; when, on the contrary, they sing from agricultural industry than

> I have underlined a part of the above in order that those words may be read over again. And I ask, how can they be made to reconcile with the notion of requiring 800 patacous per league in the Gran Chaco? unless on the princiemphatically be denominated humbug.'

> > I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, ANTI-BARNUM.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

List of Subscriptions and Donation received for British Hospital for 1865, continued:-

- 1		,
3	silver	curr. m.
,	J G Laury \$	\$100
-	John Malcolm	150
•	B Parody	150
,	Rob. Ramsay	. 50
8	R Rose	. 100
	R Simpson	50
^	Hugh Smith	100
0	J Smith	50
1	Charles Nuttall	100
	James Lewis	50
	Samuel Lea	200
s	Willm. Allinson.	200
lı	Geo Wick	50
f	Geo Kenn	. 200
	H Roberts	100
	R J G Ford	500
r		100
a	M Forrester	200
t	Geo Temperley	500
	Thomas Loines.	200
y.		100
e	J Martindale	100
r	A friend (Americ.)	100
	M Taylor	100 100
7	P Rosemblad	500
1-		280
r	Butterfield	300
1-	Carlisle	100
	John Turver R H Krich	100
•	I H Arich	200
u	J H Miles	50
	J Moore	100
	F Raynold	100
	J C Simpson C W Brun	100
	Mr Seymour	200
,.	John Glue	200
	German Society.	1000
	Thro, A. Young, Part. de	ia Ensenada
	Willin Dally	50

50

James Kelly.... Thero. MacKay... 50 Andrew Bell.... illm Bell..... Willm Purvis

ON 'CHANGE.

March 8, 1866. Paper price of ounces \$4191 Do. Sovereigns 128 First price of putacons Lust day, with

tacons fell tion paying the same as usual. Amongst the brokers there is also a terrible pressure caused by the demands of their constituents for money hope each day to remark an improvement in ou financial state. Gold came to-day from Monte video, only a small amount, but sufficient to re mind people that specie, if required, can be ob tained from that quarter. The following are the mportations, per Tevere :---

Messrs, Fels, Seyfert, 4,000 natacons. Mossrs, Lumb, Brothers, 29,100 do. Various, 600 do.

In Exchange there is a little more animatic The rate may be quoted at 521, although there was something done at 53. We heard on 'Change that the River Plate Bank drew at 51] and 52

The time sales were as follows:

June 30,

In Bonds there were

For Wednesday, 25,000 at 25 20 Thursday, 10,000 26 20 Friday. 6,900 26 20 Saturday, 23,000 26 20 113,000 26 25 March 31,

rule firm at 397 to 40. In other securities nothing doing. Gas share are bid for at par.

3,000 27 ---

no sales to report; they

In saladero produce nohting, but in wools in

10,000@ good mestics wool at Llavallol's

m at 2,000@ from the same barraca, 88 to 60 700@ Correntino wool at 23r. fts.

In the plasas very little done and few buyer en, although in the South Plaza some splendid lots have arrived. We notice the following wools in Mr. Forguson's; Mr. Kirk's, Magdalens; Mr. Moran, Guardia Monte; Mr. Sheddon's, and sevoral others, the great difficulty is, however, money. Any farmer willing to sell on a few month's time can get over the market price, but for cash very little is doing.

CHARTER BY H. A GREEN AND CO. The Norwegian brig Caspar Wildt, to load bale for Antwerp, 30s. and 570.

Mr. Thompson, late Manager of Glasgow and Edinburg Railway, is expected out in the packet to take charge of the Northern Railway.

TEMPERATURE.

Thursday March 8th-Fahr. 75.

TEATRO COLON

ULTIMA FUNCIOM DE PRESTI-DIGITACION DESPEDIDA

Monsieur PEYRES DE LAJOURNAD SORPRENDENTES SUERTES, EL DOMINGO 11 DE MARZO DE 1866. El Sr. Peyros se despedirá del público er pruebas hasta ahora nunca vistas.

STEAM-BOAT AGENCY. MATTI Y CA.

30——Calle Cangallo——20.
For Rosario and intermediate ports.

Ibicuy. Will leave at 10 a. m. on Tuesdays, returning Esmeralda and Espigador.

Will leave alternately on Thursdays at 10 a.r. eturning on Tuesdays. For Parana and Santa Fe-The steamer

Ibicuy. Will leave on Tuesdays at 10 a.m. returnin

The steamer

Tala. Will leave on Sundays at 10 a. m. returning

FOR GUALEGUAY. Passengers will embark in the 'Ibicuy' on Tues day to be transhipped to the steamer 'Dolorcitas, returning on Sundays.

For Corrientes and the intermediate ports-Th

Esmeralda and Espigador, Will leave alternately at 10 a. in. on Thursday returning on Tuesday.

For Montovideo, the English steamer Rio Parana.

Will leave on Mondays at 6 p. m. returning o

FOR SALTO And all the intermediate ports-The English

Rio Parana.

Will leave on Thursdays at 10 a. m., returning FOR MERCEDES.

Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana to transhipped to the steamer Mini at 5 p. m. be transhipped to the steamer Mini at 5 p. m. FOR GUALEGUAYCHU. Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana on Thursday to be transhipped to the steamer Guazu

For all particulars as to freight and passage money apply at the agency of G. Matti and Co. 30 Cangallo.

N. B.—The public is reminded that those paying in paper money are charged 4 rls. mjc per patacon, over the current price, on account of the ductuating state of the market.

luctuating state of the market. No cargo taken on the day of sailing.

Apples.

For sale, at the Coach-yard of Sr. Brunet, No. 331 Calle Peru, a superior let of Apples, at different prices, from \$25 to \$100 per 100. All orders, no matter how small, from town or camp, will be punctually attended to and despatched without delay.

55—6p, m9

Fabrica de Persianas



GUILLERMO DAWS, Hijo, Buenos Ayres.

To Let.

Three unfurnished rooms. Apply to No 196. alle de la Reconquista. 52-3p ms Callo de la Reconquista.

For LONDON direct.

Bedfordshire, A. I. Clipper Barque
For above port direct,
Has good accommodations for a limited number
of first and second class Passengers. For terms
apply to Captain Pierce at Messrs. Lumb Brother and Co., 26 Calle Florida.

Importante para los Hacendados.

Se vende en el partido de San Andres de Giles n los campos de Guiterrez, un terreno para pas-oreo de hacienda lanar, compuesto de veinticinec uadras de frente por treinta y dos de fondo; el no se interese ocurra en esta à la Calle Libertad No. 46, de 4 6 de la turde y en la Ciudad de Morcedes à casa de D. Norberto Gutierrez, donde

e darán pormenores.

Media Suerte de Campo

Land to Rent.

An estancia of sofa loague of excellent camp with permanent water, situate about 20 leagues from town and 5 leagues from Perrari Station, with fine estancia house and escrything necessary will be reuted to one tenant or in various lots on contract. For further particulars apply to G. Anderson, 55 Calle Defense,

THE CHANGE OF THE FOR MONTEVIDEO.

The splenoid new American Steamer

splencid new Anacon PORTENA.

Captain SCIURANO.

Is first class steamer will leave for MONTE
EO every TUREDAY and SATURDAY evening
will leave Montevideo VIDEO every TUESDAY and SATSEDAY ever at 6 o'clock p.m., and will leave Mostev cach MOSDAY and TRUESDAY This Stor expressly built for this route offers the most un-equalled accommodation to passengers. For Tickets and further particulars apply at

ALVAREZ & RISSO.
991 Calle Reconquista 991.

Great Bargains.

21-CALLE FLORIDA-21.

(Botween Calles Rivadavia and Piedad.) The whole of the Stock of the English Mer-ceria is now selling off at a great merifice. The articles for sale are too numerous to mention. Any person who may would do well to call. wish to buy things cheap

Hungarian Wine. A new lot of the choicest qualities of Hunga-ian wine in casks and bottles, for sale at the de-ouit No. 162 Calle Treinta y Tres, Montevideo, ntrance Turner's-shop 32—3m m

Furnished Apartments. To be let at 86 Calle Parque a comfortably furnished double bedded room; also a neat single bedroom.

44—3p m8

Dressmaker and Milliner Mrs. W. Wise begs to inform her friends and the public that she has commenced business, (as above) at 16 Calle Corrientes.

N. B.—A servant required.

48—2m m8

Campos superiores en el Bragado. Campos superiores en el bragano.

De calidad inmejorable, mensurados y en toda
regla de posesion. Se vendo la accion a 2 leguas

ó se cambian por ganado de cualquier clase.

Calle de Mayo, No. 4, 3er piso.

Campos superiores en el Bragado. Dos leguas de admirables pastes y aguadas, y n otra direccion, con una hermosa casa de azo sa y gran potrero. Se vende la accion ó se cum-

bian por ganado. Calle de Mayo, No. 4, er piso.
47—8p m8. Notice.

Consignees of Goods ex 'Cenra' are requested to settle their freights on the inward carge, and shippers would oblige by paying duties outwards.

The Consignees.

45..6p.—m. 8.

Office of Public Lands Parties renting Public Lands are hereby advised that if they fail to pay the rent before March slat, they will incur the fine in such cases provided by law.

FOR Sale,

A first-class Steamer, built in England, with good carrying capacity, and accommodation for passengers. For further particulars apply to arther particulars apply to
BATES, STOKES & Co.,
Maypu 66.

Land Surveyor.

The undersigned offers his services to his friends and the public. All orders directed to 206 Calle Victoria or Villa Morcedes will be unctually attended to. CARLOS SCHUSTER. 31-3p m7

To be Seld. Half a flock of sheep, good mestiza's, about 800 or more. Apply at Dn. Francisco Menn, Esqui-na Galvan, Cumino del Monte.

Carneros y Ovejas,

Negrete pura,

Negrete pura,

De superior calidad y apurento para el mejoramiento de las majadas, hay en venta en la Cabaña Negrete, Moron, a precios comodos.

38—3p m9.

Se precisa un matrimonio Para el cuidado de una chacra distante 4 le-guas de la ciudad. - Será escusado que so presente

sin traor buenas recomendaciones, para tratar Cangallo No. 145. 30—3p m8 Wanted.

Wanted,

good recommendation. No. 271. Apply Calle Maype 50-9p m9

Wanted.

A young woman (Irish preferred), who can speak Spanish, to take charge of children and their clothés. Apply to 264 Callo Maypu. 103—12p f24.

Wanted. A Cook and general servant for a small family, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 51 alle Belgrano. 105—15p f24

Cochero y Cocinera. So precisan en la callo Rivadavia 405, ocurrase do las ó adelante, se pagará un buen sueldo. 40..3p.-m.6.

Book-Keeper. Wanted a first-class man, for an English bouse Apply at the 'Standard' office to-day.

42..3p. Situation Wanted. A young Englishman (29) wants a situation in either a store or otherwise where book-keeping ge-nerally would be of service. Testimonials unde-

niable: salary a secondary consideration. Iros Y. Z. Standard office. 36—3r Cocinero regular.

Se ofrece uno que sabe muy bien su eficie y tambien entiende la pasteleria y puede dar bueno informes, Calle Suipacha 74. 22-3p m7

Wanted

A situation as manager of an estancia, man, having several years experience Banda Oriental and Entre Rics. Spen-French and Spanish fluently. The French and Spanish fluently. The ences given. Apply Calle San Martin 103-15p #24

Holloway's Cintment and Pills. The family medicine chest that is furnished with these powerful remedies needs nothing more. Media Suerte de Lampo

A llegua de la Colonia sobre la vesta del rio, con una buena casa de material; se arrienda vendiendose como tres mil ovejas que hay en el campo; todo en condiciones muy ventajosas. Tambien so tomara un socio para este negocio. Occurir à la Agencia Colon num. 24 en Montevideo, dirijiendose à Dn. Justo Macso; encargado de la venta. El mismo se encarga de toda clase de la venta. El mismo se encarga de toda clase de comisiones de campaña en la Republica Oriental.

27.—65 m8.

with these powerful remedies needs nothing more. Indigestion, general debitivy, livor omplaint, are infallibly cured by their use. They purify the blood and give tone and vigour to the whole the parts affected, enters the flesh just as salt enters meat, and if the Pilla be taken as an suxidary, the cure is specify, thorough, and permanent. The medicaments are composed of rare blasmas, without the admixture of a grain of mercanding the complex of the complex of the purity of the purity of the proposed of the complex of the purity of the purity of the purity of the purity live of a purity live of the purity li

cury or any injurious substance. They are pe-cultarly mild and gentle in their action, and are he safe us they are efficacious 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 Meestra Mackern's and Mr.
Loodel's Book Store, Celle San Martia.
161. .ly April 27

VINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO.
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Assentic Current are more so generally felt and approciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate. Montivides and Buenes Ayres that there are very fem Marchante whit fall to keep one at the bank in which they place the must confidence.

The Bank of Mand and Co. in Montevades has already provided for the working classes in that city is only and profitable depositary for their surings.

The count deposited in that must impurtant institution are daily increasing, and already

The same deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These adjuntages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clarks, artisans, working men, and servents of all classes and conditions, who are equally interests, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of nogligicalmost or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Benk: of Mana and Co. of this city, following the nalle example of their firm in Monteville, was bifer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calls Cangallo, from Nine am till Three p.m on Week Day, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten asa, to Twelve m., for the reception of the eavings of the class already mentioned.

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

The deposited is permitted at any time to withdrawn the whole or part of the sum deposited;

coited and withdrawn.
The depositior is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; he 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 course of sto operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and

always directed to promote the general welfure
The mank of Maua and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will
remder tumense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.
Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

Pp. Maud and Co. WILLIAM LESLIE

COMDITIONS.

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

er Dollar upwords. Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p =) per annum, which is liquidated ever six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the woole 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 rules established by the Rank.

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



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS.

CORDOVA,

ADA ÜRÜĞUAY. · LEDA.

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 existings traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie 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'

H. A. GREEN & CO., 85 RECONQUISTA.

J. S. WYLLIE AND CO. General Merchants and Commission Agents CHASCOMUS.

Agents, for the European Newspapers and "Standard," also for the sale and purchase of Land and Sheep.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

RE-OPENING OF THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES 61.

Mr. THOMAS HOLMES begs respectfully to announce to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres and those resident in the Provinces, that he has succeeded to the business of this well known establishment, the stock of

which he has just assorted with a Magnificent Variety of Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods

Received direct from the London and Paris markets, comprising Cloaks, Shawls, Silks, and Fancy-dress Materials.

Underclothing for Ladies, Misses, and Infants Ladies, Misses, and Childrens' Stockings and Socks, Embroidered and Plain Petticoats, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Trinmed Valenciennes Lace

Collars and Cuffs, Edgings and Insertions, Flouncings, Guipure, Brussels, and Valencienes Lace, Real Guipure and other Lace Veils.

QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES. Bramantes, Madapollans, Linen, and Cotton Sheetings.
TABLE AND TOILET COVERS.

Table Linen, Irish Linen, Bretanas, Linen and Cotton Diaper, TOWELS DUSTERS &c. French and English Prints, SUPERIOR HABERDASHERY.

The best Pius, the best Tapes, the best Needles, the best Sewing Silk and Cotton. ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES,

Soaps, Scents, &c. 61 CORRIENTES 61.

American Dentist. Dr. N. O. C O R N W A L L,

'ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the nester and mor approved manner, so as to have a beautiful lite-like apres rance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the trees of the natural organization of the server of the server of the server of the factors of the server of the server



Dr. P. Bourse,

BY. F. BOHISC,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Of New York,

as removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200

ALLE IS HE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful

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received and Superior, and always afford relief to those suffer
green Carbonache, of slight as well as in the daynes.

Manuralso, May 8, 1666.

New Wholesale and Retail Grocer's Store Rosario de Santa Pé.

Rosario de Santa Fé.

The undersigned begs to inform his numerous frieills and the public in general that he has commenced business as Grocer, Tea, Wine and Spirit dealer in the spacious house corner of Calles Puerto and General Urquiza, in Rosario. The goods' comprise the most extensive and best selected assortment to be met with out of Buenos Ayres, and have been selected with a view to private business.

For the meaningdation of the Vertical Part of the second of the Vertical Part of the Part of the

private business.

For the accommodation of the Estancieros of the neighborhood, as well as of Captains, there are private rooms where business can be transacted; letters written and the latest news always

Sales of land and of sheep duly attended to

Sates of rank and of sacep duty attended wishing to settle either in Santa Fé or in Cordova.

FREDERICK SEVERIN,

Corner Calles Punto and Gen. Urquiza, Rosario.

Soveral lots of land suitable for sheepfarmers to be sold or leased.

la Zingara und Istria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the abovementioned thirs are requisited to call stmy Office and pay
their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a
special order will be given by Government to the different
justices of Peace to symit into Business Ayres all defaulters.

Dix 153..10p m29.

Pine Boards and Scantling.

A large amortment of Pine Boards and Scantling are offered for sale at very reduced prices in the Barraca Calle Peru No. 339. j5, xp, 30

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830 e S ORE

Mensagerias "Las Generales al Sud." Administracion calle Potosi 2691.

Los Empresarios abajo firmados, ponen en conocimiento del público en general, y de sus favorecedores en particular, que han establecido dos galeras para el Tandil, por Dolores, de las cuales, una irá por Navas y la otra por las Cinco Lomas, como se verá por el siguiente reglamento:

Carrera del Tandil por Navas. Ponce, Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Chelforó, Juncal, Cacique Negro, Mo-nasterio, Reconquista de Jacobé, Tandilcofó, Ro-surio de Miguens y Tandil—Sale los días 3 y 19. . Carrera para las Cinco Lomas.

Ponce Gauna, San Miguel, Amor, San Cornelio Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Es tribo de Alvear, Alamos, San José de Rufino, Carmen, San Jacinto, Cañ des y Tandil—Sale los Nota—Estas salidas seguirán desde el mes de Febrero.

Benos Ayres Enero 29 de 1866. Moneno Sevine. —15p fn

Shirting,
Wincey S Beg GALBRAITH AND HUNTER,

beg respectfully to inform their numerous Camp Customers that they
have received a large assortment of New Goods
uitable for the coming season direct from the manufacturers, including Blankets, Flainnels, Druggets, Best Linen
Shirting, Linen Ticking, all classes; Moleskin, Corduroy, Mole and
Cord Pants, Best O.S. Jean Stripe Shirts, Ladies
vincey Skirts, Dress Regatta and Crimean Shirts, Cotton Merino and
L. W. Hosiery, Merino and L. M. underclothing &c.
As fresh supplies will be received monthly throughout the season at all times rely on having a large assortment to select from
ties may at all times rely on having a large assortment to select from

49 & 51.

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Sewing Machines. A large and varied assortment on hand. War ranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices. JOHN SHAW 201-Venezuela -204.

Butchers-shop and Whale-boat-office. !!! No. 39 Pasco de Julio No. 39 !!!
Important Notice to Captains of vessels of al

ations.

Great reduction in the prices of fresh provisions.

In the above establishment and until further rotice the prices of fresh provisions are fixed at he following rates.

notice the prices of fresh provisions are fixed at the following rates:—

Fresh Bert 514 m/c, per 25lb.
Fresh Mutton 510 m/c, per quarter.
Potatoes \$25 m/c, per 26lb.
Live Sheep \$70 m/c each.
Salted Tongues, Mutton Hams, Vegetables, &c. in proportional deductions to formor prices.
While beats for the attendance of vessels lowe the mole-head every morning (weather permitting) half an hour after sun rise.

GEORGE KEAN.

GEORGE KEAN. 152-1m 26

JUDICIAL ORDER.

By order of the Juez "en 1 = Instancia," in the Civil Court, Dr. Don Daniel Maria Cazon, will the Givil Court, Dr. Don Daniel Maria Cazon, who sold by anction by the Judge of Peace of the District of Carmon de Arcco, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of March, the property belonging to the estate of Thomas Crowe, composed of sheep and other effects. For further particulars apply to the Justice of the Peace of Carmon de Arcco, or at the office of Pearo Medina.

Buenos Ayres, February 22nd, 1866. Curator to the Estate, calle Bolivar No. 164. 107..2w&12d,f22

Notice.

To be sold on halves a large and well selected flock of sheep with good land situated within aix leagues of Chascomus Station, S. Railway. For further particulars apply at Messrs. Wells and Beckhaus, Calle las Piedrus.

La Protejida del Pilar.

REMATE

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST Do los campos, ganado vacuno, lanar

ro do contado.

Primero—De 4 1/3 leguas de campo de su propiedad con dos arroyos permanentes, el 'Faudileofú' y el 'Quetreleofú' do ricos y abundantes pastos, poblaciones, corrales, quintas, &, ó en
custro suertes, y dos lotes mus.

Segundo—Ocho majadas ovejas finas que componen un número de 13,000 y pico; cada majada
es un lote.

s un lote.

pomen un número de 13,000 y pico; cada majada es un lote.

Tercero—Un rodeo de ganado vacuno de 2,000 à 2,500 «cabezas, manso y en extremo gordo.

Cunto—500 cabezas ganado yeguarizo.

Quinto—50 cabellos del servico de la estancia.

Y todos los demas enseres de un establecimiento bien montado, lo que deberá venderse en público remate en los das indicados, à cuyo fin se trasladará el rematador con anticipación, partiendo de estancia en los días indicados, à cuyo fin se trasladará el rematador con anticipación, partiendo de estancia el 15 de mañana para poder estar en la estancia el 17 fa la turde y dar principió à la venta en la mañana del 18 temprano y con la fresca. Los Sros, que deseen concurrir à este remate deben transportarse por el Ferro Carrit del Sud hasta Chascomus desde enyo pueblo se obliga el rematador à conducirlos el 16 de madrugada hasta Dolores y de alli el 17 hasta la estancia en galeras que tiene contratadas al efecto. La estancia i presenta la bastante comodidad para alojarlos y obsequiarlos en los días que alli tubieran que permanecer, y concluida la venta serun reconducidos del mismo modo hasta Chascomus. Las condiciones de la entreja se determinarán alli antes del renate. Por mas pormenores 6 amplias esplicaciones ocurrase al rematador Potosi 70. dias esplicaciones ocurrase al rematador Po-

POR EL MISMO.

POR EL MISMO.

En an Casa Calle de Potosi No. 70.

De vino jerez puro lejtimo, recibido directamente de Vinatero.

El viernes 9 del corriente à las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y bajo plazo y condiciones que se estipularán al tiempo del remate—

El V. 1. 7. Dearriles de 4 y 4 3 @ vino jerez palido.

B. Q 66 id id id id id oro:

A. 3 barriles aniz de Mayorca.

AL MISMO TIEMPO.

A. . Darries aniz de Mayorca.
AL MISMO TIEMPO
Do 6 rden del Tribunal de Comercio—
Unos poros restos de un almacen de comestibles
concursado.

POR EL MISMO.

el fin del Paseo de Julio, frente á la fundicion del Sr. Carulla. De la fragata Inglesa Martin, su Capi tan G. B. Bungs, de porte de 580 toneladas, forrada y clavada en metal amarillo.

De orden del Sr. Consul de S. M. B., Don Constant Sonta Maria. El Lunes 12 del corriente à las 11 en punto de El Lunes 12 del corriente a las 11 en puno de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna y dinero de contado la fragata Inglesa Martha, en el estado en que está fondeada en ballisas interio-res y en seguida toda la maniobra en tierra, velas, masteleres, vergas, botalones, motones, cabos, pi-pis de aguada y demas enceres que estamin à la vista.

POR CARLOS RISTORINI.

. A los especuladores Por liquidacion de una sociedad, en un lote, 200 manzanas de terreno con varias poblaciones de material, situadas en San Fernando y distantes siete cuadras de la Estacion del Ferro-carril, á la izquierda del camino de fierro, y su direction al Oeste.

627 El Domingo 11 de Marzo à las 12 y cuarto 6 sea despues de la llegada à San Fernando del tren que saló de la plaza 25 de Mayo à las 11 y llega à San Fernando à las 12 y 1, 25 So rematarà precisamente à la mas alta postura dicho terreno pagadero parte al contado y à plazos y cuyas condiciones se estipularan en el acto del remate.

El terreno se compone de 200 manzanas de cerreno con cuatro poblaciones de material y va-

rias agundas permonentes: este magnifico terro, no principia en el Arroyo de "Cordero" y concluyo en el Rio de las "Conchas": A 7 ú 8 cua dras de la Estacion de San Fernando so encuen tra la casa principal, teniendo 50 cuadras alam bradas que han sido do affalfa.

Esta propiedad, por su estension, la fertilidad del terreno, su importante situacion à pocas cuadras del Ferro Carril, es propia para una gran esplotacion de cultura, para chacras y quintas, 6 para establecer alli una culsafia de obejas finas, 6 bien para fraccionaria vendiéndola por nanzanas para casas de recreo, como lo indica el plano que puede verso ocur riendo al escritorio del rematador calle de Tacuari No. 53.

calle de Tucuari No. 53.

