#### THE CATTLE PLACUE.

Mew Order in Council.
the Council Chamber, Whitshall, the 22nd day
ptember, 1665. By the Leeds of her Majesty's
Hoscourable Privy Council. Freezet-Lord Preb, Duke of Somanest, Earl of Chrendon, Earl De
and Eipon, Mr. Secretary Cardwell, Mr. H. A.

Bruos.

Whereas by an Act passed in the session of the 11th and 12th years of her present Majesty's reign, chapter 107, intituled "An Act to prevent until the lat day of September, 1850, and to the end of the them next session of Parliament, the spreading of centagious or infectious disorders amongst absep, estile, and other samesle," and which has alsoe been from time to time centimed by divershubsequent Acts, and lastly by an Act passed in the session of the 28th and 29th years of the reign of her present Majesty, chap. 119, it is (amongst other things) emoved that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such orders and regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such order or orders, of absep, estite, horses, swine, or other animals, or of mest, kims, hides, horns, hoofs, or other part of any mainals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles likely to prospesse infection; and also for the purpose of purifying any yard, stable, outhouse, or other place, or any wargans, sarts, carriages, or other place, or any wargans, sarts, carriages, or other whicles; and also for the purpose of directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things select to be given of the appearance of any disorder among sheep, cattle, or other animals, and to make any other ceders or regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such orders or regulations; and that all provisions for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of orders contained shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all provisions of interest provise effect to the provisions of orders or orders on regulations; and that all provisions of orders or orders on the said act, and anament avail as by an Act passed in the semion of the 11th ed in the said Act; and that all persons offending at the said act shall for each and every offence is and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, y such smaller sum as the said Lords or others of lajesty's Privy Council may in any case by anob-

corder direct.

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder sow prevails among the cattle of Great Britain, which is generally designated the "cattle plague," and may be recognised by the following symptoms:—
"Great depression of the sital power, frequent shivering, staggering gait, cold extremities, quick and short breathing, drooping head, reddened eyes, with a discharge from them, and also from the nextrile, of a mucous nature, raw-looking places on the inner side of the lips and roof of the month, diarrhoza or dysenteric purging."

parging."

And whereas several orders, dated respectively the
24th of July, the 11th, 18th, and 26th of August, 1865,
have been made under the anthority of the said Acts
by the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council, with a
view to check the appreading of the said disorder,
And whereas it is expedient to consolidate and
amend the said orders.

and whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the said orders, Now, therefors, the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, by virtue of, and in exercise of the powers given by the said Act, so continued as afore-said, order as follows: id, order as follows:—

1. This order shall extend to all parts of Great

powers given by the said Act, so continued as aforeasid, order as follows:—

1. This order shall extend to all parts of Great
Britain.

2. The said orders dated respectively the 2th of
July, the 11th, 18th, and 26th of August, 1865, are
revoked, with the exception of so much of the said
order of the 24th of July, 1865, as empowers the clork
of her Majesty's Frivy Council to appoint inspectors
within the limits of the metropolitan police district,
provided that such revocation shall not affect any
appointment made, or any act done, or ponalty resoverable, under any order thereby revoked.

3. In this order the word "inspector" shall include
any inspector appointed under this order, or under
any of the said revoked orders.

4. Whenever the local authority, as hereinafter defined, shall be satisfied of the oristence of the said
disorder in, or have reason to apprehend its approach
to, the district over which his or their jurisdiction extunds, it shall be lawful for such local authority, if he
or they shall think fit, from time to time to appoint
one or mere veterinary surgeon or surgeons, or other
duly qualified porson or persons, to be an inspector or
inspectors, for the purpose of carrying into effect the
rules and regulations made by this order, within the
districts for which he or they shall have been appointed.

5. Sahject to the powers herein reserved to the
Clerk of her Majesty's Privy Connoil, the local authority within the City of London, and the literties
thereof, shall be the Lord Mayor; in any municipal
borough in England or Wales, the major; in any
petty sessional division in England or Wales (cordisive so far aeralates to the jurisdiction of the furpector
of so much of the said civilion as lies within the
limits of a municipal borough for which an inspector
has been appointed), the justices acting in and for
soch pathy sessional division. The local authority in
any burgh or town in Sociland which is subject to the
jurisdiction of a provect or other principal magistrate, and,
in any other p

such menner as may be directed by one of to of days that such inspector has actually ber od in the performance of his duty and the number as travelled by him while thus engaged. 7. Every inspector shall furnish the Lords of the council with such information in regard to the disorder

y person having in his posses iy, any animal labouring unde il forthwith give notice there to the hald clerk of the Privy Council; within the City of London and the liberties thereof, to the Lord Mayor; within any other borough, burgh, or town subject to the jurisdiction of a mayor, provost, or other principal magistrate; cleawhere in England, to the clark of the justices acting in and for the petty sessional division; and elsewhere in Scotland, to the clark of the peace of the country.

the clerk et the justices acceng in and for the perty sessional division; and elsewhere in Scotiand, to the clerk of the peace of the county.