Nota—El Domingo 11 de Marzo à las 121 (dia del remate) aunque la distancia desde la estación à la casa principal es muy corta, habrá carruages para los que se interesen en esta compra y seguramente esta es de las pocas oportunidades que se presentan de adquirir por muy poco dinero, una propiedad de un gran porvenir.

41—xp. m8

POR LISANDRO BILLINGHURST EN LAS LOMAS DE ZAMORA. De 20 cuadras de terreno a 900 varas de la estacion del Gran Ferro-carril

El Domingo 18 del corriente à las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna

de la manana se han de rematar su nata alguna à la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, las expresadas 20 cuadras de teireno que se encuen-tran à distancia de 900 varas de la Estación, que por su pintoresca situación, son propias para cons-trair casas de recreo; la venta se electuará al gusto de los compradores, ya sea por cuadras ó por fracciones de cuartos de manzana. Nota.—Los lifitadores tendrán que trasportarse por el primer tren que sale à las 7 en punto de la Estacion Central calle de Lima No. 117.

Mensagerias "Las Generales al Sud." Administracion, Calle de Potosi No. 2691.
Ontoen for Saurias.
Para Dolores sale los dias finones y regresa lo

pares.
Para el Moro por la Brava, los dias 3, 13, y 23.
Para la Laguna de les Padres, los dias 4, 11 y 24.
Para Quequen por el Verano de Bandriz los dias 7, 17, y 27.
Nora.—Se previene que de esta administración se depacha una galera para el Tandil por Navas los dias 1 y 19, y otra para las Cinco Lomas, los dia 9 y 25.

17 .-- 6p m6.

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The Chacra known as Bell's Chacra, situate bout ten 10 squares to the east of the Lemas de amorra Station. Apply at Calle Moreno No 6. 154-1m m3

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A chance for a fortune.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST
Do los campos, ganado vacano, lanar y cabaliar, poblaciones, corrales, & todo lo que constituye y forma el vasilioso establecimiento de estancia denominado el "Cacique Negro," de la propiedad del Sr. Don Nicolas Coronel, situado à 18 leguas del pueblo de Dolores.

Por liquidacion final.
El Sr. Don Nicolas Coronel descoso de cabrir todos sus créditos en plara y satisfacor à todo sus créditos en plara y satisfacor à todo sus acréditos en plara y satisfacor à todo sus acréditos en plara y satisfacor à todo sus acréditos en plara y satisfacor à todo sus acreditos en plara y satisfacor à todo contado.

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El Sr. Don Nicolas Coronel descoso de cabrir todo de sus créditos en plara y satisfacor à todo contado.

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Primero—De 4 1/3 leguas de campo de su propiedad con dos arroyos permanentes, el Faudileo de la todo de contado.

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South Plaza.

The undersigned begs to announce to his friends, that in consequence of numerous requests from his camp friends, he has prepared accommodation for them next door to his former premises, where, in addition to his business of general grocer, he will be able to provide them with board and ladging.

and lodging.

All orders from the camp attended to with des-

Plaza de la Constitucion.

Buenos Ayros, Aug. 26, 1865 128..xp, a 26

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Buenos Ayres.
Director—Mr. P. PONGERARD,
Ex-Professor of French at the London University
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A thorough English education, comprising the
study of French and Spunish. Particular attention paid to foreign languages and the arithmetic
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The grounds are situated in the most picturesque and most healthy suburb of this city... Per Month—Boarders, \$500 mgc. Day Boarders, \$350 mgc. Scholars, \$100 mgc. 80. xp, a18

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Surest Specific against the nervous affections of the

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30—xpj7

Hymn-Books.

Hymn Books of the Methodist Episcopal church of various sizes and bindings are always on sale at LOEDEL'S, 75 Calle San Martin. 18---6p m5

No. 3 se darà una gratificacion de \$500 m/c. 7—5p m4

98—Callo de Rivadavia—98.

La Diligencia para el Carmen de Arceo y Arrecifes, sale por el primer tren del Forro-carril del Oeste, todos los dias 'nones' y regresará todos los pares.

Just received a splendid collection of Standard Works, London Elitions, comprising:—The Encyclopedia Britanica, the last edition, in 21 vols. and index, beautifully bound in half Russia, extra marbled edges; Allison's History of Europe, Library illustrated edition in 14 largo vols; Merivale's History of the Romans, in 7 vols.; Lord Mahon's History of England, 2 vols.; Arnold's History of Rome, Taylor's Ancient and Modern History, Dew's do, Pattón's History of the United States, Encyclopedia of Civil Engineering, Ed. Cress, one very largo volume, 1800 pages and full of illustrations; Ewbank's Hydraulies and Mechanics, Railway Construction by W. D. Haskoll, first and second series in 4 vols. full of plates; Patribaira's Useful Information for Engineers, 1st and 2nd. series; Ewbank's Matter and Force, Crocker's Land Surveying, Neshit's do, Alsop's do, Gillespie's do, Daridson's Practical Mathematics, and key to do, Perkin's do, 3 largo vols.; Armyo's Popular Astronomy, Bouvier's Familiar, Astronomy, Overnau's Treasisco on Metalurgy, Low's Practical Agriculture, Wilson's British Farming, Morio's Mechanics, Haswell's Mechanics Tables, ditto Engineers and Mechanics Text-book, McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, ditto Goographical Dictionary, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Haydr's Dictionary of Catts, &c., the new edition in 3 beautiful vols, half morocce Brand's Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art, the new edition just, published; Scott's Military Dictionary, Hecton's Dictionary of Universal Information, The Self Aid, Cyclopedia by R. J. Burn, Becton's Dictionary of Universal Information, The Self Aid, Cyclopedia by R. J. Burn, Betton y General Dictionary of Universal Information, The Self Aid, Cyclopedia by R. J. Burn, Betton y General Dictionary of Trade, Products, Commercial Terms; Micholet's History of France, Cavalry, its History Management and Uses in War, one large object to the series of the Cyclopedia of the August Scott's Somplete works in different styles of binding; Scott's complete works in different st

The "Albert quinta," the property of Dr. Les-lic, corner of Calle do Cordoba and Ascueraga. The house is in excellent repair and would suit a moderately sized family; it can be seen at any hour during the day; it can be taken on lease, and the owner take all material improvements at a valuation on its expiration. 14—1m m4

"THE STANDARD"—Printed and Publishs severy morning at the "Standard" Printing office No. 74 Calls Reigrano, by the Pr prietors and Editors, M. C. & R. T. MULHALL.

French do, constantly kept in stock as well as about 1000 volumes in cloth gill bindings suitable for Prize and Gill Books. As regards School Books a heavy stock always on hand, all of which are positively offered at London and New York retail prices at 75 San Martin, nearly opposite the Bolsa.

141—15p m2 To Let.

American Carriage for Sale.

A light one borse American Carriage, can be seen at the Carriage Deposit, Calle San Martin, in front of the Bolsa, and will be sold cheap. For particulars apply at No. 24 Calle Reconquista.

8—9p m4

Reloj Robedo.

No. 24904, fabricante Jaeggli y Diavet, Buenos Ayros, un relox Ingles de plata, de dos tapas, cuadrante blance de esmalte. So pide al que le encuentre de entregarlo en la relojeria Calle Peru

MENSAGERIAS ARGENTINAS.

JUST RECEIVED LOEDEL'S,

. SUPPLEMENT TO Buenos Apres Standard.

THERE is an absolute lull in the political world for the moment. We are all waiting for the Government Reform Bill, which will be introdu into the House of Commons on the 12th instant. Not a word has been allowed to alin from the tongues of Ministers that will enlighten us as to the exact Reform contemplated by the new bill, but the debate upon the subject is expected to be very hot. For the next few days the House of Commons will be principally engaged in passing Army and Navy Estimates.

THE weakness of the Government is still a matter of comment at the clubs. Some say that Mr. Gladstone hinted at the principal element of weakness when he told the Speaker, Mr. Denison that the humble individual (Mr. Gladatone is very Uriah Heap in humility) who had the honour addressing him might compete with in the sense of Lord Palmerston's loss. They say that Mr. Gladstone will never be able to lead the House of Commons; and dwell on all those hackneyed bugbears about irrita bility, want of firmness, and crotchets. Or the other hand, it is said by Mr. Gladstone's admirers, that in his new capacity he will display qualities for which the press and the public have hitherto not given him credit; and they argue that even with those defects of which so much capital is made — his eloquence will be more widely appreciated than ever, and the lofty pedestal which as a conscientious and varnest man, he now occupies in the estimation of the English people, will clothe him with power such as he has not possessed in any previous Parjament. It is rumoured that the members of the Jovernment are not at one on the question of Reform-some preferring a rating and some s rental frauchise. There is no doubt the Reform Bill has not yet been "bodied forth." Among the first questions which will be dealt with are the oaths taken by members of Parliament-it being intended to substitute one uniform oath for those which are now taken - then the late distur bances in Jamaica, and their repression will be debated. Then will come the govern ment of the metropolis-legislation on which the vestries are stirring themselves to oppose -the cattle plague, and the Extradition Treaty. I is believed that the Conservative party will not oppose the Government on the Jamaica ques ticn. Mr. Disraeli, on the various occasions or which he has come before the public, has said nothing whatever about this subject.

NUMBROUS letters have been written to the Times about the Charing-cross Hotel, complaining of the hauteur of the manageress, of being served with cold breakfast and charged a good price, of being "lifted" to the fifth floor and left alone and unguided-in fact, of all the inconveniences that Punch in his amusing satire had pointed out.

WE are mover to hear the end. I think casuals and the famous visit of Mr. Greenwood to the Lambeth wards. In nearly all the papers there has been an advertisement from a pl graphic company of "Daddy's" likeness, inform ing the public that no album is complete without Daddy's likeness. Mr. W. H. Miller, one of the guardians, writes to the Times of Monday somewhat bitterly. He says he is sure there will soon lm an article, "Bevenge of the Lambeth Board of (hardians upon Poor Daddy." It appears Daddy discharged himself in order to go and have his carte taken, for which, from a wealthy company, he only got 5s.

STRICT neutrality in all foreign matters appear to be the policy of the present Ministry in England. A Royal proclamation has been issued declaring non-interference between Spain and Volunteers are, however, said to be fitting out ships in the Thames to run the blockade, in a similar manner to those which were fitted in the Mersey and the Clyde as blockade runners in the American war. We hope such proceedings will not bring the nation into trouble. General Prim's attempt to upset the Spanish Government by means of an armed force has ended in his thorough discomfiture, if we can trust the teleand dispatches recently received. But high treason in this part of the world seems to be accounted only a trivial offence, as the person of this revolutionist has not even been demanded from the Portuguese authorities, to which country he has fled, and he is permitted to remain in Portugal for a year. One telegram tells us that the general's wife will be allowed to join her husband very shortly.

Between Austria and Hungary there appear t

be signs of increased good feeling, and the Hungarian Parliament in reply to the Emperor's Speech congratulates him upon the constitutional sentiments which he expressed, and on his recognition of the continuity of the rights of the Hungarian people.

On Friday the members of the Political Club dined at St. James's-hall. Gladstone, M.P., Mr. Mill, M.P., Mr. Göschen, M.P., Professor Cairns, and many other gentlemen eminent in the politico-economic world were pre sent. It was noticed that Mr. Mill was in high spirits and full of enthusiasm regarding the approaching Parliament. During the evening a warm dispute took place between Mr. Mill and Mr. Goschen, who is what is called a bullionist, on a question affecting the Banking interest.

THE debates in the Prussian Chambers promise to be as exciting and nugatory as of yore. The Parliament and the King differ as much as ever. It has been contended in the Lower House that Prussia has no right to connect a new territory to the State without the consent of the Diet. Count Von Bismark, on the part, of the Government considered that the King had no need to consult the Chamber, and that they had no right to pronounce an opinion upon the subject. A member of the Chamber, however, Herr Virchow, moved resolution, "That the union of the Duchy of Lauenberg can only be carried out with the concurrence of the Prussian Diet," and notwithstanding the opposition of the Government, the motion was carried by 251 votes against 44.

On Saturday morning a mistake was made near the Crystal Palace, which shows that very serious evils may arise from our present arrangements regarding detectives. Mr. Ferguson, a respectable man, was going home, having been engaged at a party. He carried a bag, which excited the suspicion of Maddock, a detective. Maddock followed Ferguson, who, supposing him to be a garotter first ran, and afterwards struggled with Maddook stabbing him dangerously. Of course, any man may say "I'm a constable;" and Ferguson cannot blamed for his conduct. Maddock himself has said that he believed Ferguson had no malicious object, and acted under the impression that he (Maddock) was a robber. Until some means are invented by which detectives in plain clothes can show, beyond doubt, that they are policemen, they ought to abstain from stopping men at a time when they themselves look as suspicious as anybody elso. I have seen Maddock, who looks a stands in such mortal fear of garetters that he to advance the principles of religious equality.

always couries a long knife testile the electe of his

Eveny subject has yielded in interest to the sur malon of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. As you may expect, the measures of the Government most with universal approval. As Mr. Bright stated, the condition of Ireland rendered such a course the most merciful that could be taken. American Penians, experienced in warfare, were hanging about the streets, arms and ammunition were being found, faint symptoms of disaffection had shown themselves in the army and the police, every constitutional means had been put operation against the movement, and yet in defiance of law, its spirit walked abroad, to the terror of the peaceable and loyal inhabitants. Under these circumstances, no one apprehending the evils which Fenianism has entailed even up to the present on Ireland, can fail to see that sharp and decisive measures mean mercy and wisdom And yet a few of those men who are always, like Canning's hero, in search of a grisvance, might have been heard nightly, for the last three or fou days, in various debating clubs, inveighing against the Government for "their avidity in taking away the constitution from Ireland." Mr. Bright's speech in the House of Commons on Saturday was one of the most splendid outbursts of oratory I have ever listened to. Mr. Disraeli'

speech was cold and not telling. Mr. Gladstone rose to something like his best efforts, but he committed the mistake that is so fatal to an orator effect-of speaking some seven or eight minutes after he has said all he has to say. The result was repetition, and the result of that, of course, weakness of impression. Mr. Bright had, indeed, the advantage of attacking Ministers and defending a people-a task which gives more scope for rhetoric and for enlisting sympathy, than the less grateful one of defending a strong and exceptional, though highly necessary, measure of a Government. Mr. Roebuck came out in a way I never remember his doing before. His voice seems improved. He was, perhaps, as near the truth as Mr. Bright-who maintained that Ireland was still badly governed -when he said that that country had suffered from bad government for centuries, and that any chronic discontent that may exist there must be attributed to her past history and not to her present treat-ment. There is truth on both sides; and the opinion of Mr. Bright—that atatesmen ought to try and anticipate rebellion in Ireland—is sound, and deserves the utmost consideration. Much as I admire the speech of the honourable gentleman I fear it was injudicious. I fear it may lead misguided people in Ireland to think that they have s great and prominent English leader with them There is a bon mot on this subject, which is attributed to Earl Derby. Being asked whether he would vote for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, he answered "No. I'd omit the habeas and suspend the corpus."

HEARING that the new station of the Great Northern Railway in the City of London was worth seeing, I strolled down east on Wedaesday. It is really a magnificent station. The portion devoted to the offices, waitingcoms, &c., is built in the Renaissance style In the front a large pathway is roofed over with glass, of which the cast-iron frame is of the very choicest design. The building is indeed. contrast to the wretched houses near-squalid miserable, ill-ventilated, as they are. By the way, whom does the railway house-destruction and fine station-building benefit? The country The company of directors? Certainly not the poor of the district into which the railway comes was speaking a few days ago to a guardian of the East London Union, and he told me that since the railways doomed houses in his ward, the num ber of poor in the workhouse has trebled. He said he believed the statement applied also to other parishes. It must be the case. People living from hand to mouth are ruined by a week's idleness; besides, the connection of some poor people is entirely destroyed. As many as three different parties have let lodgings in one house. The destruction of one house takes away half the income of three poor people. New, this is very sad, and points to that which I have often suggested—that poor people turned from their homes and deprived of means by which they get their bread, ought to receive some compensation. This is a question that not only humanity but interest recommends to every ratepayer.

THE streets of London, for a few days back, have echoed with the voices of two ill-looking fellows chanting a most blasphemous production which they call a Political Litany, and which is a parody on the litany in the Prayer Book. I was glad t seedisapproval on many a face, but large numbers of the lower class of people stood round those wretches while they imitated the sing-song manner so fatally adopted by a large number of ministers. Archbishop Whately has pointed out that nothing is easier than to raise a laugh by trifling with sacred subjects; and having seen one of those roductions that more brainless ribaldry I never read or heard. If the police were as active as they would be if it was a case by which their name would be brought before their superiors, public decency would not have been outraged in the manner have described.

THE lifeboat question was recently brought before Parliament by Earl of Malmesbury, who advocated a Parliamentary grant and Government supervision. The Royal National Lifeboat Institution strongly bject, however, to depart in any way from the voluntary principle by which the institution has been so long supported. It is not thought advisable that Government should in any way interfere with the operations of an institution which the voluntary offerings of the public have so well supported. The only difficulty against which the institution has to contend in extending its operations is a lack of men in some localities to man the boats. Public generosity places at the disposal of the institution an ample number of boats, but it is useless to place a lifeboat on a part of the coast so thinly populated that a lifeboat crew cannot be organi As a proof of the great interest taken by the public in this matter, I may mention that about three months since an appeal was made in the magazine for funds to pages of "The Quiver" chase a lifeboat for the National Lifeboat Institution; and already "The Quiver" Lifeboat Fund has resched over £1,700, more than sufficient to purchase four boats.

A CONFERENCE of leading Dissenters met in London to consider the ecolesisatical questions likely to be dealt with by the present Parliament. Among the subjects discussed were the Church-rate Abolition Bill, the Qualification for Offices Bill. Mr. Coleridge and Mr. Bouverie's Bills relating to University Tests, the Parliamentary Oath Bill, Sir John Gray's motion on the Irish Establishment and the Irish Education question. In regard to all the points mooted, great unanimity prevailed, and a determination was expressed to afford the warmest support to those members of powerful man. I do not think his wounds are likely to be fatal. I know a dramatic critic who

table members of Parliament who have taken their sents for the first time in the House of one. Mr. Fawcott, the blind member, made his didut last week. He asked a question only concerning the condition of children comployed in potories. The matter was a small one, but it excited interest, not only on account of the affliction from which the hon. member suffers, but also from the reputation he has acquired as a scholer and a political economist. He is a fine-looking young an, and you would not be at all aware blindness, were you not cognisant of it previous to his rising. His voice is clear and strong, and he addresses the House in the manner of fessed orator. The first effort of Mr. Stuart Mill was not so successful in point of oratory. He nade a speech on the cattle disease q which was delivered in a tone so low that it was painful to listen to him. Parliamentary gossipers at first said that his maiden speech was anything but a success; but his arguments were so convincing to Mr. Gladstone that he changed the clause in the bill they were discussing, reducing the compensation to farmers, as at first proposed from two-thirds to one half. It does no often happen that a resolution of Government can be changed by a maiden speech. Lastly, Mr. Thomas Hughes (of "Tom Brown" fame) briefly but earnestly addressed the House the other evening, warmly protesting against any intrusion by railway companies upon Hampste ad heath. His language was plain and simple, but to the point, and he was well heard.

THE address of the French Senate to the Emperor Napoleon has been presented to his Majesty with the usual formalities. As it was a reflex of the Speech itself, of course it was received very graciously. This loyal example, however, of th Upper House of Assembly will not, it appears, be so comfortably followed by the Corps Legislatif (an assembly which resembles our House of Commons). The committee appointed by that body to draw up the Address could not agree about it, so they appointed a sub-committee, which has not been more successful. Many members of the committee are anxious that the Address in answer to the Imperial Speech should not be a mere echo of it, but wish it to contain some whole some truths. At this the upholders of Imperial régime became wroth, and thus nothing has been agreed upon. The fix will probably be removed

LORD EBURY headed a deputation which waited upon the Archbishop of Canterbury the other day to petition his grace to recommend her Majesty appoint a Royal Commission for the revi sion of the Liturgy of the Church of England. The archbishop, however, curtly replied that he could not comply with their suggestion, as he entirely dissented from their views. He told them that if the question were once opened, other parties in the Church would press for alterations of a widely different character, and the result would be that the Church would be rent in twain.

A VERY important step has been taken, after grave consideration, by the University of Cam bridge: it is that of establishing an American mp, to which some eminent member of one of the United States' Colleges appointed. This was very ably supported by Mrlingsley, the Professor of Modern History, who stated that, when himself lecturing en the history of the United States some time since, he be came painfully aware how little was known on the subject. The establishment, he said, of the new lectureship could hardly fail to be of good service by diffusing correct information conperning America and her people, and thus tend to bind the two countries more closely in the ties of friendship and amity

An association of working men has been formed n London for the purpose of urging on Government the desirability of inserting a clause in the coming Reform Bill, conferring the franchise on all adult male lodgers paying a certain rental. Another object of the association is to procure an extension of the hours of polling, so as to enable working men to give their votes after work in the evening.

THE great will case of Sir Edward Fitzgerald, by which he left his estates away from his brothers first to his widow, and then to a half-cousin, ha been settled by the jury returning a verdict that the will was invalid on the ground of incapacity and undue influence. The estates therefore rever to Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, the brother, who had previously succeeded to the baronetov.

WHEN Constance Kent made full confession of her guilt in murdering her little brother, without. any accomplice, sympathy was expressed for the nurse, Elizabeth Gough, who for years had suffered from unjust suspicions. A sum of £169 16s. 6d. which had been collected for her, was, less some trivial expenses, handed over to the poor woman last week, for which she has expressed her grateful

thanks. whole community, at the present moment, perhaps, than all other things put together. The deaths of animals per week have risen from hundreds to thousands, and the last return shows that 12,000 were attacked in one week, a very small percentage ecovering. The specifics now offered for the cure of this dreadful rinderpost are legion, and every day brings forth some new one. But the account given by a farmer in Cheshire of a remedy that the natural instinct of the animal pointed to, is very important, and, if found generally efficacious, be deemed providential. The disease fell upon a herd of cows belonging to Mr. Maddocks, of Whitby, Cheshire. In one week he buried seventeen. Five of his young stock were then attacked, and, hopeless of their recovery, he lrove them into his orchard with the intention of killing and burying them there. They refused water and appeared on the verge of death. In the course of the day, however, the animals found their way to an old pit which had been used for clacking lime, and each drank eagerly a quantity of the apparent stagnant water that the pit conuined, and they began rapidly to recover their vivacity and their appetites. We shall long to near whether this remedy so curiously found out will be effectual in saving the lives of other unimals affected with this direful disease.

A curious trial came on lately in the Court of Queen's Bench. Lord Wenlock refused to pay rent for a furnished house, on the ground that it was full of bugs, and therefore not habitable. He was sued for 500 guineas, the amount agreed upon for a certain term, and the owner of the house obtained a verdict for the whole sum.

Wn know not whether our readers are aware that 1866 will be eventful for the opening of the first International Horticultural Exhibition and Botanical Congress. This will be signalised by a grand banquet in London, on the 22nd of May-The Lord Mayor and the Metropolitan authorities have entered into the plane of the committee in a friendly and hearty manner, and it is believed that the exhibition will be a great success. The next meeting, we believe, is to be held in St. Petersburg, and the Emperor of Russia is desirous of encouraging it as much as possible.

Transa has been some entirely to hear new and | PARAL HEFFORM OF THE LAYE STORM. Beason. Hear Brighton, on Monday morning, the billioth, a milliman was falled by the lightning, and insta, a milliman was falled by the lightning, and as Bore a poor woman less har questight from the same cases. Bone damage was done to property in other parts of the sountry. In addition to the injuries recently indicated in the north, it appears that a new belfry of the church of St. Lakb's, at Hall, was completely blown down, amaking in a portion of the roof of the obsreh in its fall.

At Hartispool passengers were

roof of the church in its fall.

At Harthpool passengers were blown down in the streets by the fury of the gale, and for some time bricks, tiles, elates, &c., were flying about in great shundance. Early on Theseday morning the wind was still raging with great, and even increased, violence, and in Lumley-square a terribte catastrophe cocarred. A stack of high and ponderous chimneys fell upen the roofs of three houses, ansahing them in, and burying four children, who were alseptag in an upper room, in the ruins. After some difficulty and much labour in removing a portion of the débris, the father of the children, Mr. Burden, at length got them out alive, and but alightly injured, the timbers of the roof having providentially fallen over their beds, and thus prevented them from being crushed by the emperincumbent rabbiah. No one was hurt in the other houses.

At South Stockton, on Monday evening about here

other house.

At South Stockton, on Monday evening, about half of the roof of the rail mill of the North Yorkshire Iron. Works was blown down. Most of the men then at work were enabled to ecosop in time, but one man was killed on the spot, and two others sustained very

At Bradford, on Sunday night, one of the spiral ornaments on Christ Church was blown down, and precipitated in a solid mass to the street below. A man passing close by the church at the time, and with the characteristic or the street below. man passing once by use during as the time, and win-nessing the occurrence, was so paralyzed with aston-ishment that he stood perfectly still, and the falling mass, about half a too in weight, passed close by his head and down by his left side. He escaped without any isjury. At the time, the slates and tiles from the roofs of the adjoining houses were flying in all di-rections.

RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC BELATIONS

BUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC BELATIONS
BETWEEN RUSSIA AND BOME.

The Moniteur of Monday says:—"Private letters from Rome of the 14th instant announce the official rupture of the relations of Russia with the Pontifical Government. Cardinal Antonelli is said to have received a note from Prince Gortschakoff, who refuses to disavow the language uttered by Baron de Meyendorff in an andicance he had with the Holy Father on the occasion of the Christmas feativities. Russia will merely retain an unrecognised agent at Rome."

The Indipendance Belge says:—"One of our Paris correspondents, on the faith of letters received from Rome, announces to us the cessation of diplomatic relations between Russia and Rome, at the instigation of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, and in consequence of the incident which cocurred between the Pope and M. de Meyendorff. The latter remains at Rome, but without any official standing, a sort of unrecognised charge d'affaires, occupying a position similar to that of M. Odo Russell. He is said to have brought to bear two powerful influences upon the Czar—first, that of his relative, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; and next, the discontantment at the court of St. Petersburg, caused by an attempt of the Holy Father to obtain the interventien of the Emporror of Austria. These combined reasons, nevertheless, would not have explained a resolution so radical and so unexpected as as that reported to us, if Russia did not at the same time, as is declared at Rome, entertain an intention of proveking a schism in Poland, having already with that object gained Rome, entertain an intention of provoking a sch in Poland, having already with that object gai over to her views a certain number of high dignitaries among the Catholio diergy. The fact requires confirma-tion, but, if it be true, we can understand that in presence of the consequences it may lead to, Russia does not care to remain in regular relations with the

THE LATE MR. W. F. WINDHAM.

The death of this unfortunate young man was very sudden. He had not been quite well for a day or two, but no dangerous symptoms presented themselves until Friday morning, about 10 o'clock, when the deceased told an assistant at the Norfolk Hotel, Norwich, who had been in the habit of attending upon him, that he folt very unwell. Only about an hour previous he had partaken with apparent reliah of some coffee and toast, and at that time he told the waiter that he was much better. Mr. Bailey, a surgeon, who had been sent for, arrived shortly after 10 a.m. on Friday. He at once observed the dangerous character of the attack, and requested that additional advice might be called in. Dr. Bateman and Dr. Eade were accordingly sent for; but Mr. Windham gradually sank and died in the presence of the three medical gentlemen and two or three of the hotel sorvants early in the evening. A telegram announcing the attack of affairs had been forwarded to Lisutenant. General Windham, in London, but the gallant officer was not present when his asphew died, although he arrived shortly afterwards. A telegram was also sent to Mrs. Windham, who is understood to be in Paris. A post-mortem examination was made of the corpec of the deceased (who, it may be added, was in his 26th year), the result, however, did not reveal anything auspicious, and it was not considered necessary to hold an inquest. It is understood to be in Paris. A post-mortem examination was made of the corpec of the deceased (who, it may be added, was in his 26th year), the result, however, did not reveal anything auspicious, and it was not considered necessary to hold an inquest. It is understood that death was attributable to congestion of the lungs and heart disease; the deceased's habits, it is also said, had been increasingly intemperate of late. He had aquandered away his first fortune, of which he obtained the control by the verdict of a Westminster jury, in January, 1852; but means had been placed at his disposal te enable him to li THE LATE MR. W. F. WINDHAM.

The Morning Star has the following in a leading article:—
The once famous, lately forgotten, here of the great Windham cause is dead. He will never wear plush livery, or act as guard to a train, or drive a mail coach, or set families by the ears and the tongues of forensio orators in motion any more. If notoriety were fame feed not accepted to a way body any distinguish the one from the

or set tamines of the same. If notoriety were fame (and not overybody can distinguish the one from the other), Mr. Windham might at one time have been deemed the most illustrious man in England. For a whole month and more the eyes of England, and, indeed, of Europe, were turned upon him and the history of his coarse, vulgar, and witless cocentricities. In more than one sense, so disgraceful a cause scarcely ever came before an English tribunal as the Windham caso. It was disgraceful because of the filtry and diagnating details which were dragged into light; it was disgraceful to our system of jursprudence in its alowness, its monstrous expense, its absard accumulation of superfluous testimony and advocacy.

The hearing of the cause before Mr. Warren occupied 34 days. Beginning in Decomber, 1861, it dragged on to the close of January, 1862. Half the leading bar of England arrayed itself on the one side, the other half on the other. Witnesses were brought from all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, from the Continest—even from the depths of Russia. What was the coat? The most moderate calculation, we believe, put it down at £20,000; we have seen it estimated £60,000. All this was to ascortain whether an an extravagant, eccentric young man was asse (that is, same enough to be allowed to spend his

What was the cost? The most moderate calculation, we believe, put it down at £20,000; we have seen it estimated £20,000. All this was to ascertain whether an an extravagant, eccentric young man was sane (that is, sane enough to be allowed to spend his money), or wholly insane. An hour's personal examination would have astisfed any jury botter than all the long days of forensic harangues on this side and that, and the array of witnesses to prove the one view of the case and the other. Had Windham himself been examined in the first instance, the whole of the other proceedings might have been spared. But, in accordance with the grave and stern decorum of keglish procedure, the whole process was allowed to ununroll itself, coil after coil, a huge and coatly Pherach's serpent, and no rade hand might interpose to stop its ovolution. Then when the whole farce had been fairly played out, came the practical part of the transaction; Mr. Windham himself was interrogated. It was found at once that although a coarse, reckless, and silly than many others who squander their property and their health at their owns. So he was allowed to sweep up what remnant of means his own follies and those of British law had left him, and to "walk his own wild way, whither that led him." Which accordingly he did, and it led him to an early grave. Had he lived a little longer he would, its seems, have been rich; but more money could only have meant for him more folly and diagrace. His death must undoubtedly be accounted a relief by many; it can hardly be deemed a great calamity to any ones. Only the other day there appired has lunnations cell a poor wrecked and miserable creature, who was since the spelled pet of British and continental audiesces, and who was indirectly made a prominent figure in the soundalous revelations of the great Windham canes. Such men cannot be too scon forgotten; but it is right that the Windham case should he long remembered. It is a monument of the outrageous defects of one important department of British jurisprud

PARLIAMENTARY JOTTINGS.

The second week of the new Parliament has been prolifie of important events, and both Houses have been called upon to deal with subjects of more than ordinary interest. That Parliament should have been conversed so early in the Session for a morning sitting on a Saturday is of itself a remarkable event; but the movelty of the meeting was heightened by a consideration of the circumstances for which it was thus assembled. All the energies and wisdom of Parliament have been taxed to deal with two great plague—the plague of Fenianism in Ireland and the cattle plague in England; and right well have the Government performed their duties. I suppose in no Session of Parliament preceding this have so many members attended daily and taken part in the debates. All of them were more or less personally interested bers attended daily and many personally interested all of them were more or less personally interested in the fearful havoo caused by the rinderpest. By-the-bys, fer the benefit of my readers, I should say the 4 in rinderpest is pronounced short, as in the words "ain" er "in," and not long, as in "rind," or "hind." I should have given full and the debate on the cattle plague, were details upon the debate on the cattle p it not for the more absorbing topic of

The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. No one appeared at all prepared on Friday for Sir G. Grey's notice of motion. Very shortly after the hour of meeting the Secretary of State for the Home Department rose solemnly, and one appeared to feel that he had something more than ordinary to say. that he had something more than ordinary to say. A complete silance reigned throughout the House, and the right hon. baronet, addressing the Speaker, said. "Sir, I now rise with deep regret, and only under the pressure of what her Majesty's Government think a necessity, to give notice that tomorrow, at twelve o'clock, I shall move for leave to bring in a bill to suspend for a limited period the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland." He then sat down; a few "hear, hears" were heard in different parts of the House, but the majority of the members, particularly the Irish ones, turned to each other and speculated upon the information the Home Secretary could have received to make such a measure necessary. The Parliamentary reporters, who almost always nave received to make such a measure necessary. The Parliamentary reporters, who almost always have the whole of Saturday for a holiday, were astonished; and, perhaps, regarded their extra labour with more dissatisfaction than the disaffection in Ireland.

Saturday's Debate.

Saturday, usually a quiet day in the neighbour-tood of Westminster, was last week more busy than it has been for many a year. Long before twelve o'clock, cab after cab and carriage after tweire o clock, can after the and takings after carriage wended their way to St. Stephen's hall. The benches of the House of Commons were soon filled with members, and numbers who could not obtain seats on the ground floor had to betake themselves to the galleries, which were also well filled. The peers occupied the whole of the space set apart for them below the bar, and the Speaker's Gallery was crowded with representatives of the corps diplomatique and other distinguished corps diplomatique and other distinguished persons. There was a great crush to the Strangers' Gallery, but this was filled long before the appointed hour.

At twelve o'clock punctually the Speaker took

the chair, and the usual formalities having been gone through, every one was on the tip-toe of ex-pectation to hear Sir George Grey's speech, but, much to the annoyance of those assembled, Mr. when to the annoyance or those assembled, are Whalley rose to make some personal explanation concerning a correspondence between himself and Dr. Manning; a little shuffling of feet, however, and a cry of "question" caused the member for Peterborough to be brief. When he sat down Sir George Grey rose, and throughout a long address was listened to with unbroken attention; his clear, well arranged, matter-of-fact speech was in every way suited to the occasion. He brought forward svidence of the wide-spread nature of the Fenian evidence of the wide-spread nature of the Fenian conspiracy, and the powerful aids it received from conspirators on the other side of the Atlantic. The correspondence and inflammatory proclamations he read to the House, and then called upon the members to great to the Government those powers for which they were unwilling to sak, and which were now only demanded by an urgent conviction of the necessity of arming the Executive with increased powers. Mr., Disraeli supported the measure, but took an opportunity of pointing to a deficiency of energy on the part of the Government, and said that such a measure as this would have been unnecessary had not the Parliament. ment, and said that such a measure as this would have been unnecessary had not the Parliament without due consideration, repealed the old and obsolate Rapparee Act. Mr. Bright gave us a splendid oration, and showed an extraordinary knowledge of English rule in Treland. He did not eppose the Government measure, but he censured the successive Governments of Ireland for the last two centuries, and the Imperial Parliament, which, since the data of the Union, had done so little to two centuries, and the Imperial Farlament, which, since the date of the Union, had done so little to promote the welfare of the country. A capital debate ensued, in which Mr. Horsman, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Dillon, and The O'Donoghue took part; finally, a most powerful and able speech from the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought the discussion to a close. The Speaker then rose and said. "The question before the House is, that this bill be now introduced; those who are of that opinion say Aye;" and the ayes echoed all over the House. "Those who are of a contrary opinion say No." Two monosyllables alone were heard, and the Speaker said, "The ayes have it." "No, no," was abouted by one or two, and though it was palpable that the question would be carried all but unanimously, a division was called for. The sand-glass was set going for the usual three minutes. Then the Speaker said, "Ayes to the right, noes to the left;" and the whole House appeared to move to the right till the lobby was crowded to such an extent that it was full ten since the date of the Union, had done so little to appeared to move to the right till the lobby was crowded to such an extent that it was full ten minutes before the House was cleared. At length the tellers made their bow to the Speaker, and advanced to the table, and Mr. Brand, on the part advanced to the table, and Mr. Brand, on the part of the Government, announced the numbers thus —"The ayes to the right are 364; the noes to the left are 6." The Speaker then repeated the numbers from the chair, amid the laughter of the House. The air members who voted against the bill were Mg. Blake, Sir R. Blennerhasset, Sir George Bowyer, Dr. Brady, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Rearden. The tellers for the minority were Mr. Mergire and The O'Doncohu. The members Magaire and The O'Donoghue. The members present, including four tellers and the Speaker, were 375, and out of that number only eight voted against the bill.

against the bill.

The prompt manner in which this Act passed through the House has never been equalled. Sir G. Grey first brought up the bill, which was read by the clork at the table. The Home-Secretary then moved that it be read the first time. The then moved that it be read the latter. The Speaker put the motion, which was agreed to. Then Sir G. Grey rose again, and moved that the bill be read a second time. This was also agreed to. The House now, according to ordinary routine, went into committee upon the bill. The Speaker left the chair and sat on the Treasury Rench, whilst Mr. Dodson, as Chairman of Com-Speaker sets the chair and say on the freesery Bench, whilst Mr. Dodson, as Chairman of Com-mittees, took his seat at the table. The clauses were read through with great rapidity, and no were read through with great rapidity, and no amendment was proposed. Mr. Dodson then retired, and the Speaker again took the chair, when Sir G. Grey moved "that this bill be read a third time;" and this being put from the chair, and no amendment, the last formal question was put—"that this bill do now pass;" and, no opposition being raised, it had gone through all the necessary ateps in the Lower House.

The House of Lords.

ateps in the Lower House.

The House of Lords.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at four o'clock on Saturday, but no business was transacted until a quarter te five. There was a large attendance of peers, amongst whom was his Royal Highness the Dake of Cambridge, who sat on one of the cross benches. Their lordships, during the three-quarters of an hour's suspense, were lounging on the soats, some half saleep, and others talking leudly to their neighbours. The Lord Chancellor himself appeared glad to gossip with any one to kill time. At last Black Rod announced, "A message from the Commons," and the Speaker, with a sew members, advanced to the bar. "A bill, which has just passed its third reading, is presented to your lordships for your approval," said the Speaker. "Bring it up," asid the Lord Chancellor, whereupen the document in question was placed on the table by the clerk. The Commons deputation restined, and Earl Russell proposed the second reading of a bill which had for its object the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. His lordship's state-

ment was only and di s for the step (debaje, that Burst Sunst was France in New York it was found accessory to compand the Ethesp Copped. Act in Iroland, and new 29 years have elapsed, and the same soble land ind to neversite in the Upper House that which he had deen at a previous time in the Lewer House. The course Land Derby visio in the Lewe House. The course Lord Devly-took in the matter was in support of the Govern-ment measure, and though he hinted at Ministerial failings, asserted that he would never advise sny-thing which would militate against wise decisions when the country was in danger. The Lords, of course, agreed to a bill which the Government had, after mature deliberation, considered mocessary, and which the House of Commons, after full debate, had passed. Thus, the three singes of fluct second and third madigue ware reased one ond, and third reading were passed pre

The Midnight Meeting.

The Habeas Corpus Suspension Act having passed its three readings in one afternoon in both Houses of Parliament, it required only the Boyal assent for it to become immediately the law of the assent for it to become immediately the law of the land. To expedite this, Earl Granville had taken the necessary papers for her Majesty's signature on the morning of the debete to Osborne. When the bill had passed, he was immediately to be telegraphed to, and, having obtained the Royal command for a commission to give her Majesty's assent to this bill, was to proceed at once to London. The bill passed all its stages before half-past five. It was therefore deemed cartain that a messenger could arrive deemed certain that a messenger could arrive from Oaborne by eleven o'clock; consequently, Earl Russell declared at that hour her Majesty's Royal assent would be given to the bill. Punctually at eleven o'clock the Lord Chancellor

Punctually at eleven o clock the Lord Chambers arrived, and took his seat on the woolsack, in Court coatume. He was then accompanied by three noble lords, and the Cattle Diseases Prevention Bill was read a first time pro formd, which only occupied two minutes. Then the Lord only occupied two minutes. Then the Lord Chancellor was left alone in his glory. I think I never saw the House of Lords under a menancholy aspect. For upwards of an nour the Chancellor was seated on the woolsack with nothing at all to do. He perused the only document near him, a list of votes, which he seemed to hold in his hand mechanically; cocasionally he would becken one of the clerks of the table, he would becken one of the clerks of the table, and evidently conferred with him upon the probabilities of delay. Time rolled on; the hour of midnight struck; a quarter-past, half-past twelve (Sunday morning). At which time there entered a clerk bearing a dispatch bor, which the Chancellor opened, and looked delighted as he scanned the long-delayed document. Then came the Duke of Somerset and the Earl of Besborough, bearing his wand of office, both noblemen wearing peers robes. They took their seats on the Ministerial Bench, but still all was quiet. Another quarter of an hour passed, and then the clerk entered, carrying the Boyal Commission. The Lord Chancellor addressed the two robed and two other noblemen who had strayed into the House in plain clothes to represent the Opposition, thus—"My lords, I have to inform you that her Majesty has issued a Commission under the Great Seal, authorising certain lords therein named to give her Boyal assent to a bill agreed to by both Houses of Parliament. The Usher of the Black Rod was then ordered to summon her Majesty's faithful Commonst to hear the Berein agent in the Parliament. The Usher of the Black Rod was then ordered to summon her Majesty's faithful Commons to hear the Royal assent given. The Lord Chanceller, the Duke of Somerset, and the Earl of Bessborough then retired to the robing-room, and returned in the dress of Royal Commissioners—scarlet closks, cooked hats, &c. Shortly afterwards the Speaker appeared at the bar, attended by about 50 members of the House of Commons. The Royal Commissioners took their seat on a brock in front of the sioners took their seat on a bench in front of the sioners took their seat on a bench in front of the throne. The clerk of the House them read a voluminous document in Norman French, which authorised the lords therein named to give openly and publicly her Majesty's Royal assent to the bill. When the clerk read the names of the peers who were to act as commissioners he made profound obeisance, and each peer in his turn acknowledged the honour by raising his pocked het. The clerk was then directed to read the title of the bill, and upon this one of the commissioners uttered the was then directed to read the title of the bill, and upon this, one of the commissioners uttered the old Norman words La Reine is veult (the Queen is willing), and at a quarter to one o'clock on Sanday morning; the bill became law, and the privileges conferred by the Habeas Corpus Act were from that moment suspended in Ireland. A special messenger was immediately dispatched to Dublin, and the 'Act' of Parliament was in a few hours placed in the hands of the Lord Lightranat of placed in the hands of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
I should observe that the cause of the delay in the Royal message was consequent upon a slow luggage train obstructing the line, and although this was a special train, the railway company were the line dear.

STOLEN GOODS, AND THE PAWN-

BROKING SYSTEM.

At the Guildhall, on Tuesday, George Purucker, aged 23, a clerk, was charged before Sir R. Carden with stealing three pieces of crimeon valvet and a quantity of other goods, value £100, the property of his master, Mr. John Downie, foreign agent, carrying on business at 12, Great Charterhous-lane. The case was gone into at great length, and it appeared that Mr. George Attenborough, a pawnbroker, carrying on business at 33, Old Kentroad, had received a large cumulity of goods in pledge from the prisoner arge quantity of goods in pledge from the prisoner through the Parcels Delivery Company, under the im-pression, as he alleged, that he was doing beainess with the brother of the prisoner, who was in business

which the croiter of the prisoner, who was in comments on his own account.

Sir R. Carden: I don't hesitate to say to you, Mr. Attenborough, that you were wiffully blind to the transaction in receiving these goods by the Metropolitan Parcel Delivary Company.

Mr. Attanborough: I was decayed by the man; and I advanced more than I ought to have done. The presenting told me that I had advanced the full trade

I advanced more than I cought to have done. The presenter told me that I had advanced the full trade value of the goods.

Sir R. Carden: Yes, wilfully deceived. If you had refused to advance meansy on these goods which you received, you would have stopped the robbery which was going on. There are other points which should have at least aroused suppicion. The prisoner gave three addresses in the course of six wester, and their ought to have opened your eyes, as a respectable man don't want to change his lodging three times in such a short period.

Mr. Attenborough: You will not forget, sir, that I refused to buy certain goods which the prisoner offered me. If I had done so they would probably have been sold. I should have been at no loss, and the prosencior would not, as he has in the present case, have received back his property.

Bir R. Carden: When you, Mr. Attenborough, inquired at Leicester-place about the house in which the prisoner lived, I suppose he might have been living in a garret for what you knew.

Mr. Attenborough: I made the best inquiries I could.

Hans, I wade inquiries there and Kistal that the

ould.

Hann: I made inquiries there, and found that the prisoner occupied a room on the second floor, for risoner occupied a room on the second floor, for high he paid 5s. per week. Sir B. Carden: Then it is as I thought and said, that ne might have been living in a garres.

Mr. Attenborough: I say again thei: I was de-beived, as that house was held at a rental of £150 per

onium.

Sit B. Carden: You were wilfully deceived.

The prisoner was then remanded, in order the prosecutor to take stock and assertain the of his losses.

The fifth of the Free Sunday Svenings for the People was held at the Lambeth Bathé on Sunday evening, the Eight Hon, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The receiving was addressed by hatters, Mesars, Bagge, Dean, and Knowles being the speakers. The interest of the savrice was exceedingly wait sustained, and the proceedings closed after an excellent address by the noble chairman and by the usual devotional services.

address by the nonlo chairman and by the usual devotional services.

The Princesses Alice and Helena.—The following amazing letter has been addressed to a contemporary:—"Bir.—Being myself a mother, although I do not wish to speak severe of Mr. Gladesone, as would be ungrateful in one of a class has to thank him in regard of the and sequr, still, truth is truth, and having read in the These daily newspaper to-day that he should say Princess Riskens were the edden unmarried daughter at the time of the demise of the great and good Prince Costonet, beg to say that if you will look in "Dod"s Peerage," which one of my lodgers have laft me have, but not the runt, will see that the late have laft me have, but not the runt, will see that the late time were generally spoken of with admirables and love, were married 1st July, 1868, and I think that right is right, but remain your obscient servest, M. M100s. Bouverie-street, Feb. 23."

wed the rai in the control of the

The former allowance, hereyone, was a muse too growity at variance with jednessie, stad wist reduced in committee. Then Government purpose to raine the money, two thirds by a cleanly nuture and case that was a state of the money, two thirds by a cleanly nuture and case this part, the lating, measures, being exceedilly limited, so that it shall never canced five abilitings per beast. Commensation for elampher or a, measure of presentation is fair, but all the other demands of this party are more or less substituous in sid of rest. They are, however, irrestable, and we are only surprised that fir. Lowe has not demanded that all squires should be compensated, may in five years' income, for the enxisty to which the plague has subjected them.—

Bysctator.

Not can we conclude without expressing our indigination at the refusal of the Government to entertain the proposal made by the Archbishop of Cantesbury that a day should be set apart for fasting and humily details on account of the continued ravages of the faction plague. From the lester of Sir George Grey, the the Herm

that a day should be set spart for fasting and humiliation on account of the continued ravages of the sattle plague. From the latter of Sir George Grey, itsed in Convocation, it would appear that the Home Scoretary has refused to entertain the proposal for this reason, among others, viz.:—That the eatile plague was a partial and not a national calamity. Slight, indeed, must be the knowledge that ministers have obtained with regard to this pestilance, if Sir George Grey is able to look upon it as a partial and local disease; little, indeed, can they understand the magnitude of the vil, if they fall to see in it a great and national misfortune; sad how small must be their abgreciation of that Christian feeting, the expression of which they put in their Royal Mistrees's month, if for such a frivolous reason as this they refuse to another the property of the Keyland of God. Let us kepe that the bishops will not in their respective discesses. They hardly realise their own powers.—John Bull.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

They hardly realise their own powers.—John Bull.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Iriah juries have testified their semes of Fenian guits by returning varidots against the sesitionists with the most praiseworthy promptifunds and impartiality. Still, though there is no resson to believe that the people themselves wish to overturn British rule in Ireland, it would be the height of felty to ignore the manifestation, both of treason and of sympathy with it which are to be seen throughout the eventry, or to wait until sedition has blossomed into actual revolt. Indeed, if any complaint should be made against the Government, it is that they have been natifier vigorous nor prompt emough. It is curtain, at least, that Liberals and Tories, Orangemen and Catholies, landlords and farmers, and all the people who have held aloof from this last challition of Irish discourant, would loudly complain if they were not effectively protected. For their protection, therefore, the Government propose to suspend the Habeas Corpus.—Telegraph.

Both Heases of Parliament were somewhat startled last night by the announcement that they are to be convened specially to day for the purpose of enabling the (Government to introduce a bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act is Ireland. No reason was assigned for the intention either by Earl Basell or Sir George Grey, and we are left simply to sohe Lerd Derby's hope that some satisfactory ground may be given for so midden and starting a measure. Two reasons are already assigned in the generic of the House of Commons. One is that the Habeas Corpus Act is to be suspended for the purpose of enabling the Hriah Government to deal with a large number of dishanded American soldiers who are believed to be in Ireland sungaged in drilling Fession; and the other, that the Government the reason to believe the militia and even the content to see the theory the bill through, so as to have it ready for the Lords at four o'clock. Ye need hardly say that only the most treprin necessity ought to be allowed to j

said has thus are consisting of periodical suspensions of the manufacture of periodical suspension." was effected in a cospitat. The last "suspension." was effected in a cospitation.—The Blar.