9. Every inspector shall have power to enter upon and inspect say premises or place in which any animal or animals may be found within the district for which he is appointed, and to cramine and inspect, whenever and wherever he may deem it necessary, any animal within such district.

10. Every inspector shall have power within his district to seize and slaughter, or cause to be seized and slaughtered, and to be buried, as hereinafter directed, in any convenient place, any animal labouring under the said disorder.

11. Every inspector shall have power within his

circoted, in any convenient place, any animal labouring under the said disorder.

11. Every inspector shall have power within his district to cause to be cleansed and disinfected, in any ments which he may think proper, any premises in which andmals labouring under the said disorder have been, or may be, and to cause to be disinfected, and if necessary destroyed, any fodder, manure, or refuse matter which he may deem likely to propagate the said disorder. And every owner or cocupier of such premises shall obey any order given by such inspector for that purpose.

12. Every inspector shall have now and the said disorder.

matter which he may deem likely to propagate the said disorder. And every owner or occupier of such premises shall obey any order given by such inspector for that purpose.

12. Every inspector shall have power within his district to direct that any animal, which he suspects to be labouring under the said disorder, shall be kept separate from animals free from the said disorder. And every person having in his possession, or under his entsody, such animal, shall obey any order given by such inspector for that purpose.

13. Every person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal labouring under the said disorder, shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate from all other animals, and shall not, if the animal has within a district for which an inspector has been appointed, remove the same from his land or premises without the licence of the inspector.

14. No person shall said for bring to any fair or market, or expose for sale, or send or carry by any railway, or by any ship or vessel constwise, or place upon or drive along, any highway the the silest thereof, any animal shouring under the said disorder.

15. No person in any district for which an inspector has been appointed ashall, without the licence of the inspector, sand or bring to or from market, or remove from his had or premises, may animal which has been in the same herd or flock, or has been in contact, with any animal labouring under the said disorder.

16. No person shall place, or keep, any animal labouring under the said disorder, where is the judgment of the inspector such animal may be likely to propagate the said disorder.

17. All mainsals having died of the said disorder.

17. All mainsals having died of the said disorder.

17. All mainsals having died of the said disorder.

17. All mainsals having died of the said disorder, or having been slaughtered on account theiror, shall be barried with their shaies, and with a sufficient quantity of quick-lime, or other disinfectant, as soon as practicable, and shall be covere

posed of, in manner directed by the

Otherwise Deposed of, in manner directed by the imported in the continuance of the "cattle plaque" within the said City of London, or that part of the metropolitan police district which is under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, no animal shall be brought or sent to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, or any other market within the said City, or the said sear of the metro politan police district, except for the purpose of being there sold for immediate alsaghtering; and every such animal, as soon as sold, shall be marked for alsaghter in the manner in which cattle are ordinarily marked for alaughter in the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

19. Whemever any local anthority, as hereinbefore defined, declares by notice published in any newspaper disculating within his or their jurisdiction, that it is expediest that animals, as hereinbefore defined, or some specified description thereof, shall be excluded from any specified market or fair within that jurisdiction, for a time to be specified in such notice, it is hereby ordered, that after the publication of such notice, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send such animals or description thereof into such market or fair provided always, that this clause of this order shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send such animals or description thereof into such market or fair provided always, that this clause of this order shall in pursuance of the said Act, for every such effence forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty pounds which the justices before whom he or a he shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impore.

(Signed) Arthur Heller.

#### ARTHUR HELPS.

The Plague in Sheep. By the authority of the Lord Pro-ident of the Council the London Gazette have published the following letter upon this subject:—

Concil the London Gazette have published the following letter upon this subject:—

"Votorinary Department, 23, Now street, Spring-gardene, Sept. 25, 1865.

"Sir,—I beg to report that, acting on the instructions received from you to investigate without loss of time the statement received at your office relative to an outbreak of the extlle plague in a romote part of the county of Norfolk, supposed to have affect from attle having been in contact with some diseased sheep recently brought to the premises, I have visited the district in question and inquired into all the circumstances of the case.

"It appears that as far back as the 17th of August Mr. C. Temple, farmer and merchant, of Blakeney, received on his farm 120 lambs which he had instructed a dealer to procure for him for ferding purposes.