The precedent of 1848 is on record as a guide to Parliament. On the End, of July of that year Lord John Russell proposed the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Singularly enough the day was Saturday, and the House passed the bill through all the stages at the House of the House of the Royal Corpus Act. Singularly enough the day was Saturday, and the House passed the bill through all the stages at a single sitting. On Monday it went to the House of Lords, and became law as soon after as the Royal sasent could be given. On the present occasion the lagislation will be even more prompt, for the bill, if passed by the Commons, who will meet at twelve o'clock this day, will go to the Lords, who meet at four, and it may receive the Royal assent of Monday. The reasons given in 1848 for the suspension of the Habess Corpus Act, which was for eight months, will no death be substantially repeated to-day, but we trust there will be a still closer similarity in the results. The measure of 1816 hereaghth the treasonable no deabt be inhetantially repeated to-day, but we trust there will be a still closer similarity in the results. The measure of 1918 becombitthe treasonable movement to a crisis, and showed its essential weakness. There is reason to hope that the suspension of the Habas Caspus Act will produce a similar effects now, with as little danger to the country. When the Femian emissaries find, that they are exposed to summary arrest and imprisonment, they must make their choice between abundaning their scheme or boldly taking up the challenge of a powerful Government.—

Times.

The Chemesilor of the Ekohaquer proposed on Friday dotations for the Princess Halens on her marriage, and Prince Alfred, who has stitained his majority; though he has not yet, according to custom, been seased a pear. The great to the princess is a dowry of £50,000, and an annuity of £5,000 a year—to commence from her marriage; and to the prince of £15,000 a year. The first was webed without a remark, for ablanch the transfer maintain heavily the harmonic principles. e-year. This firm was used without a remark, for although the marriage eminot be said to be popular, the princess is deservedly so; but the latter seemed to require a little explanation. The prince's position is in odd one. He is an English prince, and also heir phases prive to a wealthy little duchy, which does not yield much revenue, but does yield a very large private instance to its dake. Positions of this, however, at all greats are allemable. Duke Ermest may yet have a shut, and it seems, on the whole, more generous to make this great absolute, leaving it to the good feeling so the prince himself, if his sister should not by that time he sugging over "Gehorg, a province of Prussis," to imitate his great mele's example. Grants to coldensia should be closely watched, but there is no dignity in haggling with princes who swand on the sleep of a throne which we all desire to see stately as well as permanent.—Epectator.

The Franchise and Redistribution of 88823 It is a notorious fact, that hossuph constituencis sajoy already an undue prependerance in the number of their seprecentatives is Parliament over those of the counties. It is true that this under prependerance is connies. In three tase the manue proportion is creing, in great measure, to the excessive representation, in point of numerical proportion, of the smaller between And is is also tree, that the representation of the amaller boroughs may be considered, to a great existent, as an indicate addition to thus of the landed interest. But supporting a second "Sobodale A" of

of the smaller boroughs may be obsidered, to a great emisst, as an inclinest addition to that of the landed inclinest. But supposing a second "Sobodale A" of the smaller boroughs; it is perfectly clear that a subsiging brancher of their representative force to the large townstrough as giaring agent-widen of the great insquality which such alseady between the relative representation of the urban and the rural constitution onces, to the disadvantage of the latter.

The general disposition of yesterday's deputation among to be to make all gillewases for the difficulties which have the presided settlement of the question. One of its mambers, however, life. Cranaton, who professed to speak or the purely of the working classes, made some remarks which may claim a word of special notice, on the secon, at least, of their shapilarity:—

"It was said that the working classes had shown considerable againty on the surprise of reform; but this might be assessed for by their having beam disappointed in the near-failment of the promises which had family drives them into the forming of tracks unloss, oc-operative constites, and to said-legislation. By these means they had reduced their daily pages. If was fain the Lagislature thay had been tanged to expect these backets, but shay had at langth disappared that they enald do it hether for themselves; and hone, the vicinity element in Franco-hand yet they were not more beautiful and the same time raised their daily pages. If was faint the Lagislature, they had reduced they begin of labour, and at the same time raised their daily pages. If was faint the Lagislature thay had been tanged to expect these backets, but shay had at langth disappared that they ended the between them the working classes of the vicinity elements in Franco-hand yet they were not more between the pages of the vicinity element in Franco-hand yet they were not more resident to the pages of the vicinity elements in Franco-hand yet they were not more residuants. It was the same in severies of the second of the v

position frames of this course, which is not so to to to to the many states of the second so to the second so the seco

M. Wei

The Paragramma Applement of the paragram of th a system which further dishescenty by the inclinies which it adjusts for the disposal of sistem property, the reports of the various police counts have an apple testiment. These respects are chiefled by a case which was brought before Sir Bobert Carden, at Guildhall, on Tuneday, in which a man absence with plandering his where year ample testimany. These semantic are elicited by a case which was brought before Sir Bobert Corden, at Guildhall, on Tuesday, in which a young man, a clerk, was charged with plandering his master of a large quantity of valvet and other goods. Among the "master" of the prisoner who exhibited great rendinger in sitvancing money whos young than, a clerk, was charged with planetering his master of a large quantity of velves and other goods. Among the "master" of the prisoner who exhibited great rendiness in sevencing money upon goods was Mr. George Attendowing. The circumstances are these vell young man, a clerk in a merchant's office, has sent welraching goods, consisting of tablectoths and planet small places, by the Metropolitian Parcels. Delivery Company, to Mr. Attendorough, on which, without a personal knowledge of the depositor, or without assertaining his identity, he has advanced in ancoession several sums of money. Sir Robert Cardin, the pseuditing magiestate at Guildhail, could not fail to perceive the wide Hounce afforded by such a mode of proceeding to the disposal of improperly-obtained goods, and with an homest indignation administrated a reprimand to Mr. Attanborough: "In all my experience I never saw a pawatroker behave in such as indiscrest manner, and I will, only say indiscrest. Here is a man who day by day sends articles by the Metropolities Parcels Delivery Company, and it ought to have opened the eyes of any ordinary person, that any one sending you these goods was committing a robbery. All that I have to say is, you have been instrumental in the robbery of this man. I do not hesitate to say to you, Mr. Attenborough that you received, you would have stronger observations than I have done. Sir Robert also pointed out various other circumstances which ought to have excited suspicion, such as the prisoner giving three addresses in the course of six weeks, his coonpying but a bedroom at five shillings a week rent, &c. Ne answer to these remarks, Mr. Attenborough sald he was deceived by the man, to which the magistrate replied, "Yes, willfully deceived!" It is time that some stringent rogulations should be introduced with a view to enforce greater caution amongst pawn-brokers in their reception of goods, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the attention of the Legislature may speedily be directed to the subject.—The Press.

AN UNPLEASANT INTERRUPTION TO A

AN UNPLEASANT INTERRUPTION TO A WEDDING TOUR.

Bobert Faller, a smart-looking young fellow, well known to the police, was brought before Mr. Woolrych, at the Lambeth Police-court, charged with stealing a portmanteau, containing wearing appared and jewellery belonging to Mr. James Whittington, a Manchester gentleman, from a cab in Southwark-street, Borough.

James Pomeroy, 23 M, said that about six o'clock on the previous evening, he was passing through Southwark-street, towards London-bridge, with Jackson, 46 M, in plain clothes, when he met the prisoner and two other well-known thieves. The prisoner had a large portmanteau on his head, and was propeeding towards Union-street. Witness stopped him and asked him how he became possessed of the portmanteau, when he replied that he hid just picked it up in the middle of the road. The other men ran away and made their escape while he was stopping the prisoner, whom he conveyed to the station-house. About three-quarters of an hour after the pressoutor came to the station-house and identified the portmanteau as his preparty. It appeared that the latter had just been married to a lady in Dorsetshire. After the wedding they came up to London by the South-Wastern Rediwary, and on arriving at Waterloo terminus they hired a four-wheel cels, and the portmanteau was put on to the top. It was missed just before they arrived in Wellington street, Borough.

Mir. James Whittington said he was a manufacturer, of Manchester, and on the previous day he came from Dorsetshire with his bride by the South-

a four-wheel as, and the pormantan was put on to the top. It was missed just before they arrived in Wellington-street, Borough.

Mr. James Whittington said he was a manufacturer, of Manchester, and on the previous day he came from Dorsetahire with his bride by the Seuth-Western Hailway. He hired a cab at the Waterloo station to take them to the London-bridge terminus for the purpose of proceeding to Paris and the Continent. The portmantaan produced was placed securely on the roof of the cab, and when they got to the Borosech end of Southwark street the driver of the Waterloo at the roof of the cab, and when they got to the Borosech end of Southwark street the driver of the vahiels stopped and told him that the portmantean was gone. After making some inquiries in the neighbourhood, they drove to the Stones and Police-station to give information of the loss, when he saw the prisoner and his portmanteau in the enstody of the police. The latter contained his wearing apparel and some jewellery. Instead of proceeding to Paris by the train thistingnt, as they had arranged, they were compelled to stop at the International Hotal, near the railway terminus.

Mr. Woolrych acked him when it was likely he should return from his tour.

He replied in about a fortnight.

Jackson asked, for a remand, as the prisoner had been praviously convicted at the assaions.

Mr. Woolrych accordingly remanded him for a week.

ARTIFICES OF MONEY-LENDERS.

ARTIFICES OF MONEY-LEADERS.

The father of an officer in the British army thus writes to the Times:—

"Observations are often made on the frequency of officers selling out of the army to the destruction of their prospects in life.

"I tenulose three letters which reached my son, captain Tilly, who, happilly, has no dealings with persons of the writers' description, offering him an advance as the very low rate of £30 per cent. with a bonus. My son tells me that officers are constantly receiv

ing letters of the kind; that the week ones, when hard up, are tempted to accept a loan, and have to sell out.
"I have myself known instances of officers borrow-

ing at 69 per cent, and being obliged to sell out, to the rain of every prospect in life. ." You may on some coomsion feel is desirable to direct the attention of this public to this scandal,

which will, I hope, secure my excuse for troubling you."
We exclude names and addresses, but the following is the text of the three letters:—
"A gentleman has saked me to mention to a few officers (when at Walmer) that he is prepared to make an advance occasionally at a much lower rate than numally charged by professed discounters. I have taken the liberty of writing to sak whether a sum of £50 ts £250 would be of any service to you for a few months, and if you were to favour me with a note saying what anm would suffice, I would have it arranged without delay.

"Should you not want any advance at present, you might please to bear in mind to whom to apply at some future peried.

might please to bear in mind to whom to apply at some future peried.

"P.S.—For three months' bill for \$50, \$7; \$100, \$14; £200, \$25. Small bours to self when effected. Renewed when due, if agreeable."

"Having an amount of trust money to invest from a private source, should you at any time require an advance, I shall be happy to let you have the same without delay, and at a moderate rate of interest.

"I beg to observe that I am not connected with any one of the same name."

"Having heard through a third party that you sometimes require a temporary loan of a few hun-

"Having heard through a thurd party sum you so mailmost require a temporary loan of a few hundreds, and abould you want say at the present moment we shall be glad to make you an immediate advance on very reasonable terms. Waiting your early reply, E. E."

A gentleman has offered to clear off a debt of 2500 from the Boyal Hospital for Sick Children if other 250 subscribers give £2 each. A committee of ladies have set themselves to work. "They are the boys to do it."

have set themselves to work. "They are the boys to doit."

On Friday night the family vault of the Duke of Buckingham, at Wootton Church, Budks, was broken open and entered, and a word with a sliver hilt, an engraved ateol biade, and an embosed scabbard, togother with some sliver coffin ornaments, were stoless.

The New Army for the Pope.—The Avenir National says: — "It appears that the faciltions army of the Pope, that cosmopolitan army thy soldiers of which will fight without distinction of instemality, is to number not less than 12,060 men. Of eli the sepresigns in the world, the Pope will relatively be the one who needs the meet imposing force to guarantee his personal security. These will be in the Roman States one soldier for every 50 inhabitants."

Beveral fine clims were blown down in Broad-lands-park, the seat of the late Lord Palmerston, during the storm in the south of England on the 11th inst., and the lofty popier tree which formed a fashous landsmark at Hythe, on Southampton Waske, was also shown dawn during the scorm. It is estimated that 50,000 trees were blown down on the scattering south the storm.

A Curieus Epitaph.—The following services epitesh may now be seen in Deimore charchysti, Instant.—"Here lies the remains of John Hall grower. The world is not worth a fay, and I have good referred in saying so."

SUMPENSION OF THE BARBAR CORDUS

The Debtin Homing Procuses a Presite.

The Debtin Homing Procuses a Colorate exploration to be a consistent was consistent this morning which it became known that the debettives and other police were making arrants of pursons suspected of being concerned in the France complexery. Detablisments of pulsons were the conservation of the policy of policy were to be seen going in every direction, and parsons were much at a test to discoupt what was the cause which led to—sook a general morement on the part of those charged with preserving the public peace. But the cause was soon caplained in the betables of prisoners being led to the servest station-house. Those first takes into enstoy were strangers to Dublin, who had been here for some time part, without any apparent employment, but who were never in want of money, stopped at respectable hotels and longing-houses in excellent style. Those persons had been for a considerable time under the close observation of the policy, as it was alleged that they laid come here from America, England, and Scotland for so good purpose. The men first arrested this morning were the persons whose dress and general apparences showed that they had been residents at the other side of the Atlantic. Atlange if were expected that the Habens Corpus Antwick in the many long the supposed of the expection was likely to affect did not think that they would be interfered with for at least a week, which would give them sufficient time to make their arrengements for a veil-arranged apparence to Liverpool and elsewhere; but nothing could account the test proprise on being pouroed upon this morning—nome of them were in bed, others were dressing, and some were at breakfast, when the police came on these by surprise, and when they saked what charge was against thous, in no instance did they receive any reply. No time was given for communication with friends or associates, and as fast as the stream were made, the prisoners were her incided to the analyses were looked up. Munerous Arrests.

what charge was against thous, in no instance did they receive any rapy. No time was given for communication with friends or associates, and as fast as the arrests were made, the prisoners were hurried off to the nearest station house, where they were locked up without being charged with any offance, or even told why they were taken into custody.

Up to two o'clook 120 persons had been taken into custody, and the cells of the station-houses were received, and the cells of the station-houses were receiving every moment new immates in the shape of suspected Fenians. It is stated that the Government, in suitcipation of the passing of the Act for suspending the habes corpus, issued a general warrant last night for the arrest of all persons suspected of being concerned in "The Fenian Compiracy." The police have been active in carrying out their instructions, and the promptness with which the arrests have been made gave no time for escape or resistance. A later edition has the following:—

"As the day advanced the arrests became more frequent and general, and from every direction prisoners, principally well-dressed and respectable-looking men, were to be seen going to the various station-houses, where large numbers of the families of those in custody were to be seen bringing food and refreshments to their relatives, and the "strangers' appeared to be generally well cared for. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the city, as it was generally rumoured that the large number of Fenians now in Dablin would resist any further arrests being made, but in no instance could we perceive or learn that any such attempt whe made or is likely to coour. Prisoners from public-house, drapers' establishments, workabops, factories, &c., were brought in, but in no instance charged or infermed on what ground they were detained, and it was said to witness the wise and children of the prisoners collected in the neighbourhood of the station-houses seeking permission to speak to their relatives, which had to be in all cases refused.

who have taken part in the Fenian conspiracy."

Further Arrests.

The police continue actively engaged in pursuit of the Fenians, and during Montay between thirty and forty additional arrests were made in this city. The great majority of the prisoners were artisans and labourers, rejoiding, indeed, in unmistable Irish names, but who had been long resident in England and Scotland, and had only recently ome to Dublin. These persons belong to Shaffield, Oldham, Leeds, Chesteriald, Liverpool, Lendon, Anhton-under-Lyne, Hartlepool, Greenwich, and Glasgow.

Two Americans were arrested, who state that they belonged to the United States army. They grave their names as Captain Danial Joseph Mykins, 107th Regiment, and Captain E. J. O'Doherty, side-de-camp to General Owen. A number of Dublin men have also been taken into outdoy. A man, James R. O'Gorman, who described himself as a blacksmith, from the Queen's County, was arrested at his lodgings in Backlane, on Monday, for having in his possession a box containing seventy or alphty ball cartridges, well greased and ready for action, a stonewight of gunpowder, and some cartridge paper ready for use. He was speedily fewarded to Mountipy Prison. Soon after the above arrest Police-constable 67 A was proceeding down Patriok-street when a man named Patriok Donnelly, of suspected Fenian proclivities, assaulted him, and after a brief struggle was discomfited and taken prisoner by the constable, who forwarded him to Mountjoy also. The policeman, however, sustained some injuries, which were of a very material nature. Two prison wans, escorted by a squadron of the 10th Hussars, some mounted policemen, and constables on care, celled at the various police-stations in which prisoners had been arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and received third prison. It is said to be intended to transfer all these prisoners to Spike Island. The fear of such incaregration has already had a most salutary effect in ridding our streets of the Vankees who latterly infeated them in such num

some captures of importance have been effected. P. J. M'Donnell, said to be the Fenian head centre for Dublin, was arrested in that city on Tuesday, and between twenty and thirty other supposed conspirators were taken. Fourteen arrests were made in Limerick. The inhabitants are much excited. Nine arrests were made in Athlene four in Longford, and one in Trailee. The garrison of Athlene has been increased. Troops and police have been sent to Gal-

WAY. way.

It is reported from Cashel that four American looking fellows, armed, entered the house of a farmor, John Ryan, who is also poor-rate collector, while he and his family were absent. They presented a piatol at the servant, broke open boxes, and departed with all the money (£12) and some arms.

Dillon, a private of the 17th Regiment, and two civilians have been taken in Limerick as principals in the attack on the police at Glenbane. The soldier was giving lessons in drilling.

Eight persons, including some respectable shop-keepers, were arrested in Carrick-on-Suir on Tuesday. The number of officers of the American war frigate testes on Wednesday, and were everywhere followed by an immense crowd.

The police have arrested, in a public-house in Dublin, 18 persons, including 12 soldiers belonging to the 60th Ritles, Glet Regiment, and the 5th Dragoons. Feur of the divilians were armed with revelvers, and two are "centres." A detachment of the 8th Regiment assisted in the arrest. Great excitement prevails.

Fenianism in Liverpool.

It is stated that a body of detectives have arrived in the arrest of the Content in the second of the content of the states of the content of t It is reported from Cashel that four American 100s

Fenianism in Liverpool.

It is stated that a body of detectives have arrived in Liverpool to watch the proceedings of the Fonians in that town. The prompt suspensien of the Habesa Corpus Act has, of course, caused a very great innigration from Ireland into Liverpool of persons who had reason to believe that the police would soon be on their track if they remained where its provisious applied. A correspondent who has been hithorto well informed on the subject states that the leaders are still keeping up their beastful talk as to the octainty of aid from America and France. It is mentioned amongst them that the Government are quite at fault is supposing that they have accured the Vice-head Centre, and they boast that the real "party" managed to escape from Dublin several days before the Act was passed. It is known that a number of persons, soldient members of the American military and savai services, recently arrived in Liverpool to proceed to Dublin, where many of them are doubtless now in the clutches of the anthorities.

Fenianism in Glargow.

Fenianism in Glasgow. Hentanism in Glasgow.

It is reported that for some days past a reserve of police has been rept in the Central Office less their services abould be required in any part of the city in reference to our local Fenians, of whom, there is no doubt, we have a few amongst our vast Irish population. On Thursday forence, acting upon information, a parcel of swords, 29 in number—internation, a parcel of swords, 20 in number—internation, a parcel of swords, 20 in number—internation, a parcel of swords, 20 in number—internation, and a swords, and a swo

Movements of the Treege.

Consequent on the existing agitation in Irdand, several important changes in the quartering of the troops at Aldershot have taken or are about to take place. The 14th (King's Own) Hussare have moved to Housslow, and the 74th Highlanders to Dover. The 22nd Highlanders and the 31st Regiment are under orders to move to Irohand, the former on the 1st and Light-Infantry have arrived at the Camp from Edinburgh. A number of non-commissioned officers and privates estected to serve on probation with the Military Staff Corper scenarly left the camp for the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

Orders were received on Wednesday night at the Royal Engineers establishment at Brompton that the body of engineers who are ordered to be ready for immediate removal shall be angumented. These troops, it is fully believed, are held in reediness for removal to Iroland if their services should be deemed necessary there. Movements of the Treese.

Ireland if their services anoma no accumulations.

The small party of Royal Marines of the Chatham division, who had been serving on board the Chantisleer, 17, sorew-sloop, 350 tons, 200-horse power, Commander W. H. Fenwick, recently paid off at Woodwich, were on Thursday monning paid off at head-quarkers, and were granted the usual six weeks' leave of absence.

Sounders' News of Saturday says:—"Yesterday three individuals were arrested in a bouse in Harold'scross, where they had been lodging for some time, and one of them, named Patrick J. Condon, stated himself to be the holder of a commission in the Federal army. The men captured at: Pilsworth's public-house, on Thursday night, still remain at Chancery-lane station, awaiting the order of the Lord-Lichutenant for sheir committal to some of the city prisons. It is believed that the soldiers will be handed ever to the military authorities. The tampering with the army is decidedly the most important feature of the Fenian movement, and the fact that they have succeeded in asducing some of the troops from their allegiance shows that the designs of the Fenian leaders were deeply laid, and that they have been carried out with a considerable amount of skill, or cunning, and persoverance. It is now, unhappily, beyond a doubt that some British soldiers have foresworn their allegiance to their sovereign to join in one of the meet attockness comspiracies that the world has ever known; but there is no reason for believing that disaffection in the army has proceeded to any extent worth speaking of. We learn from our Limerick correspondent that private Dillon, of the 17th Regiment, arrested for participation in the recent attack on the pollos in Tipperary, has been identified by three children who slept in Ryan's house on the night in question, as having been engaged on that coossion in drilling the men present; and they further state that when the police demanded entrance, it was Dillon who gave directions to fire at them. He has been fully committed for trial. Geary, who fired at and wounded head-constable O'Sullivan, at Newcastle West, Limerick, is still at large. A person named Captain O'Connell, late of the Federal army, who was known as an intimate friend and companion of Geary's, has been attack, has been discovered on board one of the attack, has been discovered on board one of the attack.

granades, Oraini shells, evidently intended for a street attack, has been discovered on board one of the steamers at the North-wall, that had arrived from attack, has been discovered on board one of the steamers at the North-wall, that had arrived from Liverpool. The box was daly addressed to a parson whom it would be now primature to montion, and was marked as "hardware." The engines would be capable of producing sad havos in a crowd; and it is feared that a number of similar consignments have been imported in various disguises, without attracting the attention of the police. Some time since the Custom-house efficers discovered a box filled with arms in the Dublin Steampacket Company's stores, and addressed to no less a person than Patrick J. M'Donnell, the locum tenens of Stephens, and the Fenian centre of Dublin. Extensive arrests are contemplated, as the police have been actively engaged in providing accommodation for prisoners in localities where they can be strongly guarded. Military discipline is now very strict in the garrison, and no soldiers are permitted to leave their barracks save those who are remarkable for steadiness and good conduct. A Roman Catholic student in the monastery, at Tullow, has also been arrested. Treasonable documents were found in his possession.

Ten cashs of powder, weighing 35lbs. each, and

student in the monastery, at Tullow, has also been arrested. Treasonable documents were found in his possession.

Ten casks of powder, weighing 25lbs, each, and 1,000 yards of fuzee, have been selzed in Kükenny. The Carlow "head-centre," for whose apprehension a reward was offered, has been taken in Belfast. A sergeant of the Antrim militia has been arrested in Cork. In Bantry and other places several arrests are reported. Five persons, recently arrived in Dablin, have been recognised as deserters. One has been analed over to the military authorities, and the others remanded for further examination. The constable wounded in Tipperary, although he received three shots, is progressing favourably. Geary, who fired on the constable, still cludes the police. A constable has been stabbed in Carrick-on-Sair while arresting a fellow for using treasonable expressions. On Monday morning the orderly officers and sergeant-majors in the Dablin garrison inspected the Fenian prisoners, and identified five, arrested in civilian clothes, as deserters from their regiments in England. They were delivered handonfied to the military authorities. Three publicans and another man were arrested the same day at Sligo.

Accounts from Limerick state that some Fonians were brought in by train from the country on Saturday and confined in the same prison with all the other suspended Habease Corpus Act. One of the prisoners is named Wall, schoolmaster of Kilmallook workhouse; a second, Mr. Thomas Hartnet, an independent farmer, from near Newessle west; and the third, Mr. Michael Condon, also a respectable farmer from the same neighbourhood. On passing through the streets to the prison, much sympathy was expressed for them by the crowds who congregated at all public theoroughfares to see them. A respectable form and the same and the country goal. It is said that great influence has been used to admit some of the parties to ball.