"The lambs were bought at Thetford Fair on the preceding day, and were immediately sent by rail to Blakeney, a distance of about ten miles. On their arrival they appeared to be fatigued to a greator extent than ordinary, which was, however, attributed to the heat of the weather and the cortion the animals had undergene.

"In addition to this, the shapshed observed the

the heat of the weather and the exertion the animals had undergous.

"In addition to this, the shepherd observed tha several of them seemed unwell, and he remarked to his master that they did not appear to be 'a very healthy lot,' and that he thought it would be better to return them to the dealer. Within a day or two of this time the symptoms of illness were more marked in all the original cases, and many more of the animals had been attacked. On the 24th two of the worst cases were removed from the field to the farm premises, and were placed in a shed for treatment, in which afterwards a cow was put. On the 25th two of the lambs died, and in consequence of this, and of the large number which were now affected, the whole were brought on the morning of the 27th into the same yard where the shed previously alluded to is situated. There is also another shed, separated from this yard only by some old farse faggots, into which the cows were driven night and morning for being milked. The lambs remained in the yard till the morning of the 28th, when, having had some medicine administered to them, they were returned to the fold, and never came again near the cows.

"While in the yard three died, two on the 27th and

"While in the yard three died, two on the 27th and one on the 28th, and on the following day two others and died in the field. From this time the disease west on, so that by Friday, Sept. 22, the day of my visit, 46 had either died or been killed, and 27 were in a very preserious condition.

precarious condition.

"On Sept. 7, ten days after the last exposure to the sheep, a cow gave evidence of being affected with the cattle plague: this saimal heing the one which had been put into the shed occupied by the diseased sheep on the 24th August. A second cow was attacked on Sept. 11, and a third shortly afterwards, which was followed by others, so that by the 16th all the cows, six in number, a heifer and a calf, were all dead.

"My examination of the lambs showed that they were unmitakably the subjects of the plague. The symptoms agreed in aimost overy particular with those observed in cattle affected with the makedy, and the post-mortom appearances were also identical.

"With a view to ascertain the true nature of the changes produced in the system prior to death. I had four of the lambs killed, and from these-I took some diseased parts and forwarded them to the Royal Veterinary College without note or comment. These parts were examined by my colleague, Mr. Varnell, who at once recognized the special changes of structure which are caused by the cattle plague.

"The whole facts of the case leave not the least doubt of sheep being liable to the disease formed the cattle plague, and that when affected they can easily communicate the makedy to the ox tribe: and, more over, that when so conveyed it proves equally as destructive as when propagated from ox to ox in the ordinary manner.

"The case is also more important from having occurred in a place no less than fourteen miles distant On Sept. 7, ten days after the last exposure to the

atractive as when propagated from ex to ex in the ordinary manner.

"The case is also more important frem having ocoursed in a place no less than fourteen miles distant
from any other where the cattle plague orists; thus
placing beyond a doubt the fact of the malady being
introduced among the eattle by the sheep alone.

"I regret to add that this is not a solitary case of
sheep being affected by the ottle plague. I learned
that some sheep were supposed to be similarly affected
bolonging to Mr. R. J. H. Harvey, M. P., on his estate
at Crown Point, near Norwich. This place I alovisited, and found a large flock of upwards of 2,000
lambs, among which the malady was prevailing. A
large number had been separated from the direased,
and gave no evidence of the malady. Very many,
however, had died, and the disease was making rapid
progress. I also examined many of the dead, and
found the post-mortem appearances to be identical
with those seen in the other cases spoken of in this
report.

"In this instance the malady was brought into the

eatht by the purchase of some cattle which after wirds died from the disease, and which were unfortunately pastured with the sheep at the time the disease manifested itself.

"The whole matter is case of the greatest importance, and which I lose no time in submitting to you for the information of the Lords of the Council.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your most obedient servant,
"Iss. B. SIMONDS.

# "JAS. B. SIMONDS. "To the Clerk of the Council."

## Report from Warsaw.

Report from warsaw.

By permission of the Clerk of the Conneil the following description of the symptoms of the cattle disease called rinderpest, drawn up by Professor Seifmann, of the Veterisary College at, Warsaw, which was conclosed in a dispatch, addressed to Earl Russell, by her Majesty's Consul-General at that city has been nublished.

mann, of the Voterisary College at. Warsaw, which was enclosed in a dispatch, addressed to Earl Russell, by her Majesty's Consul-General at that city has been published.