Arrests still continue to he made in Dublin, five strangers being taken on Wednesday. Two policemen were arrested t

Fonianism. These are the first that have been in the constabulary. Eleven arrests are repor have been made in Castlebar on Tuesday night

SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT LADY TOWNELEY'S PUNERAL.

SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT LADY TOWNELLY'S PUNELAL.

The remains of Lady Caroline Townelry, who died in London on the 8th inst., were buried on Friday, in the Towneley Mortuary Chapel, St. Peter's Church, Burnley—the sanction of the Secretary of State having been previously obtained for burial in the church. At ten o'clock mass was performed in the private chapel at Towneley, which was draped in black. The secutable on—arms of the Selfon family, the deceased being the daughter of the second Rarl of Selfon—was placed on the wall opposite the altar. The mourning coaches were occupied by Colonel Towneley, Lord Norroys, and Lord Alexander Gordon Lenner, son-in-law of Colonel Towneley; Lord Camoys, Lieutenant-Colonel John Tewneley, Mr. Richard Eastwood, Captain Creeke, Mr. T. G. Sandy, and Messrs. G. Storey, J. Calahaw, and J. Langdon. Several carriages of the neighbouring gentry followed. Many of the shops is the town were closed, and the whole line of the procession was densely crowded with spectators, most of the mills having stopped in order to give the hands an opportunity of witnessing the funeral. Adole to 63 poor women, consisting of 1s. and a 4lb. loaf to sech, was distributed after the funeral coremony. Soon after the strival of the hearse at the churchyard, and before the bedy could be removed, about 25 yards of the wall coping, with the rails, on the left of the ground. Those on the coping, boys and girls, fell with it. Many ef them ecaped, but several were injured, and one girl named Ann Dwyer, aged eight years, was killed on the spot. The one killed was taken into the vestry of the church, and the finjured were removed to public-houses close at hand, and medical assistance was obtained. None of the other injuries appear to have been very serious.

An old gentleman has inst died in Paris who

An old gentleman has just died in Paris who

An old gentleman has just died in Paris who spent, during eighteen years, 0,570 france in water at a celebrated café of Paris. He used to come daily for his glass of sugar-and-water, for which he paid 50 centimes, and he always left the sugar and drauk the water.

Etiquette of the Ball-room.—Mr. Anthony Griffin preferred a charge, before the magiarate at Bow-street, against Mr. John Hunter, a farmer, of assault, alleged to have been committed at a bail at the Whitington Olab, in Arundol-street. It was stated that an arrangement had been proposed on behalf of the defendant to the effect that each party should apologies to the other, and pay the coets between them, but the complainant would not accede to this proposal.—Mr. Vaughan said that if the facts alleged when he granted the summons were proved, the proposed apology was unreasonable—The complainant alleged that while he was dancing in a quadrille he knocked against defendant, who was standing between the two sets of quadrilles, and he was told that he had knocked him down. When the dance was over the defendant asked him what he meant by his conduct, and struck him a violent blow in the face.—For the defendant asked him what he meant by his conduct, and struck him a violent blow in the face.—For the defendant was dancing boisterough; and might have avoided the collision, or have apologised for it at the time, instead of which he lengthed at the defendant as the latter lay on the ficor.—The defendant was fined 40s. and coats. was fined 40s, and coats.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

The Press, a liberal French paper, of the 14th inst., after recently reacting two Government "warnings," published the following instead of a leading action:

"Where our readers expected yesterday to flad an hitles, they merely found an advertisement—a long stavestyped advertisement, addressed to the admirers of engravings—and when the impatiently expected journal should have appeared early, it appeared late. This filling up and this delay are explained by the triumph, ate final straggic, of powerful considerations which prevailed over contrary considerations at the moment when the paper, which was already set up, was about to go press. The article that had been proposed, every word of which had been weighed, which had been discussed, thrown saide, and itsiem back which had been deciment the first raying been tooked down, which had afterwards been composed, and which was about to be printed, was finally left out in all haste at the very last moment. The brief explanation of this description was excessor. We publish down, which had afterwards been composed, and which was about to be printed, was finally left out in all haste at the vary lest moment. The brief explanation of this decepitation was necessary. We publish it without embarrassment, but not without the most sincere and prefound sadness. Having more than once affirmed that the liberty of the press does not exist in France as it exists in neighbouring countries—England, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, there is nothing to induce us to give a proof to the contrary. Assuredly it will not be by inflicting, redoubled blows upon us, or by apreading menaces and fear in the midst of a large and divided property, that we are to be refuted. A journal which receives "warnings," is absolutely forbidden, under penalty of suspension and suppression, to discuss them, but the interdiction which condemns the journal to silence will not condemn history to silence also. Restrained by the bitter experience of revolution without liberty, but firmly desiring liberty without revolution, liberty by universal saffrage, our duty was logically traced out for us by these two words—Legal Resistance. This duty we have hastened to discharge by appealing to the Council of State. What we were permitted to say we have said. The writer is only responsible for the liberty, it is not he who should be soonsed, but the law."

WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR IRELAND?

WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR IRELAND?

Referring to the passing of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, the Daily Telegraph observes:—
"The wounds which two centuries of oppressive misgovernment inflict are not to be hoaled by thirty years of mildness and over-handed justice. The spirit of England towards Ireland is in the main kindly and just, but there are still wrongs to repair. These wrongs have been unredressed from 1848 to 1866, and, therefore, in 1866, the crop of rebellion, sprinkled with manne from America, and watered with the old tears of three centuries of injustice, has sprung up again—as we now verily believe, for the last time.

"Let no man for a mement doubt that the suspension of the Writ of Eight will at moe check the spread of insurrectionary contagios in Ireland, as it checked it in 1803 and crushed it in 1848. The purity and elevation of Stephens's character fall as far short of the attributes of Smith O'Brien as Smith O'Brien's light pales before the bright lustre of Wolfe Tone, and Emmet. This outbreak of 1866 is not an Irish rebelion but an American raid. Few persons who have journeyed to New York and passed along Broadway can have failed to remark a handsome marble momment, some 30 feet high, in the burial-ground of St. Fanl's-Church. It was raised by the clitzens of New York the memory of Thomas Addls Emmett, the brother of Robert, and for many years Attorney-General to the State of New York. Of pure and lofty character, of the same ardent temperament as his unfortunate brother, with more than the ordinary fluency sand eloquence of his countrymen, it will be believed that a man like Thomas Addls Emmett could not live, rise to high influence, and die in America without inculating a lesson and bequesthing a legacy of undying hatred against the country and Government to which the brother had yielded his life. "Daily the tides of life of obbing and flowing' by the churchysard of St. Paul's, and since his death in 1827, up to the present hour, many an Trishman has passed his momment, and, with uplit

"The sawer to this question was repeatedly given from 1830 to 1830 by Sydney Smith, and in many speeches of matchless elequence by Lord Miscaulay in 1844 and 1845. Frominent among Irish grievances is that State endowment which gives to the Church of a small minority revenues drawn from a wast and unsympathetic majority of the people. Nord, therifficulated in the process of the control of the control is that grievance of defective tenance leading the which is by the of an improved rate every good land-lord in the United Kingdom is making two; if not avowed, concessions. Lastly, there is that mutual enmity between the two rival religions of Ireland which embitters Grangemen even more than Roman Catholies — the enmity of populations which are locally interminged, but have nover politically or morally amalgamated. With these grave and difficult problems, it remains for her Majosty's Government to grapple; and even in the abolition of the distinctive Farliamentary oath we have a moral earnest of the spirit in which the Ressell-Gladatone Administration has approached that grave portion of its duties. In the unanimity of both Houses, on Saturday, in the statesmallik speeches of Sir George, Grey, Lord Reasell, Mr. Diarsell, and Lord Dorby, in the response to Mr. Bright's eloquent remonstrance, in the acquisiseence of the Irish members, and to the cheer's se spontaneously given to the Changellor of the Exchequency of the response of the re

may be here 18 years have, may find another Ministry and another florestary of State proposing to them another florestary of State proposing to the proposing of the same strendilling and polymores mediciae. I say that the Parliament of England, having abolished the Parliament of Ireland, is doubt been do the same strends of the interestance of the same strends of the same strends and if it can discover it to adopt it. I say that the Minister who claims office in this country merely that he may carry on the dull routine of administration, and who deres not grapple with this question, who deres not go into Opposition, who deres not go into Opposition, who deres not so the House and the country—that minister may have a high official position, but he is not a statesman, or worshy of the name. Sir, I shall not oppose the proposition of the right hom, gentleman. The circumstances are such—I presume they are such—that the course which is about to be pursued is, perhaps, the only mercital course for Ireland. But I suppose it is not the intention of the Government, in the case of persons who are arrested, and against whom any just complaint can be made, to do anything more than that which the erdinary law permits, and that if men are brought to trial they will be brought to trial with all the advantages which the ordinary course of law gives. I would not say what is most unjust to the goatlemon on that (the Treasury) bench. I believe they are as himsely disposed to do right is these matters as I am, and as I ever have been. I implore them, if they can, to shake off the trammels of doubt and fear with regard to this question, and that may give it hope. I voted the other night with the hon. member for Tralee (the O'Dougghue). That hon, gentleman would have been content with a word of kindaes and of sympathy, not for conspiracy, but for the people of Ireland. That word was not inserted i may be here 15 years house, may find emother Minister

EMBEZZLING BANK POST-BILLS.

EMBEZZLING BANK POST-BILLS.

A few days since, at Bow-street Police-court, George Boxall, a polloe-constable, late of Usk, in Monmonthabire, was charged with stealing a bank post-bill for £187 and snether for £23. The procucation was conducted on behalf of the Post Office. It appeared that a letter containing a banker's draft for £187 was sent to Messars White, solicitors, of Usk, on the 25th of October last. The envelope was delivered to Mr. Waddington, solicitor, of Usk, on the 25th of October last. The envelope was delivered to Mr. Waddington next morning, but the post-bill was missing. It was shown that the letters were usually sorted at the Usk Post Office by two messangers and an old woman who officiated as letter-carrier, and who wore an old-fashioned bonnet, which prevented her seeing anything on either side of her. The prisoner was accentomed to call at the office carly for the constabulary letters, and had ample opportunity of taking up one of har letters without exciting suspicion. That morning he applied to his inspector, Mr. Kinch, for leave of absence, stating that his father was dying, and left by an early train. Instead of going, however, into Sassar, where his father lived, he proceeded direct to London. On his arrival howant to the office of Mr. R. Russell, racing commission agent, and editor of a sporting newspaper at 226, Strand. He showed Mr. Russell the banker draught for £187, and saked him to cash it for him. Mr. Russell said he could not do so, but eventually he consented to accompany the prisoner to Mr. Ravenscroft, manager of the Bilkbeck Deposit Bank, in Sonthampton-buildings, where he had an account Mr. Ravenscroft, at the request of Mr. Russell, consented to accompany the prisoner subsequently opened an account at the Arundel branch of the Union Bank of England. The cheque was received by Mr. W. Walker, who gave the prisoner eighteen £10 Bank, of England notes, preserving the numbers of each, and the balance in cash. The prisoner subsequently opened an account at the Arundel branch

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

One of those distressing accidents which are so frequent in the country from the incantious use of firearms, occurred at Kidderminster on Sunday evening. It appears that some six or seven lads were together in Habborley-lane a little after five on that evening, and one of them, named Rudge, had a loaded pistol with him. Amongst the other lads, present were two named John Branford and Herbert. Morris. Two unsuccessful attempts had been made to fire this pistol, and it was then proposed to fire it by means of a match. Branford was at this time holding the pistol in his hand, and the others were standing around, Morris being opposite Branferd, and within a foot or two of him. Just at this time the pistol did go off, whether from its hamping fire or a match being applied does not seem quite. were standing around, Morris being opposite Basnferd, and within a foot or two of him. Just at this time the pistol did go off, whether from its hanging fire or a match being applied does not seem quite. losar. Poor Morris received the charge in his right, breast, and his nearness to the mouth of the pistol caused his clothing to take fire. The boy was svidealy badly injured, and he was taken to the house of his father, who is a shoemaker. Mr. Bradley saw him soom atterwards, and Morris was then in a cold perspiration, and had but little pulso. Mr. Bradly spiled came reatoratives, which revived the boy a little, and he was taken in a fly to the Infirmary. Here Dr. Rose, Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Hillman, atsended him, but he was found to be beyond all help. He had a dreadful wound in the chest, and some of the shots or alugation of the health of the pistol was loaded had penetrated his lungs. The internal homorrhage was gradually wasting his life away, and his suffering was very great. Branford was taken into oustody the same evening, and as the dying hoy oppressed a well to see him, Superintendent Gifford went with him to the Infirmary. Morris kissed Branford, and said he forgave him for being the cause of his death. The scene was a very painful one. Morris, notwithstanding the nature of the wound, lingered till between six and seven, when death, and J. Kitoley) met at the Guildhall, when Branford was brought up to a charge of shooting Herbert Morris, Mr. Crewther was instructed to appear on behalf of Branford. Mr. Superintendent Gifford was sworn, and said that, about seven o'clock on Sunday evening, information was brought to the station that a boy had been abot. He want to the Infirmary, where he raw Herbert Morris, the boy who had been shot. He want to the Infirmary, where he raw Herbert Morris, the boy who had been shot. He want to the Infirmary, where he raw Herbert Morris, the boy who had been shot. He want to the Ranford was sworn, and said that, about seven o'clock on Sunday evening, information was brough

Branford is seventsen, but tools many possess.

The Pontifical Loan.—The Index-planes Belge of Sunday evening says that the Pontifical loan, whim was reported to have been signed with a Frankfort firm, is, on the contrary, at a dead look. The Roman budget shows a deficit of aix million sould, which would be reduced to two million on the day the Vatisan signed the convention, transferring to Italy the charges belonging to the loat provinces of Romagus and Ombria. "In the face of this sists of things, which will be still more aggravated by the formation of the army that the Hely See wishes to organise for its defence, after the departure of the French," adds the Belgian paper, "the lenders insisted that an errangement should be come to between Rome and Florence, and their demands are strongly supported by France. Beathe Valican parelists in its previous regulate, and nothing has yet been settled."

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Speech of the Queen, notwithshinding its length, was transmitted in eleven minotes from Lundon to Paris by five telegraphic wires.

The result of the appeal is Liverpool for six to the Confedence principles was a sum of £17,274.

The secretary has just stated the amount.

The secretary has just summer any homents.

A characteristic of the Emperor of Bussia, who left Paris is few days ago for Toulon, died in the railway carriage, and his body was left at Dijon. It is said that Mr. Justice Keogh and Mr. Fitz-orald will each receive £3,000 for their extra services a judges in the late Fenian trials by special com-lination.

mission.

It is stated that the losses in which the Marine Insurance offices and the Underwriters at Lloyd's are sharerested, through the late wrecks and essualties at sea, represent £1,000,000 to £1,500,000.

Mr. Tite, M.P. for Bath, has presented the munificent donation of £1,000 to the fund now being raised for promoting and improving middle-class education in the City of London.

A letter from Wicebaden states that three days bath Captain Vogler killed in a duel Lieutenant Baron de Marschal, aged only twenty. The medica of

Baron de Marschal, aged only twenty. The motive of the meeting was a dispute at the last Court ball. A gloom has been thrown over the society of Dablin by the death of the amiable and beautiful Mrs. Forbes of Callander (nés Bose O'Hars), which took place suddenly in Dablis.

place suddenly in Dublia.

M. Albert, formerly member of the provisional Government of the Franch Republic, is to start for America'in April, in order to hand over to the widow of President Lincoln the geld medal struck in France in commemoration of her husband.

Mr. Peabody has placed in the hands of the trustees of the Peabody gift an additional mms of 2100,000 for the same purpose as the former endowment. This makes Mr. Peabody's total donation a quarter of a million. A Roman Catholic club has been opened at

Musich, with nearly 290 members. A song them we note II professors of the University 1 ore, 29 clergy-men, 5 officers of papers, and a number of employée in public administrative offices.

Pish is just now extremely dear in Paris, owing to the temperature weather. A telerable turbot costs 24. Of course, in consequence, nothing but a tire-botte goes down the French throat, and it would be bootless to speak of the cost.

The will case of Fitzgerald v. Fitzgerald was opened again last week in Dublin; and further evidence, which did not seem broken down in the crosseraminations, was given as to the rationality of the tantate. Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has been again con-

verted into an auction mart. The pews, let at a fixed rate, were put up for choice at a premium. This money-changing in the temple is a scene of annual

A Hong-Kong paper publishes an article on gas in China before its introduction," which is sug-gestive of the poetical composition on the Highland roads that were in such a shocking state "before they

The splendid civic hospitalities with which alderman Peter Tait inaugurated his mayoralty in Limerick has led to a movement on the part of the itiseas to entertain his worship, not at a literalities fifair, but as "grand a banquet as money can provide."

The Hon. William Napier, of Broadmeadows, has given the sum of £1,000 towards the cost of erecting a public hall in Selkirk, besides granting a site for the building. The site is in the principal attest of the town, and was recently secured by Mr. Napier at a cost of £750.

There have been some strange disclosures concarning lean societies lately, and insurance companies are now taking up the subject, and are giving leans on genuine securities at a moderate interest. One of the chief agents in London is Mr. H. Vane, Great Carterlane, Doctors'commons. chief agents in Louisians, lane, Doctors'-commons.

H. F. Williams, the mate of the ship Eliza, from Mobile to Liverpool, has been committed, by the Liverpool magistrates, for manslanghter, the wichin being a seaman named M Guinness. The defence was that the crew mutinied while the captain was ill, and that the deceased was struck by the mate in self-defence. It seems that Nice has not been much visited

this season, and the weather not so good as usual. A visitor remarked to an inhabitant-that there was less sanshine at Nice than he thought. "Enough sunshine at Nice than he thought. "Enough sunshine this year for the few strangers," was the cross reply of the disappointed Nicols.

Thomas Stocks and James Urwin were brought before the local magietrates charged with the whole-aale robbery of drapery goods at Darlington, and after a very lengthened inquiry, committed for trial. More than £200 worth of goods were said to have been

The "Nor'-Wester" cays the Hudson Bay Com pany recently forwarded to St. Paul 0,000 mink skins, contained in 12 ordinary sized boxes—probably the most valuable package of furs over sent to St. Paul. They were sold at nine dellars are sent to St. Paul.

Inco were sold at nine dollars each.

The Earl of Jersey will attain his majority in
March next, when he will take possession of his ancestral domains at Middleton park, Oxfordshire, &c.
The noble carl is at present pursuing his atddies at
Balliol College, Oxford, from whence he will take his

On Wednesday, the 14th of March, the officers and men of the London Suottish Rife. Volunteers will entertain Lieutenant General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., at dinner, to colebrate the cocasion of his appointment as honorary colonel of the corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Eleho, M.P., will occupy the

A veteran of the Seven Years' War, named Halaz, has just died at Stande (Upper Slicaia) at the age of 120 years. He had served 38 years in the Prussian army, and made several campaigns at the beginning of the present century. Two years back he was still in the habit of walking a league to church once or twice a weak.

Some singular fatalities were recorded in Lonion last week. A girl died of "cholera morbus," accolorated by a "clot of blood in the heart;" an
angineer died of "hamorrhage from the brachial
than the class of a skulpht;" and died of "homorrhage from the bewared by the glass of a skylight; man died from "thrombus of the

artery."

The Russian journals, noticing the appearance of the tragedian Ira Aldridge, who is a man of colour, say that he is the lead of the negro theatre established in London. We know British sympathy for the dark man is strong, but it will, we fancy, be some time before they can delight their eyes by a troupe of negro actors and actresses.

At a recent school examination, the toacher was greatly surprised and mortified, on asking a little boy what the four scaons were, to receive the reply, "Pepper, mustard, salt, and vinegar." "Why, Johnny, how can yeu say so?" exposulated the toacher. "'Canse thom's what my mother always seasons with, anyhow!" declared the filial youth.

The body of a woman, ancarently that of as

The body of a woman, apparently that of an Englishwan, of about 28 to 80 years of age, was washed ashere on the south-east coast of the island of Hoedis on the 12th inst. There were three rings on one of the fingers, the incorpition on which could not be read; on a remnant of a shift round the neck are the words. Emily de Bonham."

Some miscreams succeeded in cutting the telegraph wires connecting Dublin with the south of Ireland. The cutrage was committed between Wood Quay and Usber's Quay. Much inconvenience was connectually caused by the delay necessary in conding interages for transmission from the central office to the Kingsbridge terminus.

the Kingsbridge terminus.

A correspondent says:—"Notwithstanding the many salutary hints given by landed proprietors, especially by Sir James Makhason, annot improvident marriages, the Highland youths marry in dozens, so that the population is as numerous at present as at the date of emigration which took place here some years ago." If they marry in dozens there is no wonder at their populating so fast.

Wonder at their populating so Last.

Fatal Accident to a Navvy.—A sad accident attended with fatal consequences, happened near the Walworth-road station, on Wednesday. For some time past a new double line has been in course of construction, and men, in order to push on the work, have been engaged night and day. As the train due at half-past six o'clock was coming up, one of the navvies got in front of a truck, where he was knocked down and the wheels passed over his body, orushing and outting him in a dreadful mannar. He was plotted up dead. The body was removed to the dead-house.

dead. The body was removed to the dead-house.

A Grew Refusing to Go to Sea. — Fifteen men, belonging to the ship Bell Wood, were brought up on remand, before Mr. Bafiles, at the Livorpool Police-court, on Saturday, charged with having refused to go to sea. The reason they assigned was that they were afraid to go in the ship—although a Brilish vessel, she had been a Yankee, and the third mate, who was an "Irish Yankee," had threatened the whole of them. The first mate had been practising with a revolver, with which he affirmed that would shoot several of the crew on the voyage. These threats were not proved; and, as the man positively patesed to proceed, they were committed to prison for periods varying from two to eight weeks, according to the amount of advance each had received.

Savings banks are rapidly increasing as over BAYING THE STATE OF S

reserve rand, which even per cent, is paid as divided to the shareholders.

On Saturday, a youth named Issue Bryant, whose parents reside in Kunnington-lane, was rowing with a man named Miller, in a two-cared outrigger, on their way to witness the souliers race at Patney, and whilst attempting to pass Batteress-bridge, the bown of the boat struck one of the pie.s of the bridge and overturned it, precipitating both men into the river. Some waterman succeeded in saving Miller, but Bryant unfortunately perished.

The late Dr. Hogarth, Roman Catholic Bishop of Harham and Newcastle, was buried with great pomp last week at Ushaw College, near Durham. The funeral was attended by seven bishops, a considerable number of the higher dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, and several of the leading Roman Catholic hymen in the North Dr. Ullathorne delivered the funeral cration.

It may be remembered that after Constance Kent had made her confession, a subscription was set on foot in favour of Edinabeth Googh, the housemaid at Road, who was long subjected to the suspicion that she had been guilty of the murder. The subscription, which amounted to over £150, has recently been handed to her.

which amounted to over £150, has recently been handed to her.

Intrepridity of a Child.—An inquest was held on Monday at Nowington on the body of Edward Olivor, aged two and a half years old, who was fatally burnt in the absence of his parents by his drees accidentally catching fire. He rolled under the bed in his agony, from which he was dragged by his brother, aged only six years, who, with great presence of mind, succeeded in extinguishing the fames. The jury returned a vordict of "Accidental Death," and complimented the boy on his intrepid conduct.

The Countess Russell had an Assembly at the official residence of the Premier in Dowaring street. A very numerous and distinguished company responded to the invitations of her ladyship. The company were set down at the entrance to the Treasury in St. James's-park, art arrangement which cocasioned some alight confusion; as it had not been adopted so generally before. The salcons of the Treasury have been so seldom of late years used that it was a novelty to many of those present.

sent.

Murder of a Dane in Liverpool.—A Danish shipwright, named Dale, who has been a short time amployed in Liverpool, was going to Bootle one evening last week, accompanied by a relative, when he was attacked suddenly by two men, who rushed out from an archway and knocked Dale down and kicked him brutally about the head, killing him outright, before the police, attracted by the cries of his relative, came up. The Liverpool deputy coroner held an inquest on the body on Friday, when a verdict was returned of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

known."

Extraordinary Sufferings.—The captain, the sole survivor of the crow of the barque Jane Lowden, of Padatow, which was reported by the troopship Gresham to have been seen at see waterlogged, has arrived at Taxel in the Ida Elizabeth. Ho states that nine of the crow were washed overboard and six died on board of injuries, cold, and hunger. The captain was thirty-three days in the maintop, and during the last twenty-eight days never tasted food. Ho was taken off the wreck on the 23rd of January. One man lived in the maintop to within ten days of that date.

man lived in the maintop to within ten days of that dato.

Railway Collision.—An accident occurred on Friday night, on the Great Western Railway, near Charlbury Station. The accident arcse from a collision between two luggage trains. The line was blocked for a considerable time, and the carriages forming the express train, which should have reached Kidderminster at ten on Friday night, only passed through that station at a few minutes before ten on Saturday marning. Two special trains had, however. Saturday morning. Two special trains had, however, been put on during the night to lessen as far as possible the inconvenience of the passengers.