The rinderpost was at first considered to be confined to cattle, but it has, however, now been found to extend to abeep, hitherto not with the same virulence. The disease has invariably been introduced into Poland by contagion, and has never, it is believed, been generated in this country. The contagion has generally been introduced by the hords of grey natile which are imported from Bessarabia for the consumption of Poland alone, the annual importation amounting to thirty thousand head. The contagions qualities of this disease exceed those of any known disease of man or beast, and for this reason, when once propagated, it is extremely difficult to arrest its progress. The contagion is conveyed not only by infected cattle, but those apparently sound, by pigs, poultry, hides, manure, bones, offal, straw, buildings, and the clothes of herdsmen or others; in fact, by every substance which has been in contact with the diseased cattle. A beast ence infected rarely recovers; so that the proportion of these which die to these which recover is about ninety deaths to ten recoveries. But few beasts exposed to the contagion fail to catch the disease; on the other hand, all experience goes to show that a beast which has once been attacked by the disease and recovered in never infected a second time. When the disease made it appearance the duration until the death of the animal was about ton days; it has latterly been more rapid in its effects, and rarely exceeds five or six days from the first symptoms.

Symptoms.—The usual symptoms, as soon as the malady is at all apparend, are as follows:—The beast looke wretched, eath less, the rumination either cosses or becomes irregular, the cost stands ext and loses its gloss, the beast becomes nervous, constipation easues, which turns to an offensive distribus, attended with tensemus and prolapsus ani. The animal'

the end the beast lies down, with his head turned upon one side, and becomes exhausted, finally dying without effort.

AUTOPSY.—At the antopsy of cattle, victims of this disease, may be observed the traces of all the abovementioned symptoms, such as the secretions about the eyes and nostrils, the sunken eyes, &c. The muons membrane, and especially the fourth stomach, present a marked change; the muons membrane is highly charged with blood of a deep red colour, and partially, awolier. In some places the muonus membrane has lost the membrane "epitholium," or upper tissue common to the muons membranes, or is sometimes clothed with coagulated exudations, which fall off when touched, leaving the surface slightly depressed. There is often a great accumulation of pulpy food in the third atomach in a dry condition, which filling up the stomach gives is a round appearance. In consequence of this dryness of the food in the third atomach this disease has been called in the Polish language "Keizgosuez," from "Ksiazka," a book, and in the German "Losserdurro," names badly assigned, as the dryness is not an invariable symptom; on the contrary, sometimes the food contained in the digostive organs is quite moist. The enlargement of the gall bladder must be added to other pathological changes; it contains but thin gall, and is also highly charged with blood. The mucous membrane of the other organs undergoes less alteration; the chief points, however, in the latter are in the "trachea," which swells so much as almost to obstruct the passage, and in the ames, which becomes highly charged with blood, and

much as almost to obstruct the passage, and in the anus, which becomes highly charged with blood, and of a deep red colour.

Diagnosis.—The symptoms during life and subsequent pathological changes, which have been described in a popular rather than a professional manner, must not be considered as of invariable occurrence, and the absence of any of them does not prove that the animal was not attacked by the gennine form of this disease. It sometimes occurs that in whole herds, few or none of the affections about the eyes and mouth are to be observed; on the other hand, symptons not hitherto mentioned have been noticed, such as a remarkable sensitiveness in the loins, so that if the boast be touched is that region, it will wince so as almost to sit down. One circumstance, however, is proved beyond a doubt, namely, that the disease is invariably transmitted by confagion, and is never indigenous.

REMEDIES.—All experience goes to prove that all

down. One circumstance, however, is proved beyond a doubt, namely, that the disease is invariably transmitted by confegion, and is never indigenous.

REMEDIES.—All experience goes to prove that all remedies for this disease are fallacious. Were the disease absolutely curable, it is doubtful whether the process, which would bring many persons and substances in contact with the diseased beast, would not be the means of transmitting so much contagion—that a greater loss would ensue than by immediately alaughtoring the diseased subject. Under any circumstances, the utmost attention should be paid to the veterinary police regulations, and, above all, quack remedies must be avoided, which can but entail a very serious, and probably increased transmission of contagion, and have already exposed so many countries to such severe losses. In the kingdom of Poland a strict quarantine for cattle at the frontier has been in practice, which provides compensation for the compusory destruction of diseased cattle, and also of those killed from presaution. The above-montioned system has proved most efficacions in Poland, and has doubtless contributed enormously to check the disease. Whether such a system would answer in a thickly-populated country like England, and where the disease. Whether such a system would answer in a thickly-populated country like England, and where the disease has taken toot in all directions, is a question for those acquainted with that country to decide; probably the complete insulation of astitle and districts under such circumstances would be attended with the greatest difficulty. Under all circumstances procaution against contagion is the only course to be pursued. Incoulation with the disease has also been practised; it is, however, only of service to show which animals die and which recover, as it is to be noted that inoculation with the disease has also been practised; it is, however, only of service to the Cattle Disease," published in 1845, which were superseded by the "Rogulations of the Council