An English Captain Murdered by Greek Sailors.—Two Greek sailors, named Antonio Potrona and George Orota, were brought up on remand at Liverpoel charged with having caused the death of Captain Evan Hughes, natter of a vessel lying in the Garaton Dock. The captain had been knocked down and stabbed by Petrona, and afterwards sicked by Orota. At the first hearing of the case it was believed that the most severe is juries were those sustained from Petrona's knife; but the unexpected death of Captain Hughes has now led to the belief that death has resulted from internal injuries caused by the kicks. The prisoners were remanded.

Arrival of Troops from India.—The transport Twood, with the service companies and their families of the 72nd Highlanders, Major Crawley in command, arrived in Spithead on Saturday night, after one of the quickest passages on record, viz., Sidays, having left Bombay on Nov. 20. The weather was calm until getting into northern latitudes, when the ship encountered all those fearfill gales which have lately been witnessed here, the one on Suaday last preventing all communication with the shore. Five men died on the voyage home, and two children were born.

Neglect and Drunkenness.—A sail case was An English Captain Murdered by Greek

aiderable time in alloting the money.

A New Mode of Treating a Debtor.—Not very far from the British Museum may be seen in a shop windows "portrait of a gentleman" represented with a rope round his neek as if waiting for execution. Inquiry from the shopkeeper has produced the explanation that the original of the portrait had not paid for it, and the artist had resorted to the above-mentioned means of showing him up. It appears that the plan is borrowed from the Chinese, and will probably be an interesting and illustrative anosdote of the spread of Eastern civilisation when Chang produces an account of his travels for the benefit of his countrymen.

trymen.

A Husband Stabbed by his Wife.—At the Manchester Police-court, Ellen Cooper was brought up on remand, charged with stabbing her husband, and upon that charge she was committed for trial. The ovidence disclosed a shocking condition of the household, both husband and wife being of intemperate habits. Late on Wednesday night, a quarrel arcse about some beer, and the woman attacked her husband and inflicted several wounds with a knife—one on the ribs, which might have been fatal, but for the knife being stopped by a bone—and the man was so seriously injured that, when conveyed to the Infirmary, he was in an insensible state.

A supplarmentary activates

in an insensible state.

A supplementary estimate respecting certain expenses caused by the war in New Zealand has been laid before Parliament. There have been advanced to the Colonial Government, on this account, between 1847 and the Stat March, 1862, 2576,900; and further advances and supplies made subsequently to 31st March, 1865, £120,000, bring the total amount required in the carrent year to make good these loans to £764,829. These advances have been made from the Treasury chost in New Zealand and from army grants, and they are repayable by the Colonial Government. The Home Government hold, as collateral socurity towards the repayment of them to her Majesty's Exchequer, £500,000 of Four per Cent. Debentures, remitted by the Colonial Government en this account.

chequer, £500,000 of Four left Cont. Boschures, remitted by the Colonial Government on this secount.

Strike among Paupers.—Twenty able-bodied raupers in Lambeth Workhouse were charged at the Lambeth Police-station with insubordination and refusing to work when told to do so. James Davison, the teakmaster, said that on that morning the prisoners were served with their namel breakfast of bread and grued, and they took the former, but declined the latter. They afterwards refused to work, and consequently the police were sent for and they were taken into custody. The medical officer of the workhouse, to whom the graci was shown, had given his certificate that it was perfectly good and wholesome. The teakmaster said that for several days he had seen a growing disposition on the part of the prisoners to insubordination, and he had no doubt the set complained of was the result of a conspiracy. The prisoners, in defence, said the graci was so bad that it was unfit for use. Mr. Norton did not balleve the statement, and/said the prisoners must either go back and work, or be sent to prison. They obose the former alternative, and returned to the workhouse, promising to do their work.

The Petuliv Health.—Is the week that ended on Sakerday, February 17, the births registered in London and 13 other large towns of the United Kingdom were 4.459; the deaths registered, 3.301. The annual rate of moretility was 25 per 1,660 persons living. In London the births of 1,069 boys and 1,064 girls, in all 2,065 ohlibres, were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of 10 years, 1856-65, the average number, corresponding registered in London during the week were 1,865. It was the seventh week of the year and the average number of deaths for that week is with correction for increase of population, 1,467. The true number was 100 deaths less than that obtained by oilculation.

was conversed for morease or population, 1,857. The two number was 100 deaths less than that obtained by calculation.

Death of Viscount Cliffien.—We regret to amounce the death of the above numed nobleman, which took place at his residence, Dover-house, White-hall, on Toesday morning. Henry Algar-Ellis, Lord Clifden, was Baron of Gowran, county Kilkenny, in the pearage of Ireland, a peer of Great Britain as Baron Mendig and Earon Dover. He was born 25th of February, 1825, and ancoceded to the barony of Dover upon the death of his father, 10th July, 1833, and to the Irish honours and barony of Mendig upon the death of his grandfather, 13th July, 1830. He married 23rd September, 1861, Elizabeth Horatia Frederica, daughter of Frederick Charles William Soymeur, Eq., and great-granddaughter of Francis, first Marquis of Hertford. His lordship's son, now in his third year, succeeds to the title and family estates.

Shocking Treatment of a Bervant.—At the Sherborne Police-court the other day, a Mr. Gumb and his wife were charged with assaulting their servant, Emily Fox, and neglecting to supply her with proper food. The girl, who was very emaciated, and whose face was covered with bruises, said that she went from the workhouse into the service of the defendants, and had been with them 18 months. She was fed on cabbage and potatoes cooked without washing, jour as they same from the garden, and a little bread. She was repeatedly beaten with a stude and kinche by her mistress. The master of the workhouse and the modical man stated that she returned to the home a perfect alcoton, and it appeared for a time as if it would be impossible for hor to survive. Her body exhibited many wounds and bruises. The priceners were committed for trial, ball in 2400 being alcopted.

Discovery of Skeletone in a Rectory.—The workmon employed at Borkeswell Rectory, near Leam.

mitted for trial, ball in 2400 being absorbed:

Disflovery of Skeletons in a Rectory.—The workmon employed at Borkeswell Rectory, near Leamington, in taking up the hearthstone in the servants' hall prior to the required alterations have found a human skeleton underneath the stone. It appeared to boof full size, and lay with the face side downwards, the arms. brought up on the back. A sandstone was placed on the head, and another sandstone on the feet. The bones were not more than four feet from the fire grate. Near the above lay the remains of another skull bone under the same stone. The bones were very much decayed, from the length of time they fell to pieces and most of them crambled to dust. The corner (Mr. W. S. Poole) has directed the remains to be sent to the Demonstrator of Anatomy at Queen's College, Brimingham, whe will report to him thereon, and he then intends holding an inquest.

Property Leit in Railway Carriages. In

College, Birmingham, whe will report to him thereon, and he then intoads holding an inquest.

Property Left in Railway Carriages. In the Marylebone County Court, the other day, a decision was given as to the outstoy of a purse which had been found in a Metropolitan Railway carriage.

A Mr. Emanuel found a purse on the floor of one of the carriages, which he refused to give up accept to the owner if he could be found. The company proceedued him for the detention alleging that they were responsible for the safe keeping of the property of their passengers; but the judge now decided that articles retained on the person of the passengers, such as a purse or a watch, could not be said to be placed in the keeping of the railway company, nor would the company be responsible for the less. He gave judgment, therefore, for the defendant; but suggested that a new Act of Parliament might be obtained to place property left in railway carriages on the same footing with property left in cabs.

liament might be obtained to place property left in rallway carriages on the same footing with property left in cabs.

The Public Debt.—The usual official account was published on Saturday "of all additions which have been made to the annual charge of the public dobt by the interest of any lean that hath been made, or aunalities created in the last tea years." The amounts are £3,333,250 in 1856, with an annual charge of £167,495 16s. 3d.; £5.376,436 6s. 3d. in 1856, with an annual charge of £167,495 16s. 3d.; £5.376,436 6s. 3d. in 1856, with an annual charge of £167,495 16s. 3d.; £5.376,436 6s. 3d. in 1856, with an annual charge of £255,347 11s. 6d.; annual charge for annuities on account of the sum of £950,000 raised in 1862, £63,938 15s. 3d.; ditto, on account of £820,000 raised in 1863, £85,075 9s. 9d.; ditto, on account of £160,000 in 1855, £33,509 3s. 9d. The above-monitoned charges are authorised to be defrayed out of the consolidated fund.

Trade of Cardiff.—During the month of January

out of the consolidated fand.

Trade of Cardiff.—During the month of January the exports of coal from this port reached 125,000 tons, against 125,521 tons in the previous month, and 122,530 tons in January, 1865. The shipments coast wise were 50,831 tons, as compared with 59,472 tons in December, and 66,387 tons in the corresponding month of last year. The increase in the exports indicates an excellent demand for steam coal, and, had it not been for the unfavourable weather, there is no doubt that the shipments would have been larger. The coasting trade suffered severely through the inability of vessels to leave the port, and hence the decrease in the returns. Nine thousand and thirty-nine tons of iron were exported against 8,613 tons in the previous month, and the exports of patent fuel resched 5,476 tons. Of the iron exported Alexandria took 3,600 tons, Baltimore 2,081 tons, Rosario 396 tons, and Falermo 555 tons. Not a single ton appears to have been cleared fer New York.

Extensive Setzure of Pikes.—In the course

preventing all communication with the shorts. Five the men died on the voyage home, and two children were born.

Neglect and Drunkenness.—A sal case was brought before the Manchester Police court, a few days ago, in which a girl, 'Il years of uge, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. It was stated that she was found in Portland-street in an utterly helpless condition, and that the mother of the child, when she was sought at her home (or rather the hovel in which she lived), was tipsy. The child's statement was that some women had given her spirite, and that her father was away in Australia, where he had been nine years. Mr. Fowler said he was sorry for the child, but he was unable to do anything for the child, but he was unable to do anything for her. He should discharge her.

The Loss of the London.—At a meeting at the Mansion house, on Tacaday, of the committee formed wives and families and aged parents of those of the crew wbo perished with the ill-fated steam ship London, the Lord Mayor acting as chairman, it was announced that the contributions up to that time amounted to £1,150, including a sum of £200 which had been subscribed by men in the service of Mesrs. Wigram, the owners of the vessel, and that there were \$10 applicants to participate in the fund.

The committee were alterwards engaged for some considerable time in alloting the money.

orcolaimed district without license.

A Hysena Killed by a Leopard.—In two compartments, one above the other, of a carayan at Mander's menagerie, now exhibiting in Liverpool, a loopard and a hysena were recently confined—the former in the lower and the latter in the upper compartment. During the night of Thursday last, the hysena tore up the floor of its cage so as to be able to get its head through. It would then appear that the leopard beneath esized it by the throat, and a torrific atruggle ensued. The noise alarmed the watchman, and Mr. Manders and others came to the spot. It was then found that the leopard had pulled the hysena through the floor, and so tenacious was its hold that, although Mr. Manders freely used a heavily-loaded riding why on its head and shoulders, the hysena was quite dead when at last the loopard was besten off.

An Inspector charged with Bigamy.—Mr.

An Inspector charged with Bigamy.—Mr.

when at last the looperd was beaten off.

An Inspector charged with Bigamy.—Mr. Thomas Saddington, an inspector on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, was charged at Lumbeth Police-station with feloniously intermarrying with Jessie Kempton, his former wife, Caroline, being then still living. Mr. Inspector Henry Meath, of the L division of police, said he apprehended the prisoner on the evening before at his residence in the old Kentroad. On telling him the charge, his reply was, "Yes, that's quite right." The witness produced two certificates of marriage of the prisoner, the first with Caroline Talkington, at St. Panoras Church, on the 19th of April, 1849, and the second with Jessie Kempton, at St. Mary's, Nowington, on the 9th of September, 1865. Both wives were present, and the last, who is very young, gave evidence of her marriage, and said that while paying attentions to her the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

The Police and the Casuala.—At the weekly meeting of the directors of the poor of St. Panoras, held at the Vestry-hall, Camden-town, Mr. Churchwarden Robson in the chair, a communication weread from the Poor-law Board, apprising them of an arrangement which had been entered into with Sir E. Mayne for the employment of the police as assistanticities of the police in checking the admission of criminal vagrants; and, after stating the admission of St. Panoras were willing to accept the services of the police minute vagrants; and, after cataling the admission of St. Panoras were willing to accept the services of the police in the same way. The chairman said the Marylebone guardians had accepted the offices of the police to control the admission of cominal vagrants; and, after stating the admission of criminal vagrants; and, after stating the admission of St. Panoras were willing to accept the services of the police to control the admission of cominal vagrants; and accepted the offices of the police to control the admission of camination of the police provides of the police for the services of admission to the camal ward of Marylebone, would find their way to St. Pencres, and they must either find room for them in the house, or lodge them out of is. Mr. Bost moved that the survices of the police for the supervision of the vagrants be accepted for three months. Mr. Stockten seconded the resolution,

Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky, estimate commany losses of the South in the recent reb

M. Nelaton, to whose genius we owe the restora-tion of Garibald, has had the bosour of a special andisces for the purpose of obtaining his Majasty's signature to the marriage estilement of his danguter and M. de Rammeville. This honour is usually reserved for the marriages of senators or their damilies.

families.

It was reported some time since that as attempt to rob and assessinate the fair Isabella of the Paris Jockey Club had been made. It turns out, at the trial of the monator, that he only wanted to rob Isabella of a kiss, and that he proceeded upon wrong principles to obtain his object, A fine of a few framewas the result. The handsome new post-office at Edinburgh

The handsome new post omes at kunning has now so far reached completion, that orders have been given for the interior pleasablings to two firms that turn out the best work. The portion of furniture at preent in use in the office to be vacated will be used so far us available after being furbished up as The midsummer examinations at Chelses

The mingummer examinations at Chelsea Hospital for admission to the several military colleges will this year commence upon the following dates:— For admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Monday, 18th of June; for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Monday 2nd of July; for admission to the Staff College, Monday 23rd of July.

of July.

Daniel Price, the master of the ship Courier, of Newport, has made a sworn declaration as to the vessel ho saw in distress in the Bay of Biscay on the 10th ult. From his description no doubt the yeasel was the ill-fated London. He describes her wreaked condition, the way she laboured in the sea, &c., but says that no signal of distress was flying. He lost sight of her as night came on.

Three respectably-dressed women were securify discovered clipping the curtains in the Executive Mansion at Washington for souverier, and sent to the police-cation. Such larcenice have becomes of request of late that an officer has been appointed to remain on grand in the White House.

The Bishop of Chester has recommended the clergy of his dicoses to set apart a day for hamiliation and newson account of the activation.

The Bishop of Chester has recommended the clergy of his discose to set apart a day for humiliation and prayer on account of the cattle plague. The bishop suggests that the 28th inst. be, if possible, selected for this purpose; or some other Wednesday or Friday in Lent, if the observance of that particular day be inconvenient.

The bill on the subject of the dwellings for the poor, proposed and brought in by Mr. Childers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Bruce, prevides that advances on Ican shall be made for the purchase of land and buildings, and for erections, alterations, and adaptations of dwellings for the labouring classes. The poriod for repayment of the money is not to exceed 39 years, and interest not less than 4 per cent. per summ.

Death of Samuel Day, the Jockey.—The death is announced of Namuel Day, a name which has been for more than 30 years samiliar to all who have taken an interest in sporting matters. After a long care or be rode his last race at Doncaster on Mr. Gully's Mathematician for the Glaspow Stakes, and retired on a liberal pension from his employer. Lately he became a private trainer, and was very successful in his new avocation.

The following members have been admitted fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, viz.:—Charles Reynolds Rowe, of Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, diplome of membership dated June 6, 1835; Clement Mearts, of Wootton-under Edge, Gloucestershire, December 21, 1833; Thomas Guy, of Doncaster, July 2, 1841; William Hallard, of Towkesbury, Gloucestershire, Agricult, 1839; and Henry Sharp Taylor, of Guildford, Surrey, June 12, 1840.

Death of the Hon. J. C. Dundas.—The Hon.

Taylor, of Guildford, Surrey, Jane 12, 1840.

Death of the Hon. J. C. Dundas.—The Hon. J. C. Dundas, M.P. for Richmond, expired last week, at the Villa Cassolo, near Nice. The deceased, who was the only brether of the Earl of Zetland, represented Richmond for many years, but had for some time retired from public life. At the last general election, however, he was again returned for that borough on Liberal principles, of which he had always been an advocate. He was in the 58th year of his age, and leaves a large family, the eldest of whom is het presumptive to the earldom of Zetland.

The Devenger Countries of Cawdoor died

heir presumptive to the earldom of Zetland.

The Dowager Countees of Cawdor died last week, after a lingering illness, at her residence in Tyinor-street, Parklano. The deceased countees was the eldest daughter of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath, K.G.,; slater of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, D.D., canon and sub-dean of Westminster, the Duchess of Bucoleuch, and Lord Edward Thynne, and annt of the present Marquis of Bath and Lord Henry Thynne. She was born February 27, 1795, and married September 5, 1816, the late Frederick Campbell, Earl of Cawdor.

Wonderful Besoue of a Child.—The other day, as a train was starting from Colchester station, a little child (one of the family of a serjeant of the 63rd Regiment, en voute to Aldershot) fell from a second-class carriage on to the platform, and then between the platform and the carriages on to the side of the permanent way. George Ward, one of the company's cattle inspectors, at considerable risk to himself, reached over the platform and held the child close to the brickwork until the train had passed, when it was found to have sustained no injury.

Railway Compensation.—The Court of Machiquer was occupied for some time last week in trying a case of compensation for an injury sustained in the collision in Blackheath Tunnel in December, 1864. There were two sisters injured by the accident, who

the collision in Blackheath Tunnet in December, 100a. There were two sisters injured by the accident, who both brought actions, but the South-Eastern Railway Company had compromised with the one sister by giving her £1,500, and in the present case they paid into court £400. The evidence brought forward, however, induced the jury to give £300 more, raising the second sister's damages to £1,200.

second sister's damages to £1,200.

At the Church of St. Mildred's, Foultry, last Sunday morning, thore was only one penson to form a congregation, and there was consequently no service. The rector's income is stated to be £170 a year, the putronnge being yested in the Lord Chamcellor and the Mercers' Company alternately. It is in contemplation to make arrangements for uniting this parish with one adjacent, under the Bishop of Lordon's Union Benefice Act of 1863.

Prince Leopold's Health. — It is stated that when her Majorty and suite returned to London last week, young Prince Leopold, whose health has been so had as to cause the greatest uneasiness so the Queen and the Royal family, was in such a prostrate sate as to render it necessary to carry him to the railway carriage from the Royal yacht on its arrival at Clarence-yard. Prince Leopold will be 13 years of age on April 7 next, and it is said his medical attendants have advised his removal to Egypt.

ants have advised his removal to Egypt.

The Copley Family.—Mrw. Elizabeth C. Greene, a daughter of John Singleton Copley, the artist, and a sister of the late Lord Lyndhurst, died in Boston, Massachusetts, on the late of February, at the age of 95. Lord Lyndhurst and two sisters were among those whe sailed from Marblehead, in Massachusetts, for England, in the last ship that lots America while it remained under the British flag in 1775. One of the passengers, Miss Copley, now aged 93, alone anvives. She lives with Lady Lyndhurst, and is still in good health, cheerful, and in possession of her intellect.

She lives with lady Londaures, and is still in good health, cheerful, and in possession of her intellect.

The French weather prophet extraordinary is a M. Maithion de la Niève, and he seems to have made a terrible mess of it, much to the disgnat of all true believers. He says, for instance, that the weather in Paris will be very severe, and that the good city will be almost buried in snow during December and January. On the 15th of January, he remarks, we shall see immense trains of sledges in the streets, and on the 20th the Scine will be frozen in all parts. In spite of this, there has not been a frost or a flake of snow during the winter.

Fatal Railway Collision.—On Sunday afternoon an avoident, attended with less of life, cocurred between Ecoles and Worsley, on the Tyldesley branch of the London and North-Western Esilway. The passenger train which leaves Manchester at 20 minutes before four ran into a train of cosl wagons at a crossing; one of the tracks was smashed, the engine of the passenger train when hilled, but fortunately none of the passengers were injured.

Loss of Ocean Mati Steamers.—The Joddo.

the passengers were injured.

Loss of Ocean Mail Stoamers.—The Joddo, which has just been wrocked near Bombay, is the fourtsouth steamer which the Peninsular and Oriental Company have lost. The Boyal Mail Company have lost 10, the Montreal Company eight, the West Coast of Africa Company six, laman's Company four, the Cape of Good Hope and West India and Pacific Companies three each, Cunard's Company two, and the Hamburg, Cowes, and American Company one. The total number of steamers lost by the above-named companies is 51.

ompanies is 5i.

The John Bull states that in the Supreme Court of Natal Mr. Shepatone, on behalf of the bishop, has complained of the obstacles thrown in his way by the dean in not allowing the bells of the oathedral to be rang, closing the harmonium, &co, and pays for the bishop the right to do, or cause to be done in and about the cathedral in the performance of Divins service thereis, all such act as were performed by the pussons seeing in trusts as the respondent before the degerine of the hishop. The court, on the 7th of December, after reciting the application, made as order in compliance with the bishop's prayer.

The Testimonial to Colonel M'Murdo.— Out of the fund which has been entershed by the returiters of Great Britain fun the purpose of re-building Ross Benk (the residence of the gallant officer), 41,810 has been paid to the buildon. An of-dress in to be prepared and presented to Oslonel M'Murdo.

Beafded to Death.—On Wednesday an inquest was held on the body of James Fryer, aged 15 years, apprentice to Mr. Benhett, engineer, Kingeland-road. The deceased had improperly mounted to a tank of boiling water on the roof of an ent-house, and by some means fell into it. He managed to get out, but was so desaffelly scalded over the body that medical treatment proved unavailing to save his life. He died in two days. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Death."

Oil from Cannel Coal.—About simultaneously with the later Am-rican discoveries of oil, immease deposits of a kind of substance resembling cannel coal have been found at Hartley and Woollongong, in New Boath Wales, yielding 147 gallons of oil-to the ton. A company has been formed for the manufacture and sale of the oil. On exposing the substance to fisme it instantly kindles, and continues to burn with a clear, bright fisme, showing its excessive olsaginous character. Woollongong is already lighted with this oil.

Suffering of a Ship's Crew.—An inquest has been held in London on the body of a sailor named Groom, who died from sourvy on board the St. Andrew's Castle, a ressel which has just arrived from Shanghae. It appears that seven men out of a crew of 13 had been disabled by the same dreadful disease; in addition to which a lady, who, with her two young children, was the only passenger on board, wont mad, so that the care of the diseased sailors, the insans lady, and the infant children, fell altogether upon the unfortunate captain. The jury in their verdict praised the conduct of the captain of the vessel.

the conduct of the esptain of the vessel.

Supposed Stitcide from a Steamer. —The master of the steam trader Rainbow, which plies between London and Great Yarmouth, reported on his arrival at the latter port on Sunday that at about five a.m. a gentleman who had taken a passage from the London wharf had been missed at Southwold, Smfolk. It is believed that the passanger committed snicide. He was about 70 years of age, were a beard, and was from 5ft. 9in. to 5ft. 10in. in height. He were a light skull cap, dark oast, and light trousers, and he left on board the steamer a bat and great east, the latter containing a purse with 5s. in it, and various other articles, which are new in the possession of the Yarmouth police.

articles, which are new in the possession of the Yarmouth police.
Clerical Vacancies.—The rectory of Ross, near Hull, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Charles Hotham, M.A., formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford. The benefice, which is worth £602 a year, is in private patronage. By Mr. Hotham's death, a benorary canonry in York Cathedral becomes vacant. It is in the gift of the Archbishop of York. The rectory of Loose, near Staplehurst, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Richard Boys, M.A., formerly of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The benefice, which is worth £486 a year, is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Boys was, frow 1811 to 1839, chaplain to the Hen. East India Company at St. Helena.

the Archbishop of Casterbury. Mr. Boys was, fror:
1811 to 1829, chaplain to the Hen. East India Company
at Rt. Helena.

Refusing the Rites of Burlal.—The vicar of
Gainsborough refused to read the burial service over
the body of a man who died in that town last week, or
to allow the corpse to be taken into the church. The
remains had therefore to be buried without any service being performed ever them. The ground of the
vicar's refusal was, not that the man had died unbaptised, or excommunicate, or had laid violent hands on
himself, but that he had continued living with a womfil
who was not his wife after being repeatedly admonished on the matter. The vicar is, it is easi, aware
that in refusing the Christian rites of burial under
such circumstances he was acting somewhat illegally,
but he regarded the step he had taken as a wholesome
act of church discipline.

Scotch Capital Crimes.—By the law of Scotland
the following offences assistill punishable with death:
—Child sbealing; striking a person in the presence of
the King's justice sitting in judgment; aggravated
theft, amounting to favrum grave; killing or houghing
cattle; outting growing trees and corn; cursing or
beating parents; incest; noton: adulter; soming;
engaging in a duel without the King's licence; hearing
mass and concealing the same; Jesuits, priests, and
trafficking priests easying mass. These-laws are in
desuetade, but it is no particular credit to Scotland to
keep them on the statute book. In practice they are
altent, because the whole duty of prosecuting for
crimes devolves on the Lord Advocate as public prosecutor, and when he indicts for any of these crimes he
ames his libel for a minor punishment.

Strange Affair. — On Saturday night last,
Thomas Pool, rim-look maker, of Walsall-road, near

ames his libel for a minor punishment.

Strange Affair. — On Saturday night last. Thomas Pool, rim-look maker, of Walsall-road, near Willenball, aged about 22, and his wife Dinah, aged 17 years, retired to reat, after having, been drinking. The hasbant tells the police that at about one o'clook he awoke, and found his wife in a fit. He, however, left her so, and went to alogo again. At half-past eight he again awoke, and called to his wife, but as also did not answer he got up, sat down on the bedwide, and remained in that position until the middle of the day, when the neighbours, not seeing any one about in the house, began to knock at the door. He then dressed himself and went into a neighbouring house, when, being asked where his wife was, he answered, "She has kicked the bucket." Upon entering the house the neighbours found the wife entoring the house the neighbours found the quite dead and cold, in bed.

Additional Troops for Ireland. Additional Troops for Ireland. — In accordance with an order received on Sanday night from the authorities at the Horse Guarde, for the immediate departure of a considerable force of the Royal Artillery for Ireland, shout 70 non-commissioned officers and men, carefully selected from various batteries, assembled on parade on Monday morning at an early hour, and after inspection by the commandant, marched to the North Kant Railway-station, proceeding thence to Easton-square, en route to Holyhead, where the force will embark for Ireland, to be stationed at Pigeon-house Fort, Dubin. A detachment of the Military Train Corps also left the garrison on Menday morning in charge of a large amount of beggage, warlike raunitions, and equipments, to be forwarded to Ireland by the same route, and a detachment of the Royal Horse Artillery from the depot at Midstone is to proceed to the same destination. Another detachment of the regiment is under orders for Ireland, and the entire force will comprise two batteries composed chiefly of Englishmen and Sootchmen.

hatteries composed chiefly of Englishmen and Soctohmen.

A Lambeth Casual, Beggar, and Pauper.—
A raw-looking Irishman, who gave the name of John
McCarthy, was brought up, at the Wandsworth Policeourt, on remand, changed with begging from door to
door in Wandsworth. On the prisoner being searched,
he was found to possess 15a. 14d. (all in oppers), and
3s. 10d. in silver. Police-constable Saymour said he
had made inquiry, about the prisoner, but could not
find that he was known. A man answering his description was is the easnal ward at Lambeth Workhouse a few months ago, and as he was found in the
possession of some coppers he was sent away to pay
for a lodging. The prisoner, with a strong Irish
accont, and in a sort of blubbering tone, said he was
destitute, and had no home. He wanted to be sent to
a workhouse to be passed to his own country. Saymour: He told me that he was a Fanian. Mr. Dayman told the prisoner he was an idle fellow, who got
his living by levying contributions upon charitablydiaposed persons. He should take eare of him fer a
short time, as he would be imprisoned for fourteen
days hard labour. Mr. A. Taylor, the clark, inquired
of the magistrate what order he would make as to the
disposal of the money found upon him? Mr. Dayman said he should make an order for it to be applied to
the prisoner's maintenance while in the House of Corresolion.

A Gang of Colliters.—A Farat Brow.—One
of the money hereible comprences we have beased of feet

said he should make an order for it to be spined to the prisoner's maintonance while in the House of Correction.

A Gang of Colliers.—A Farat Blow.—One of the meas horrible conversees we have heard of for some time happened in High-street, Abordare, about one o'clock an Sanday moraing. Two Irishmen, mamed Crowley and Patrick Harrington, wave about that hour in the neighbourhood of Cason-atreet, when they were suddenly set upon by a gang, numbering mone eight or ten, of colliers. Finding themselves attacked by superior numbers, Harrington and Crawley rane for their lives, taking the direction of Mr. Lindsey's wine-vanits. They were holty pursued by the colliers, and one of them (Harrington), when passing the Mason's Arms, was struck and fell violently against a curb-stone in front of the public-hours. Whether the blow which felled the poor fellow was followed up by further sots of violence is not known; but cartain it is that, when the first person attracted by the noise to the spot arrived the life of the smitten man was feat beling away. The poline were shortly on the apot, and medical men (Mesers. Eussell and Sanden) arrived, but only to pronounce life extinct. Upon examination it was found that the decaded had received a most severe out about two indees above the left up, and the wound was somewhat jagged, and altogether with a case as a violent fall against a curbstrone would have produced. Where the body lay there were small peaks of his on the strength of the produced of the service of his youth. Harrington's wife, a possey were visited by nother thousands of people. Decased was a finely-built man, and being only 21 or 23 was in the flower of his youth. Harrington's wife, a possey woman hardly more then a girl in years, was apprehended on Saturday night on a obasye of having, is no company with another woman, made the rounde of Aberdare manket to pick postets med reb bushear's standings. Whiles it has been a finely-builtened hashmed, who left her for the purpose of finding acceptable-basin, when, an is su

The five young liess, when that is at each as puttiney furied make make and county furied make the product of the product of the product of the product. Doubless hearth a facility of the products. It is clear that the way is nearly, as it will keep of the visits of the is of fashion.

port is based.

Suicide of a Surgeon's Assistant—in Inquest was held on Saturday, in the vestigious of the church in Bishopsgate-streat, on the body of Thisses Hayes, aged 23 years. The deceased justic to the Magpie Tavarn, in Bishopsgate-street, of Thisses, ventury, and asked for a half-disarters of Tavarday eventury, and asked for a half-disarters of the five in an insensitie state. The police sad, a doctor was sent forn in his pocket, labelled "Hydrocianis Asid" and the medical testimony proved that his death was caused by the poison, pruests soid. Hi had been a surgeon's assistant for some years, and will very respectably connected, but was in the halft of getting drunk about three times a year, and on times consistent he seemed to be quite out of his mind. Vardicie—"Suicide while of unsound mind."

"Suicide while of unsound mind."

Suicide of a Bridegroom.—On Wednesday morning a licensed victualler of Wolverhampten, named Thomas Smith, the landlord of the Rosad House, was found dying in his bed from a wound in his throat. He was a bachelor, aged abput 35, and a romarkably fine man, being ever air fast high, and weighing 20 stone. He was to have left heme that day to be married to a young lady in North Staffordshire, who had been living with relatives in Wolverhampton, but had returned home to propare for her marriage. Mr. Smith was in his "usual health and spirile" up to nearly midnight on Tuesday. No other allaged reason has reached the police authorities than this contained in a statement to the effect that shortly before the which she requested of him, and undertook never to marry the lady to whom he was engaged.

Funeral Misadventure at Misseud.—On

Funeral Misadventure at Mile and On Funeral Misadventure at Misaesid.—On Treedry afterson as a funeral processies was wending its way along the Mile-end-road towards the cemetery at Bow, one of the carriages, containing three gantlemen and two ladies, fairly broke down, the hind wheels separating from the vehicle, and retreating some distance along the road. A sewed presently surreunded the carriage, and assisted the discomfited innates to emerge from their unblessent position. One of the ladies appeared very much hard, and was conveyed to a neighbouring hotel; but we are happy to state that no serious consequences are apprehended. The carriage is the property of Mr. Quarterman.

An alarming accident cocurred to an express train on Thursday night as Earton course, a few miles from Preston, whereby several passingues were severely shaken and more or less injused. The supress from London had, it appears, proceeded an issipance, all right as far as Earton, when at the basis of a heavy smbankmant, and while travelling at top speed, it man into a bank engine. The collision was transmisses, driving the passengers clean off their sects in denseful disorder. About a dozen of their sects in denseful disorder. About a dozen of their sects in denseful disorder. About a dozen of their sects in denseful disorder. About a clean of the preston had pulled up at the curve to get a cottar that had come off his engine. The signals were against the objects, but are so situate in the curve that they could not be seen until too late. The line was completely blocked for several hours.

A Uniform Poor-rate for London, — The

until too late. The line was competent account me several hours.

A Uniform Poor-rate for London.—The Fortuightly Review observes:—"The apparent impossibility of reconciling the hostile principles of centralisation and local self-government is the main reason given for acquiescing in existing seemeds. Tampering with the value of property is another objection, but one loss dreaded than rounding the ire of petty dignitaries, who, like so many Old Man of the Ses, override the wealth, intelligence, and respectability of the parlakes they misrepresent, while singular to, and crashing down the poor. Yet many of the most formidable difficulties advanced are many six bubbles, to be destroyed at the first timeh, or dissipated by a breath; and it remains to be seen whether, when deaths from destitution, cruelty, and neglect, and persistent ill-treatment of the poor; are shown to be in one scale, and moderate adjustment of conflicting interests in the other, the nation will not hasts upon humane, considerate, and politic soften. From the very nature of things, no real good can be effected until London is placed under a uniform poor-rasks."

A Youth Cut in Half—An inquest was appead

the very nature of things, no real good can be effected until London is placed under a uniform poor-real."

A Youth Cut in Half.—An inquest was operand on Saturday by Mr. Carter, at Newington Workhoose, on Thomas Jennings, aged 10, a labourer employed the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The decoased was found about half past air on Wednesday morning, near the Carter street (Valwarth) station of the new extension line, cut in half, and his head completely ornshed. It was stated that without ampoint of the new extension line, cut in half, and his head completely ornshed. It was stated that without ampoint of the new extension and train of trucks belonging to the confusions and been running up and down between the Elephant and Castle and the Loughborough-road station, for the purpose of setting the read of the new extension, and it was supposed that this engine and train had run over and killed decoased. The cagino-cines was related to make a statement, having no local advise. In the absence of evidence as to who had seen deceased last alive, or if sufficient intimation had been given to workman on the line as to trains peaning, the coroner adjourned the inquest.

Charge Against Mr. Bright for Poaching.—The hon, member for Kilkenny, Sir John Gray, writes to the Times to correct their report of his speech in Saturday's debate, and shows that the question of the member for Birmingham poaching on the preserves of the dog Tear'em was mersly a hypothetical one. His says:—"The socidental omission of the weed 'th' heads first sentence reports me as indicating that I considered Mr. Bright's able and masterly speech as 'mis-chievous.' Will you allow me, to see myself right control of the weed 'the head in the sentence we made and masterly speech as 'mis-chievous.' Will you allow me, to see myself right controls and masterly speech as 'mis-chievous.' Will you allow me, to see myself right

Mr. Bright's able and masterly speech as 'mischievous.' Will you allow me to set mysalf right
with Mr. Bright and his friends by asying that what.
I intended to convey was this:—'The House will, I
am sure, agree with me, that if the member for
Burningham made a speech calculated to do mischief,
be owes a most ample apology to the member for
Sheffield for having intruded on his special doments.'

Line of Reservices—In the House of Lords.

be owen a most ample apology to the member for Sheffield for having intruded on his special domains."

The Lifeboat Service—In the House of Lords, on Friday evening, Lord Malmesbury called the attention of the Government to the expediency of making a grant to the National Lifeboat Institution, to seniet in placing additional lifeboats on the coasts. The Dulmo of Somerest replied by stating that the public support to the institution was amply adequate to meet the naquirements of the coast. In fact, judging from the returns the institution had obtained freest coast grant officers and other competent persons, as to the moosaity of additional lifeboats on the coasts of the United Kingdom, it was clearly stated that there were very few places indeed that required new Herberts on our coasts, and of that number 16th belongs to the National Lifeboat Institution. We saw that there were at present altegather about 18 haden to the institution has thus positively refused any Government help, which, as most of our resistant Government help, which, as most of our resistant Government insefficiency. The institution is new the forward means Government control, and compliance Government insefficiency. The institution is new the forward means are that the coast of the search in the present state of thorough efficiency, and some 15,000 persons since its first establishment, and we feel assured that, so long as the society canadians it its present state of thorough efficiency, and the people of England will continue to support its in the people of England will continue to support its in the people of England will continue to support its in the people of England will continue to support its in the people of England will continue to support its in the people of England will continue to support its in the people of England will continue to support its in the people of England will continue to support its in the people of England will continue to support its in the people of England will continue to support its in the people of Englan

people of England will continue to support it is a liberal manner.

The Suicide at Guildford.—The neglect which appeared to shroud the suicide of Mas. Weeker, who drowned herself in the River Wye at Gaildford as Sunday morning last, has been cleared up the local godine from the superintendent of the Onfordahire force. In this communication the superintendent extens that on the Thursday last Elizabeth Weekey presented has her has been at Henley-on-Thusses for an ensualt. He husband was convicted of the offense changed, as was sentenced to six months' imprisonments with here labour. "I took him to Oxford, and on my setum she (the wife) waited on mo and wished to know here to (the husband) seemed on his crival at the pulsan and what diet he would have. In fact, the necessivery anxious respecting him. When he was ensualted on the Thursday abe wished to have the mentions. and what dist be would have. In Sast, she necessary anxious respecting him. When he was essentially the the transfer of the Thursday she wished to have the mountained remit some portion of the punishment, but the meliant to do so. When also know there was no likelihed, his years have a small off all he furniture. On Friday she should be not shall have a solid off all he furniture. On Friday she should be not actually morning, returned to the Time in a shall on Schurday morning, returned to the Time in the new night, and left at about twelve o'clock a man he has a night, and left at about twelve o'clock a man he has a night, and left at about twelve o'clock a man has been and convexed with he during the interest of the shall be not the transfer was strange, anxion, and has been pollogman thought that she was greaters.

inheritory a father appreciate in the None, the best of the Particles of the None of the Particles of the None of the Particles of the

me paige fight.

med Bushe and Byill, and the calous £400. It shed again with much interest by those convibal the prime ring, innument as it was under that the winner, whoever he might be, would under the character is better in May next, as there were the call in the ring, first in 1800, less was the violer. In the second match Goes too this nearlier, and the fight want cf. Roote as matched with Mose for £500 saids, but the wars facilities by Roote, and the fight did not off. The presenters of the fight on Tuesday as were ferricited by Reche, and the fight did not of. The prematers of the fight on Therday were disappointed in every effort they made visin a special train on either of the railways ing out at London, and they at length determined day by the arthury Farlamentary train on the Lastena line at 6.15. The "roughs" were kept ush as peacified in generated to what was going at notwithetending this, some 300 or 400 persons their appearance at the station at the inted time, and as the officers of the company no initiantion of this large addition to their ary number of travellers, some delay occurred in ing the train. It left the station, however, at all the near who were going to the fight having tickets for Toubridge. On arriving at Godstone, inlies beyond Croydom, a signal was given to when the sporting man jumped out of the train natural to a failt or the station. time for the championship. Rooks and Ryall
the ring on Tuesday two hours and fifty-six
a, and fought twelve rounds with various sucIn the 13th round both men were exhausted,
refuses suggested that the fight should cosso.
as agreed to on the understanding that the
hould be resumed in the course of fire weeks.
cossary arrangements have since been made.

THE GALE OF SUNDAY.

Loss of Life and Great Destruction of Property.

The heavy gales of wind and rain which have been severely felt all over the country, and more especially on the south coasts of England during the past week, broke over the metropolis with terrific force on Sunday morning.

on the scuth coasts of England during the past week, broke over the metropolis with terrific force on Sunday morning.

Early on Sunday morning the wind commenced to blow with great force, and during the day continued with some wariations of intensity. On the river frequent collisions conurred, resulting in the reported loss of two lives. About eleven c'clock a large steamer was going down the river towards Gravesond, when a brig laden with coal broke away from her moorings, and before the engines of the former could costopped the brig was run into, and the two men full overboard, and, as far as can at present be ascortained, they were not saved, but drifted away with the rapid tide. A man named Watts had a very won derful escape from a watery grave. He and his wife and a boy had the management of a large sailing barge from Goole, and while endeavouring to navigate the barge near Blackwall, a sudden squalt blew him overboard. Fortunstely, however, at the time he was hlown from his vessel he was engaged in affixing a large car to the left side of the deck, and in falling over he pulled the our with him which sustained his weight in the water until ropes were thrown to him several osal barges broke adrift from a large number of others moored below bridge, and were blown on to a screw steamer, which was much damaged. The navigation under Blackrisers was attended with great difficulty, and during the day many of the steamers were upwards of an hour in endeavouring to get through the bridge.

THE REFORM LEAGUE.

The usual meeting (very numeronaly attended) of the above League was held on the 2nd,inst. at the rooms, 8, Adelphi-terrace, Strand; Edmond Beales, Esq., president, in the ohair.

The minutes of the provious meeting having been confirmed, together with the weekly financial statement, the president announced further contributions to the funds of the League of £50 from Samuel Morley, Eq., M.P., and £25 from Wm. Hargreave, Eq., together with other subscriptions from Lt.-Colonel Diokson, Thes. Punlington, Esq., and other gentlemen.

A cordial vote of thanks was unanimously given to these gentlemen for their generous donations.

Limehouse.

The arrangements for the conference were then disconseed at some length, and it was resolved that the meetings of the conference be opened in the Lower St. Martin's hall, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at air o'clock precisely, and that a large public demonstration be held on Friday evening the 2nd day of March, in St. Martin's hall, to hear and adopt the report of the conference and give a hearty welcome to the provincial delegates attending such conference.

FIVE MONTHS AFTER MARRIAGE.

David Daady, a young man, residing at No. 1, Market-place, Great Portland street, was brought before Mr. Knoz, at the Mariborough street Police-station, by Price, one of the warrant officers, charged with assaulting his wife, Margaret, a rather good-look-

madman. Mr. Lewis said all the complainant wanted was that

As a gentleman named Symonds was proceeding along the New-cross-road a quantity of states from the roof of a house struck him on the head, knocking him down. On being resised it was found that he was in an insepable condition, and he was taken to a surgeon's, where his injury (a severe scalp wound) led to, and he was removed to his resident at-road. In the Old Kent-road a scaffold i George Sandman, who were passing, sustained such injuries that they had to be taken to the hospital.

Chatham.

Another correspondent, writing from Chatham on Sunday evening, says:—A tremendous gale with rain broke over this port and neighbourhood this morning, recorded by a rapid fall of the barometer. During the gale the wind, which had the force of a hurricane, shifted from the south-west and southward to the westward, and back again, while the rain descended in sheets of water. The vessels of war and other shipping in harbour have adopted the necessary precautions to prevent casualties, and Learly all have an extra anchor daym. The Weiseley, 72, has sent down her royals, while the other ships have their yards braced to the wind, the gale having every appearance of continuing. On board the Great Eastern steamer the usual precautions have been adopted to enable the huge vessel to ride out the gale at large feet of vessels lying inside the ide of Grain and near the little Nore, which have been brought up during the day to await the gale mederating, many of them having lost spars and bowsprits, with other misor damages. The barometer has been falling throughout the afternoon and evening, and at the time of this dispatch the mercury had descended to 29-25, the gale still raging, but the rain having cassed. Numerous vessels continue to arrive to take up their position for the night at the entrance to the harbour or respondent had not received intelligence of any serious casualities, although it is fewred that the morning's reports will show a considerable amount of damage having been sustained.

Another Wreck in the Bay of Biscay.

dence his worthip would consider it a case where the ing's reports will show a considerable amount of damage having been suntained.

Another Wreck in the Bay of Biscay, A second Anstralian passenger ship has just been lost is the Bay of Biscay, but fortunately on this ecoasion without any loss of Hic. Mosers. James Baines and Co.'s Liverpool Australian Black Ball liner Wanato, 1,347 tons, Captain Dudd, that left Liverpool on January 26 with 180 passengers for Molbearne and a crew of 40 hands, was in 46.13 N. and 83.3 W., in the first watob, at about 11.30 on the night of the 6th February, in collision with Messrs. Fernie Brothers and Co.'s ship Queen of Beauty, 1,235 tons, Captain Co.'s ship Queen of Beauty, 1,235 tons, Captain Co.'s ship Queen of Beauty, 1,235 tons, Captain Chayman, also of Liverpool, but from Lunder, with a general carge for Meibourne. Both Yussels were on a wind at the time under close rested Capsells. The Wanato was struck abelf the fore rigging on her lee side, and out down through her rigging on her lee side

Resens of a French Vessel.

Resence of a French Vessel.

During the last few days the weather in the English Channel has been exceedingly beisterous, making the passage for the small packets very dangerous, and delaying their zerival at Guernacy and Jersey for some bours beyond the small packets very dangerous, and delaying their zerival at Guernacy and Jersey for some bours beyond the small packets with the mails wid Weymouth, which was due at the latter place on Saturday afternoon, did not are till Eunday morning. The mail packet Britanny, Captain Goodridge, from Southampton, due at accord, did not reach the harbour till six p.m., having been detained in rendering assistance to a French brig in distress. Captain Goodridge reports that on Sanday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, when about in mid-channel, he perceived a brig under bare poles, with a flag of distress flying. He altered his course and bore down to her. The sea was running, very heavy at the time, breaking over the steamer's waist and dashing into the cabin, but, after considerable difficulty, he smooseded in getting an eight-high hawser, on board and towed the brig into Alderney harbour. She proved to be the Ferdinand Edmond, Captain Bertho, bound from Cardin fee Charente, with a energo of coals. She had loat her redder during the gale on Monday, and on Weshneday all her salls were blown to pieces, and her boat's storn was store in by a heavy see which came on board. The languable for the years to have lived through another sample sight. The new had been obliged to abandon the feedwall two days previously, and had been extended two days to previously, and had been extended to be days the colleged to abandon the feedwall two days previously, and had been extended to be days to the another seeds and had been extended to the days to the colleged to abandon the feedwall two days of Manhees.

AN INTENDED EMIGRANT'S HALLUCI.

The the commer weather of Thumbay, may a Partomenth correspondent withing on Sanday, was exceeded at Priday by a strong W.R.W., which, with continuous with thousands the cary, and a failing heremeter. On Saturday the wind was generally fresh from the content, with flares hall and rain squalls from the weather, and passing over at ahert intervals, the mercury in one of Negrettle seasons becometer being cheaty from 10 a.m. until season at 29 55. At midnight the mercury began to fall rapidly, with the wind veering to the southward, and at four any today a furious gale from the south was averging over the Channel and raining a tremendous seen the English coast-line. At nine a.m. the barometer had fallen to 29 0—half-an-inch in 13- hours, and the squalls which coast-coally swept overaded at miserial; to NATION.

At the Greenwich Police-court Mr. Wates, the relieving officer for the district, waited upon Mr. Traill, the presiding magistrate, with a youth, 19 years of age, who had been found by the police in a state of insentity, the object being to obtain his worship's signature to the usual medical earlies after the removal of the lad to the county lunstin saylum, at Barming-beath, near Maidatone.

It appeared that the lad is the son of poor parents, residing in the neighbourhood of Shooter's hill, Blackheath, and he and others in the locality had been provided with assisted passages to Queenaland by the emigration commissioners. There had been a gathering of these intending emigrants at the house of a

the mind of the lad, who had told his parents that "the Almighty had placed his rod acress the waters, and that the good ahlp would proceed in asfety." The lad went on board the vessel in the East India Dooks, and the day prior to that fixed for the ship's departure his father went on board to bid him farewall, and then learnt that during the time his son had been on board he had exhibited strong symptems of insanity, totally unfitting him for the voyage, and that be had gone ashore, taking a box containing his clothes and other articles' with him. Nothing more was heard of him until a day or two afterwards, when the lad, who had carried his box from Poplar, was found with it at a public-house at Greenwich, and his conduct there was se eccentric that the landlord handed him over to the police.

In answer to the magistrate, the lad said he had been on board the ship two days and a night, but that he had ne place to sleep, and the crew and everybody on board had determined to shoot him. A young woman, he said, had fallen in love with him at a house where he had been working, and when brought to the police-station the drowned body of this young woman was brought in.

Mr. Trail said there was no doubt the poor lad was deranged in his mind, and advised that he should be taken to the union infirmary rather than to the county asylum, he not being a dangerens lunatic.

The relieving officer promised that this should be done, and the parties left the court.

CHARGE OF STEALING £6,000.

CHARGE OF STEALING £6,000.

John Loosemere, a rentlemanly-looking young man, was brought before Sir E. Carden, at the London Mansion-house, charged with stealing the proceeds of a bill of exchange for £2,500, the property of Measure. Ignard and Co., French merchants, carrying on business in Gracechurch-street and at Paris.

Although the prisoner was only charged nominally with stealing the sum of £2,500, it appears that the whole extent of his defalcations is very much greater than that amount, and it is said that it will reach nearly to £6,000. The greatest confidence was placed in the prisoner, as may be imagined from the great extent to which he was enabled to plunder his employers, and it is to be feared from statements made by the prisoner, that the whole of this large sum of money has been absorbed in speculations that were entered into by the prisoner, which turned out unsuccessful, and the whole amount is consequently lost.