# SPEECH OF AN AMERICAN FENIAN.

The Chicago Times publishes a long account of a pic-nic held near that city by some 7,000 members of the Fenian Brotherbood. The speaker of the day was a Mr. A. L. Morrison, a portion of whose speech was a follows: as follows:Alr. Morrison said: "You must not expect that I

The Perlan Brotherbord. The space of the days was a Vr. A. I. Morrison, a protion of whose speech was a Vr. A. L. Morrison, a protion of whose speech was a Vr. A. L. Morrison, a protion of whose speech was a Vr. A. L. Morrison as dir. 'You must not expect that I am going do unfold to you to-day the secrets that no tree man will appeal, for although we belong to not come man will appeal, for although we belong to not together, yet still we do know enough, which if England know, he would give half the distuned of bert without a leader. Let it be no qualpeas and langther. I at it was a great control of the protection of the William of the protection of the William of the protection of the William of th

(l. oudapplanse).

Foreign Cattle.—An official document has just been issued showing the great increase in the importation of cattle. In the month of August last there were 27,207 ozen, bulk and cowa, against 18,281 in the same most of the preceding year; whilst of sheep and lambs there were 105 385 against 67,360. In the first eight menths of this year, the importation of live animals was greatly on the increase compared with the preceding year.

MURDER IN GLASGOW.

MURDER IN GLASGOW.

A widow named Isabella M'Kinnon, or Gallacher, was mardered on Saturday night in a public-house in High-street, Glasgow, by John Jamisson, a hamourer, with whom she lived. Jamisson says they, had been drinking tegesher during the week, and having quarrelled on Friday night they went to the Central Police-court to get the quarrel settled; but Jamisson was odrunk that they leaked him up, and when liberated the next mening he found Gallacher concerting with a man named Walker. This raised his ire. At about four o'clock in the sternoon, Walker, the widow Gallacher, and a man named Smith, went to the publichouse of Nail Brown, at 199. High-street, and sat down in one of the drinking boxes—a place about 4 feet by 8—and calling for liquor began to share it among them. By-and-by the three were joined by Jamisson, who commenced to quarrel with Gallacher for what he considered he runfaithfulness, and slee with Walker, by whom he considered he had been injured. Jamisson went in and out of the box several times, but ultimately repaired to his lodgings, possessed himself of one of his razors, and returned about six o'clock to the drinking-box in Brown's public-house. After a short time he sat beside Gallacher, and after a few hasty words produced his razor, and nearly cut the woman's head from her body. The act was so instantaneous that neither Walker nor Smith was sale to arrost the murderer's hand ere the terrible gash was inflicted. Smith, however, immediately arrested, and the poor woman died in ten minutes. The prisoner did not seem to be sobered by the cocurrence but romained half dazed with drink for some time after he was locked up.

The prisoner, when visited on Mondaymorning, privre to his removal, gave no the handle of his eight in the trink of the sind-interest. was locked up.

The prisoner, when visited on Monday morning, primate the big tin drink

to his removal, gave up the handle of his tin drink ing can, saying that he had in vain tried to take away his life with it. It was found that he had cut himsel ing-can, saying that he had in vain tried to take away his life with it. It was found that he had cut himself deeply across the wrist with the can-handle, which was very jaged at both points. He had also cut himself across the belly, and in different parts of his legs. It is said that he must have lest more than a pint of blood. The mattress on which he was lying, and the sleeves of his coat and the legs of his trousers were deeply died with blood. It was further ascertained that he had taken off his cravat and braces, and, forming a cord of them, had with it attempted to hang himself. At ton o'clock he was taken to the Central Police-court, and remitted to the shoriff. He was conveyed in a cab to the County-buildings. In the apartment in which he was placed, along with two sheriff officers, he sat in a corner, and gave way to the greatest grief, bowing his head, gathering himself together. rocking to and fro, whilst the tears atreamed down his cheeks. His examination before Sheriff Bell did not last long. He stated that he was a native of Londonderry, that he was forty-three years of age; and that he did not remember having committed the murder, that in fact he could recall nothing after he had entered the public-house of Neil Brown on Saturay afternoon. He was then removed to the North Prisor

#### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with eight codicils, of Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart., F.R.S., of Claremont, near Manchester, was proved in the London Court on the 22nd ult., by his sons, Sir Thomas Percival Heywood, Bart., and Mr. Olivor Heywood, two of the executors. The other recentors are Sir Benjamin's sons, Arthur Henry Heywood and Edward Stantsy Heywood, to whom power reserved to prove hereafter. The will bears date the 4th of June, 1858, and eight codicils have been added, the last of which is dated the 22nd of July, 1865. The personal estate in England was sworm under £400,000. The family estates are devised in a course of entail to the testator's eldest son, now Sir Thomas Percival Heywood, Bart., to whom Sir Benjamin also leaves a legacy of £66,000, and his furniture, books, works of art, plate, carriages, horses, &c. The testator leaves the following legacies to his five younger sons, namely, to the Rev. Henry Robinson Heywood, £60,000; and to Oliver Heywood, Arthur Henry Heywood, Edward Stanley Heywood, Arthur Henry Heywood, a legacy of £6,000, and very liberal prevision by way of annuity, and the right of residence in his mausion called Acresfold. To his daughter, Miss Sarah Heywood, a legacy of £6,000, and very liberal provision for her, with the capital ultimately to her children; to each of his brothers, Thomas Richard and James Heywood, and to his son-in-law, Mr. Barton, £500 as a token of remembrance, and to each of him. There are many other legacies to personal friends of the testator, and legacies and some annuities to numerous other persons. — Pall Mall Gazette.

The will Of Richard Cobden, Eeq., M.P., late of Danford, near Midhurst, Sussex, was proved in the

Gazette.

1 he will of Richard Cobden, Eeq., M.P., late of Danford, near Midhurst, Sussex, was proved in the court at Chichester. The executors and trustee appointed are Thomas Thomasson, sen, and Thomas Thomasson, jun., both of Bolton, Lancashire, cotton-spinkers, and Mrs. Cobden, the relict. The personalty was swert by mades 29 000. The will is dead April 1.

THE REPORTED APPEARANCE OF CHOLERA IN SOUTHAMPTON.

The Sanitary Committee of the Local Board of Health at Southampton hold a meeting on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Alderman Palk in the chair, to consider a latter which had been received from the Medical Department of the Privy Council, inquiring into the alleged existence of cholera in the town. The Mayor (Mr. Thomas Bowman) reported that he and the Town Clork (Mr. C. E. Deacon) had given the whole matter their most anxious attention, and the result of their inquiries was that the man named Rose died on Sunday, as atacel, but it could not be ascertained whether he had been engaged, as alleged, in cleaning out a cesspool. The histor further stated that he had examined the Rogistrar of Death returns, and found the cause of death certified by Dr. Chesuman, who attended Rose, a "cholera spannodica." He had also interrogated the Oilicer of Health (Dr. Cooper), who visited the unfortunate man during his illness, and who gave it as his opinion that it was a case of Asiatio cholera. There appears to be, as unual, a difference of opinion between the medical gentlemen of the town as to whether the case in question was or was not of true Asiatio type. However this might be, the article in the Tivics has been attended with the most salutary rosults, innamuch as the authorities of Southampton are fully aroused to the necessity of prompt action, and are setermined that he exercise of Southampton are fully aroused to the necessity of prompt action, and are setermined that he exercise of the disease, and to battle with it manifully in case it should become epidemic. The Sanitary Committee accordingly passed resolutions at their meeting to have all the necessary works immediately effected, including, among other measures, a much needed revision of the western shore drainage system. The Special Works Committee met on Friday to give these instructions. The alarms which at first prevented on the subject is fast subdiling, as happily so fresh eases of cholers have been reported, and i

PANIC IN A CHURCH

On Sunday night, just as the officiating clerywas was closing the service by prayer, the congregation St. Andrew's, Holborn, was thrown into a painful ste St. Andrews, interest, was terrown into a painting and of excisement owing to a man in one of the size coreaming out at the top of his voice "Fire." A sadden and simultaneous rush for the door was made by the occupants of the different pews, and in the confusion which provailed many persons were thrown down, and some injured. The scene behind the choir, down, and some injured. The scene whind the choir, devoted to the accommodation of the children belonging to the parcehial school was most harrowing. No sooner had the cry of fire been raised than the children rose in a body and runhed one after the other to make good their secape from the building, some of the girls jumping from the gallery on to the stairs. The chorister and teachers tried to assure them that no fire had taken place in the church, or near it, but they still continued to rush out tumbling over one another, and one of the girls who jumped from the gallery on to the stairs was much hart. A young lady, who was in the body of the A young lady, who was in the body of the h, was pressed down by the people, and was d to be removed in a cab; whilst sweeps ladies

#### FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

One of the strange incidents of the past week was the death of a little girl, four years of age, caused by fright at seeing a clergyman in a surplice. It appears that the mother of the little girl went to St. George's in the Fields, for the purpose of being churched, and with her went a friend, and a servant to carry the baby. Her little daughter, Sarah Ann, accompanied the party. The child is described as being in perfectly good health, and running along the road on the way to church. On the arrival of the group, the clergyman, who was waiting their coming, went into the vestry, and returned in a few minutes dressed in a surplice. The little girl, Sarah Ann, became so alarmed at this spectacle that whe shrieked and fell into convulsions. She was taken into the open air whilst the ceremony of churching was being performed, which being concluded, the mother found her still convulsed, with increased bad symptoms. Medical assistance was obtained, but the child died. A coronar's inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury was, that "The deceased child died from the mortal effects of shock from fright at the appearance of a minister in a surplice while churching her mother." We may remark here, par parenthese, that were the ambiguous wording of the verdict our sole guide in the matter, we should be left at a loss to know whether the minister or the child had performed the coremony of churching the mother. But, waiving the grammatical question, to what trains of divergent argument may not the death of this child give rise? The anti-surplus wearers have here a strong case in point to support their views, whilst the steady dunchen goors will argument may not the death of this child giverise? The anti-surplus wearers have here a strong case in point to support their views, whilst the steady church-goers will naturally object that had the child been accustomed, as a child of her sgo ought to be, to church-going, the sight of a clergyman in his official robes would not have had so terrible an effect upon her. The case is certainly strange as well as painful, and the poor child's alarm is probably referable to the bad babt so common among servants of practising upon the sensibility of children, and so frightening them into obedience. The popular bogy, ghost, or hobgoblin is traditionally dressed in white or in black, and when little Sarah Ann Young behold the clergyman at St. George's in a surplice she probable thought she saw the realisation of some of the terrors that her fancy had been taught to portray.

## THE ALLEGED MURDER AT BEB-

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT BERMONDSEY.

Henry Rickman, agod 27, described as a labourer, was indicted at the Central Criminal Court, on Friday, for the murder of Mary Anne Scott.

Mr. Poland; who prosecuted, stated the circumstances of the case, which are tolerably familiar to the public. The prisoner cohabited with the woman Scott, who was the widow of another man. On going home he found the woman drunt, and his tea not ready. She began to light the fire, when the prisoner, his temper, as he said, overcoming him, knocked her down and kicked-her. From a wound she received from the heel of his bootthe woman divd. Thelearned counsel explained the law of the case, and told the jury that if they did not think the prisoner guilty of murder they might convict him of the less crime of manslaughter.

Inspector Raymond said the circumstance occurred on the 2nd of September, and the prisoner was brought to the station-house. He admitted that he had committed the deed, and added that Scott was a widow, whose husband had been dead about five years. She had lived with prisoner for four years. She had two children by tor-husband. They had no dispate. When he went in he saw she was the worse for liquor. There was no fire. Prisoner said, "My don't you get my tea?" She made some kind of a mumbling noise, but he could not tell what she said. Prisoner said, "Any way you will suffer for this. It is not the first or second time you have served me so." While she was a trying to light the-fire he got out of temper, and atruck her. When she fell he kicked her with his foot, and the heel of his boot must have made a gash on her head, which must have caused death. He then went into the yard and, our returning into the house, he had to lift her up, but found she was immoveable. He laid her head on a small block of wood, and sent for adoctor by a next-door neighbour.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lilley, who conducted the defence: The prisoner made the defence voluntarily. No previous questions were asked him. He was employed at Hartley's Wharf.

A

He said he had given the woman his wages on Friday night, and that he expected his tea on the Saturday

(the day of the occurrence).

G. Audry said he lived at 92, Russell-street, Bermondeey, the nost street to White's buildings. On the evening of September 2nd, about twenty minutes to five, he saw the decased. Sho was not solver. Sho was so much intoxicated that she was staggering about Another warms, was with her who was staggering. was so kiden intollector that has an analyzating about. Another woman was with her, who was also drunk. Deceased was carrying a bundle containing clothing. He had known the woman four or five months, and had seen her intoxicated more than a dozen times. The priceour always acted kindly to her. He had often sat outside the house rather than go in while the woman was in a state of intoxication. When the deceased was drunk she was exceedingly abusive, and he had seen her fighting on several coostions.

when the deceased when the fighting on several occasions.