Mr. Wontner, senior, again appeared on behalf of the presecution, and Mr. G. Lowis attended for the prisoner.

It will be remembered that it was preved on the last coession that the prisoner had been for 13 years in the service of the prosecutors, and that it was part of his duty to pay in the bills of exchange that were ent to this country from the consignees of the goods sent by the prosecutors to the Mauritium to the Bank of England, where they kept an account. In August last the bill in question, which was drawn by the Merchant Bank of Mauritius upon their correspondents, the Merchant Bank of London, was given to the prisoner to pay in; but, instead of doing so he procured it to be discounted, and appropriated the money

together with other aubscriptions from Lt.-Colonal Diokson, Thes. Punlington, Esq., and other gentlemen. A cordial vote of thanks was unanimously given to those gentlemen for their generous donations. The sceretary read correspondence from the Rev. Alex. Goalen, M.A., Captain Dresser Rogers, and other gentlemen, also from the Huddersfield, Plymouth, Dudley, Nottingham. Poplar, Hackney, Bromley, Clerkenwell, and Kentish-town branches of the League, and from the Midland Counties Reform Association, Derby, and Rettering, relative to forming branches of the League.

The Rev. W. H. Bonner reported the successful series of meetings he had attended and addressed in Beckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, and Northamptonshire during the past four weeks. He had attended eight large meetings, which had paid the whole of their own expenses and left a large balance in hand for future movements in these and other districts.

Mr. Bonner was most cordially thanked by the council for his solvity and persevering ability in carrying the League principles into the atronghold of Conservative atagnation.

The secretary reported meetings of the Holborn, Hackney, and Bloomsbury branches in the London district, and meetings for Monday next at Plymouth, Toesday, at Exeter, and Thursday, at the Working Men's Club, Kentish-town, Tuesday, the 15th, at Greenwich, and Tuesday, the 27th inst., at the Burdett-hall, Limehouse.

The arrangements for the conference were then disposed at some length, and it was resolved that the November, no snapsuon was excited, and on the day it became due the prisoner made an entry of £2,500 in the presenctor's pass-book. The prisoner would not even then have been detected if the presentor had not recognised the entry in question as being in the handwriting of the prisoner, and this excited his suspicion, and he made inquiries at the Bank of Esgland, and a discovery then took place.

The evidence that was adduced was to the effect that the bill, instead of being paid into the Bank of England to the credit of the prosecutors, was discounted by the prisoner with Messrs. Overead, Gurney, and Co., and it was also proved that the bill was presented in due course at the Merchant Bank of London. It appeared also from the evidence of Underwood, the detective officer, that when he apprehended the prisoner he admitted that he had discounted the bills, and that the whole of the proceeds had been lost.

The case for the proceeds had been lost.

The case for the proceeds had been lost.

The case for the proceeds had been lost.

EXECUTION AND CONFESSION OF BROWN, THE SAILOR.

Shortly after two o'clock, on Wednesday miternoon, Andrew Brown was executed at Montrose, for the murder of Captain John Greig, of the sohooner Nymph, oa the 6th of September last. Brown was the mate of the vessel, and on the afternoon of the day in question, while the Nymph was off the promontory of Bedhoad, some distance from Montrose, on her way te London, with a cargo of wood, he took a hatchet and buried it in the head of the captain, who was alsoping on deck. The first blow, which must have caused instant death, was followed by two others in rapid succession, before the other seamon on board could interfere. Brown at the time was drunk, and sasigned as a reason for the horrible act that the burgh and found guilty; two of the jury recommending him to mercy. He was sentenced to death, but, in consequence of a belief that he was insane, strenuous, efforts were made to induce the Government to spare his life. Another reason for those efforts was that the prisoner would have to be conveyed to Montrose from the prison of Forfar, a distance of twenty miles, on the day of execution. In reply to the representations made to him on the subject, Sir G. Grey declined to interfere with the execution of the entence of death, on the ground that the defence failed to prove that the prisoner was insane. The fact of this refusal was communicated to Brewn by the Rev. Harry Stuart, of Oathlaw, on Saturday ovening, and the convict became greatly depressed in consequence.

On Wednesday morning Brown was conveyed from Forfar to Montrose by an early train, the Rev. Mr. Stuart accompanying kim on the journey, administering religious consolation. At Montrose he was handed over to the oustody of the magistrates, and confined in a police cell to await the hour appointed for the execution. In the meantime a glibot had been exceted within a space barricaded of, in a part of the town where five narrow streets converge. A guard was formed, consisting of the burgh police, detachments of the county centabulary, and 150 special constables sworn in for the occasion. Caleraft was the executioner. Many of the respectable inhabitants left the town for the day.

The execution took place at ten minutes past two o'clook in the afternoon. There were comparatively few persons present, as the rain fell heavily during the whole time. Provost Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Stnart accompanied the unhappy man to the scapicol. On the falling of the drop he was observed to atruggle convulsively for a minute or two before he expired.

The following statement was made by the prisoner on Toseday:—

Forlar Prison, January the 30, 1806.

Before I leave this world I desire to acknowledre the Justice of my sentence, As God hath said, Whose sheddeth

and the witness said she never saw the complainant drunk.

The landlord of the house was called, and he showed that although the prisoner sold off the things, the complainant semetioned it. He considered the complainant respectable, but had a doubt whether the prisoner was sene.

The prisoner, who said that he was induced by his wife to leave the police and go into business, said he had had a most unhappy life since he had been married, and all his misfortunes were owing to his wife persisting in going to her sister's instead of staying at home. He had got a situation to go to on a railway. His wife's conduct upset him so much that he was like a madman.

The following statement was made by the prisoner on Toesday:

Forlar Prison, January the 30, 1806.

Before I leave this world I desire to anknowlede the Justice of my sentomee, As God hath said, Whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. I am looking for merey from God through the blood of Christ alone. I sak the forgiveness of my Captalu's friends for the great loss and sorrow I have caused them. I never insent to say that't did it Because I had a grudge at him Although I was fempted to say it. (Here several words have been completely obliterated.) It came into my head all at once, like the shot of a gun, but it was no sooner done than I would have given all the world to have gotten him to live again, and I have sinserly giroved for him core since. I wish to did in peace with all men. What I may have said about my shipmates at any tune I sak their forgiveness, as I hope for pardon my self. a madesan.

Mr. Lewis said all the complainant wanted was that the prisoner should keep away from her.

The prisoner said he did not wish to be from his wife if she would keep from her sister.

Mr. Knox said it was clear the parties were leading a cat and dog life. He did not think it one of those cases in which it was absolutely necessary to put the statute in force, and send tife prisoner to hard labour. With the exception of a bruise on the complainant's arm, which might have been the result of a tight grasp, he sew none of those appearances usually seen in such cases. He thought the complainant and the prisoner had better part.

The prisoner said he did not wish to part from his wife. He only wished her to leave her sister.

Mr. Lewis said her sister was her only friend, and was now keeping her.

Mr. Knox said it was the old story. The parties quarrel, and then the wife rushes to her mother or sister, and also is then embittered against her husband. He would advise the prisoner to keep from his wife for a month, as he had a situation to go to, and if there was any good feeling in her heart by that time abe will think better of it. He would take the prisoner's own recognisance in \$60 to keep from he wife for a months.

pardon my self.

I want to thank everybody for their kindness to me Espically the Governor of this prism And to Mr. Stewart the chaplin for the trouble he has taken for my Soul's Walters. Wallfare.
I dulah with the earnestness of my heart that this death
I dulah with the earnestness of my heart that this death
of mine. Will be a warning to all, And Espically to seamen,
To avoide drink and bad Company and to think more of
Amounter world.

The statement was written carefully on a half sheet

The statement was written carefully on a nair sheet of ruled foolscap.

On Monday afternoon the conviot was visited by some of his relations—one of his sisters, his only brothes, and an unole and a niece—who were admitted, along with the Rev. Richard Wateraton, to pay a farawell visit previous to the execution. The scene was a most affecting one to both parties, but during their stay with the prisoner he expressed himself as quite resigned to his fate.

on that night. I have often heard him threaten the deceased.

Mr. Joseph Williams, surgeon, said that he was called in to the deceased on the 13th ult. He found that both her thighs were broken. They might have been kroken by a severe fall. She died on the 19th of Janusry from those injuries. Witness had attended the deceased for disease of the heart, and general disease. She was deformed, and could not move without the aid of a stick or crutch.

The chairman (Mr. F. H. N. Glossop) then cautioned the prisoner in the usual manner, and saked him what he had to say in his defence.

The prisoner replied, "Nothing but what has been represented. I might, by accident, have put my hands upon the deceased and caused her to fall. I have no recollection of the occurrence at all."

INGENIOUS FRAUD IN PARIS.

INGENIOUS FRAUD IN PARIS.

The police have just succeeded in effecting the arrest of a man named Alphones D——, who has lately, by an ingenious process, robbed several Paris jewellers to a considerable amount. D——, who pretended to be at the head of a large manufactory of jewellers in London, some time since engaged the services of a young draughtaman to make drawings for him of the newest articles exposed for sale in jewellers' shop windows, and immediately got exact copies made in base metal. He then want to the jeweller whose goods he had thus copied, and requested him to send the originals to his hotel that Mime. D—— might see them. When the goods were brought him, D—— always took them into another room to show them to the lady, and afterwards returned to the shopman the false jewels instead of the real ones, saying that he would call at the shop in the course of the day. When the fraud was discovered, D—— and his wife had disappeared. This trick was played several times with complete success, and numerous complaints were lodged with the police. Two days since, an agent saw a young man making a drawing of a jeweller on the Boulevard des Italiens, and arrested him. When interrogated, the young man stated that he was omployed by an English jeweller, named Jundley, lodging at an hotel in the Ene Montmartre. On going to the address indicated the police found D—— and his pretended wife, who had already been condemned to five years imprisonment, were accordingly committed for trial; but the artist, whose good faith was proved, was discharged.—Galignani.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF TWO WOMEN.

David Doyle, a carpenter, was brought up on remand before Mr. Alderman Salomons, at the London Guildhall, charged with foloniously statibing Mrs. Harriet Herring in the cheet, and also wounding Elizabeth Doyle, his wife, in two places on the arm with a buffe.

Harrist Herring in the cheek, and also wounding Elizabeth Doyle, his wife, in two places on the arm with a knife.

The prisoner has been remanded from week to week, in order that Mrs. Herring might give evidence. It will be receilected that the prisoner, who ledges at 31, Fleet-lane, Old Bailey, was invited on the 14th January by his landlord, a man named Pepler, into his room. Pepler also invited the other lodgers in the house except the prisoner's wife, and the whole of that day, which was Sunday, was spent in drinking and fighting. The man Pepler was induced by the prisoner to go and abuse Mrs. Doyle, and on her demanding the reason of his conduct he brustelly assaulted her, is doing which he was backed up by the prisoner. Mrs. Doyle having been released from Pepler's viclence, returned to her reom, where she was with Mrs. Herring, when she heard screams from Mrs. Pepler and her children. The two women went to be assistance, when they were stabbed by the prisoner in the manner stated. Mrs. Pepler, although in the room, could not be prevailed upon to come and give evidence until a summons was issued to compel her attendance, and she then merely affirmed that the two women were stabbed, but she did not see the prisoner do it. She also accounted for having a black eye by stating that her busband gave it to her, after Mrs. Herring and Mrs. Doyle bad been taken to the hospital in a cab; and Joseph Pepler, the son, said that when he came home his father was out, and the prisoner Doyle was asleep on his mother's bed. He saw Doyle strike Mrs. Herring, but saw no knife.

Mrs. Harriet Herring, who was accommodated with a chair, said: On Sunday, the 14th January, I went into Expler's room with Mrs. Doyle, in consequence of

saying that they were all bad in the house, and I was the worst. He then atruck me with a knife on the obest, and I bled very much and became insensible.

The prisoner cross-examined the last witness at great length, after being repeatedly cautioned that it was tending against himself.

The surgeon described the wound as being four inches long and two deep. The blade of the knife had been stopped by the rib-bono-it was a very dangerous wound, and not yet healed.

Mr. Alderman Salomons fully committed the prisoner for trial for feloniously cutting and wounding, with intent, &c.

MR. MILNER GIBSON AT ASHTON-

MR. MILNER GIBSON AT ASHTONUNDER-LYNE.

The Right Hon the President of the Board of Trade addressed a numerous meeting of his constituents at the Town-hall of Ashton-under-Lyne, on Teasday evening. The staple of his address was the question of Reform. Mr. Gibson expressed the strongest opinion that the Government would have the complete support of the new Parliament, not because of the pursons composing the Government, but because of the principle which they represented. Referring to the recent massacres in Jamaica, Mr. Gibson said:—
"When the news arrived of the shameful proceedings which had cocurred in that island it was folt atome by the Government that there was a prima facic case for an inquiry, and I may say that at the very time when a large and important deputation was urging on the Colonial Minister the propriety of holding an inquiry, at that very time Sir A. Storke, the chief commissioner, was on his way from Maits to condact it. I can say most unfeignedly that nothing could have given greater pain to the head of the Government and to all his colleagues than the narrative of those dreadful preceedings in Jamaica. It is not for me either to condemn or te indemnity. It is not for me either to condemn or te indemnity. It is not for me either to condemn or te indemnity. It is not for me either to condemn or the indemnity. It is not for me athorist the British public will be put in possession of the whole truth, and it can then act for itself as it thinks best. I may be wrong, but I am onagof those who conscientionally believe that it is possible for a black and white community to live together on good terms, provided you enact just and equality, and I hope that the result of this inquiry will not only make clear what has been the justification for the great severity that has taken place, but also show to the country what ought to be the policy and the laws calculated to carry on a quiet and happy Government in that island (cheers). The negro population, no doubt, is poweful in numbers, and if so, I ca

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCRNS IN THE LION'S DEN.

George Pepses, a barguman, 25 years of age, weschinged, betwee the marginesses at firestived, with the wild marrier of his wife.

The decoused had been an invalid for two or three years past, and the violences which resulted in her death was infinited on her on the 18th of January. She died on the 19th of that month.

The first witness called was Helea Herron, servant to Mrs. Bolling, with whom the decoused and her has band lodged in a house in High-terres, Old Brantford. Bhe said that on the 18th of January abe was engaged making Mrs. Popper's bed, in the evening, and the prisoner was present. He was tipay, and he said to his wife, "I will pail you off the chair." Witness then heard a scream, and saw the deceased on the foor. She said that the prisoner had kinked her, but witness did not see whether he did or not. There had been some words about the support, but witness did not see whether he did or not. There had been some words about the support, but witness did not see whether he did or not. There had been some words about the support, but witness did not see whether he did or not. There had been some words about the support, but witness lide not have the consessed. I want into her room, and saw her on the floor. She said, "I heard that the obsessed in which her been provided to such a make the propary and in the proformance was greatly all like it is an interest to the protoner said nothing.

William Pestle said: I heard the deceased scream violently on the evening in question, and I ran in heard loud soreams from the deceased. I want into her room, and saw her on the floor. She said, "Ob, deer. Whatever shall I do? I shall die!" The prisoner said nothing.

William Pestle said: I heard the deceased scream violently on the evening in question, and I ran in and assisted to lift Mrs. Popper up. She said. "Ob, deer. Whatever shall I do? I shall die!" The prisoner said nothing.

The prisoner said of the hea saked for a doctor, and the protoner was to the said. The prisoner said nothing. The prisoner said nothin

AN AMATEUR'S VISIT TO A WORK-

AN AMATEUR'S VISIT TO A WORK-HOUSE.

Mr. David Greenhall, harness maker, of No. 43. Rupert-street, was charged at the Marlborough-street polico-station with applying for and obtaining relief at St. James's Workhouse, he having money and other valuable property in his possession, and not giving a correct account of himself.

Charles Danatam, superintendent of the casual ward of St. James's Workhouse, said: Lust night, about a quarter past nine o'clock, the defendant applied for relief, and was admitted to the casual ward. I gave him the usual allowance, and showed him his berth. I afterwards scarched him, and found upon him 6s. 91d., and other property. The defendant then said that he was a respectable man, and saked to be allowed to leave. I told the defendant that I could not permit that. The defondant was afterwards given into the custody of a constable (Cox, 177 C).
Defendant: I had had a little more to drink than I ought to have had.

The Superintendent: The defendant was quite sober. His only excuse was that he wished to see the place.

Mr. Knox (to defendant): What are you?

sober. His only exonse was that he wished to see the place.

Mr. Knox (to defendant): What are you?

Defendant: I am an army scoontrement maker in Rupert street, and have been there many years.

The Superintendent: He said he had alopt at Greenwich Workhouse the previous night.

Mr. Knox (to defendant): What is your name.

Defendant: Greenhall.

Sergeant Stephens, soting inspector: That is the case, sir. His name is in the "Directory," and he is known to the superintendent and one of the inspectors.

Defendant: It was a drunken frolic.

Mr. Knox: Did the defendant consume any of the bread and gruel?

The Superintendent: He ate some of the bread and tasted the grael. He then offered me his card, and asked to be allowed to go, saying it was only a drunken frolic.

Mr. Knox: Then the defendant is really a trades.

frolio.

Mr. Knox: Then the defendant is really a trades

Mr. Knox: Then the defendant is really a tradesman in Rupert-atreet?

Sergeant Stophens: He is, sir.

Mr. Knox: It is a very dangerous frelic. Do you know that you are liable to be sent to prison for a month, with hard labour?

Defendant: I am aware it was very stupid of me.

Mr. Knox: It is the first case of the kind that has been brought before me. I consider it a serious offence that persons of decent position should go to a workhone and make a mockery of applying for relief, and if it is done by them it will be done by others. I do not wish to do that which may be of serious injury to you; and therefore I do not choose to send you to prison, as I think that would be too graat a punishment. I think the publicity the matter is likely toottain, and the trouble you have been put to, sufficient punishment. I shall discharge you, seriously cautioning you against repeating the sect.

Matthew Orr appeared before Mr. Alderman Salomons at the Guildhall, on Friday, in answer to two summonase taken out against him by J. L. Watkins and George Balley for obtaining money from them by Glas reactions.

at 18 and 183, Fisce-street, under the name of Smin and Co.

On the summons being called on, a gentleman who attended from Mr. Thomas Beard's office, applied for the summons to be postponed, on the ground that the defendant's daughter, who would be a most material witness in the case, was too ill to appear, and produced a medical certificate to that office.

Alderman Salomons: There are numbers of persons who are now here and who have least some days about

Alderman Salomons: There are numbers of persons who are now here, and who have leat some days about this summons, and in justice to those who, I may say, have been taken in daily by your advertisement, I cannot ask them te attend another day at your request unless you pay them their expenses; and I must also, say that I receive many letters from persons who have paid their fees to you, and complain that they have been swindled. The letter from the medical man which you produce is not addressed to the court; and if I soquiesce in your application you must pay the expenses, as the complainants in such a case as this deserve more consideration than you do.

Mr. Orr: I will be most bappy to pay them for their day's attendance if you will adjoin the case.

Alderman Salomons: I think it only just that you should do so, as these people who are taken in are poer, and it is hard for them to less either their time or money.

should do so, as these poople who are taken in are poer, and it is hard for them to less either their time or money.

Mr. Orr: I am only summoned by two persons.

Alderman Salomons: Yes, that is very true; but there are over tweaty-two more, behind them, all of whom have paid you money, and not one of them has yet obtained a situation through your means. I have heard so much of these offices that I cannot give that class of business any other than its proper name, which is nothing else than swindling. When you receive money under the plea of getting them situations, and, as it would appear, in no instance do so, you ought at least to return all of them the money which you have so improperly received from them.

The landlord of the house in which the defendant lived said: My son let the defendant the premises about three weeks ago, and finding what purposes they were put to, I gave him a written notice to quit, but he said he should not leave, and would not give any reason for doing so. I have since taken proceedings against him in order to compel him to give up possesion. The somes outside the effices of this man which daily coour are very deplorable, as there are numbers of poor women of the class of domestic servants whose money has been taken, and who are crying outside the door.

Defeadant: It is false; there is nothing of the kind.

or poor women of the class of changes of control whose money has been taken, and who are crying outside the door.

Defaudant: It is false; there is nothing of the kind. I have hever taken a fee from a domestic servant.

[The subjoined advortisement has appeared in some of the morning papers:—

Domestic servants of every class, town and country, give up regentry offices. Sends a stamp for our form, fill it in, and in two days a situation awaits you at good wages. No feet to pay,—Sairts and Co., Beformers in the Employment System, 181 and 183, Fleet-street.]

Alderman Salomons: This is a public nuisance, and I am determined to have it put down, as the system takes the money from those who can least afford to lose it; poor creatures, in fact, out of a situation, with little or no money, who think when they deposit the fees demanded that a situation will be obtained for them, instead of being defrauded of that which is to them, at the time, of importance. You must shut up this shop of yours, sir; and if you do not do it I will do it for you, for I will communicate at once with the Commissioners of Sawers, and see what steps can be taken to abolish such a nuisance.

The summons was then adjourned for a few days, on Mr. Orr undertaking to pay the expanses of the complainants.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN ENGLAND.

Amongså the members of a Beged Completes of the selections when they assumed, be the process of the day, as left. But the subsequently relationship of the day, as left. But the subsequently relationship of the day, as left. But the heart of thought, eroming and recreasing each either as exportantly serves, can be traced as clusterly as if a direction of advocacy had been adopted, and the reader is as often asprised by the variety of the thought as is as assessed by the ingentity of the constent. The report of the the day has been adopted, and the more important coaviolitons seems are fused into a general recommendation, and others, for the sake of the unanimity without which the instrument has but little force, are left for the moment to the evidence. Not the less interesting is it to see what they are, for we are used of the variety of the recent report of the direction of the without being the recent report of the direction and be without a prosecution of the recent report of the direction and be without a prosecution of the recent report of the direction and the without appears the recent report of the direction and the without appears the recent report of the direction and the without appears the recent report of the direction and the without appears the product of the recent report of the direction of the without products and products and products and products and products and products and products are the contract of the recent report of the direction of the without products and products are products and products and products and products and products are products and products and products and products and products are products and pr

glosting over what he had done—he little thought that in less than an hour I should charge him with the murder."

On the question of public executions, as on other graver parts of the inquiry, the judges who were examined showed for the most part a reserve and adjanticed roticence which is perfectly consistent with an absolute knowledge of the special duties of their high position. We meet with romarks of this kind in their evidence. Baron Bramwell, questioned upon executions with a certain amount of publicity, says:—"If I may be forgiven for not answering in a straightforward way, I really have not sufficient confidence in my own judgment to express an opinion upon the point at all. I ventured to suggest it to the commission in order that they may form their opinion, but I really have not an opinion myself. I think that it is an extremely embarrassing question." Baron Martin, on the retention of capital punishmeat itself, says—"I do not think I have such knowledge as to enable gas to give an opinion. I have thoughts good deal upon the matter since I received a letter from the Scoretary of this Commission, and I am myself satisfied, as I stated in the letter which I words to him in answer, that for the vented from taking life by the fear of being hung for it, he cantionally replies.—"I am not able to speak positively upon the subject; it is merely an opinion, but I should think, d priori, it would be so, and I am inclined to think that it is so; and I am confirmed in that opinion by others who have had more opportunities than myself of really observing the effect on the minds of that class of persons." As Secretary of State, he had ne better opportunity than others of judging the question. The wisdom of speaking with measured voice and from well-considered ideas was shown by a slip in the evidence of a highly distinguished witness, whose office is the end of the ambition of an honeurable profession. This great antherity somewhat confidently and broadly stated that whenever facts came out subsequent to the conviction of a man for murder, which led the Crown to suppose that the jury had come to a conclusion different from that at which they would have arrived if those subsequent facts had been before them, the Crown should interpose, not by imprisoning the person for life, but by giving him a free pardon. The point was a serious one, and the opinion stated in a way which appeared to admit of no exception. But Mr. Hardy detected a flaw, of which the witness had not been conscious. "Is there not," said that honourable member, "seme danger in answering an abstract question of that sort so broadly? Suppose, for instance, in a case of murder, that the facts which came out afterwards were such as in the opinion, for example, of the judge, reduced it to manalaughter; in that case it might be very proper to imprison the man for life, but not to execute the capital sentence." The answer was a confession of the oversight. "I am very much obliged to you," said the witness, "for suggesting that. I think that that is a very right distinction. I ought not to say that you should give him a free pardon, but you should deal with him as you believe the juny would have done if those facts had been before them." Lord Chancellors,

A short time since, as a wall-known master in a grammar-school was ceneuring a pupil for the dulness of his comprehension, and consenting to instruct him in a sum in practice, he said, "Is not the price of a penny bun always a penny?" when the boy innocently replied, "No, sir, they sell them two for three half-pence when they are stale."