Mr. Thomas Evans, surgeon, said that on September 2 he saw the deceased on the floor. She was dead, her head resting on a block of wood. He found a severe contusion on the ferchead above the left eve, and an incised wound at the back of the head. There was not a great deal of block. The organs of the body were telerably healthy. Death was caused by the rupture of a bloodwasel. The wound on the back of the head might have been caused by the boot produced. The contusion on the forehead might have been caused by a blow.

Mr. Lilley: Or by a drunken person in falling about?

Mr. Lilley: Or by a drunken person in maining about?
Witness: Undonbtedly. A slighter blow would be likely to produce a repture of a bloodvessel when a person was in a state of intoxication.
This was the case on the part of the prosecution.
Mr. Justice Shee did not think there was any case

of murder made out.

Mr. Poland thought that a verdict of manalaughter

Mr. Poland thought that a verdict of manalaughter would meet the justice of the case.

Mr. Lilley in an earnest speech to the jury, contended that at most the case was one of manalaughter. Colonel Francis Marous Beresford, one of the proprietors of Hartley's Wharf, and magistrate of the county of Surrey, said the prisoner had been in his employment fifteen years, since he was a boy. About eighteen months ago he made him deputy foreman. During the whole of the fifteen years he had behaved in a most exemplary way.

During the whole of the fitteen years he had behaved in a most exemplary way.

Several other witnesses were called, who proved that the prisoner had always been a posceable, humane, and well-conducted young man.

Mr. Justice Shee, in summing up, said that, if under such provocation the prisoner had taken up a deadly weapon and killed the woman with it, there would have been some difficulty in escaping from a verdice of murder. To flud a verdict of murder the jury must be convinced that there was a previous intention to kill. It would be for them to decide whether the orime with which the prisoner stood charged was one of murder or manslaughter.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," and strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy.

"Manslaughter," and strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy.

Mr. Lilley asked that he might call one or two witnesses as to the character of the woman, with a view to mitigation of punshmeat, and some evidence was given.

Mr. Justice Shee, in pronouncing sentence, said he should attend to the recommendation of the jury, seeing clearly the grounds on which it proceeded. The prisoner had been guilty of a most unmanly crime. The woman was drait send he was sober; and although the life of the decement. He ordered him to the prisoned and hept to hard labour for nine calendar mosths.

THE DAYENPORT BROTHERS IN PARIS.

The Dayenport Brothers appeared for the first, and peachtly the last, time in Paris last week. They had taken the precaution to print upon the tickets (price 25fr. each) a notice that thespectators must implicitly obey the instructions of the interpreter. Notwithstanding the price charged, the room was filled, but airsidy before the commencement of the performance there were symptoms that things would not peas so quiety as in the private abode of the adept. M. R. bin had the evening before given an exhibition very closely resembling the spiritual manifestations of which the par futrues are the mediums, so that the andience was not only critical, but well up in the subject. Some delay commred in commencing the performance; a mesgre band of musicians endeavoured in vain to fit to p with attempts at a valse, which the impatismon of the public would not permit them to finish. At last a white-cravated, blue-coated, gill-buttoned individual, with gloves irreproschably clean, appeared on the stage. He explained in some pretensions to supernatural pewers; that they were individual, with gloves irreproschably clean, appeared on the stage. He explained in somewhat dreamy language that the brothers made no pretensions to supernatural powers; that they were mere peasive agents of spiritual manifestatiens, which they do not several to explain. They do not ask for faith; they address themselves to science, to which they present certain phenomena, facts which science and the press may discuss. The speech was a long one, the audience got tired, and called out for "the experiments," "the two brothers," and some wicked wag added. Les Deux Scrux. They came forward at last, looking worn and rather frightened. The interpreter them invited two of the andience to come upon the stage to watch the operations. The two who stopped forward were greeted with howls of "Conferes!" but these changed to applause when they named themselves, M. H. de Pénc, well known for a colebrated duel, and editor of the Gazette des Etrangers and the Vicomte Clary. They inspected cords and cup board, saw nothing anspicious, and the brothers were as securely as usual tied to their bench. The doors are closed, the unearthly habbab of unmusical instruents commences; the spectators ask for light, the spirits, by their interpreter, object; the public is for a moment silent, and the brothers walk out of their box unbound. One of the gentlemen who tied them thinks the ropes produced are not the same as he had used, but the objection does not prevent a second manifestation. This time the brothers, who had entered the box unbound, are found solidly attached to the bench, but a spectator, whose attention had been uninterruptedly fixed on the bench, jumps on the stage, puts his hand on the bench round which the ords are wound, touches a spring, the bench bends in the middle, and the ords fall at the feet of, the captives, who were themselves plumped down—not on their heads. The rush, the row, was terrific, but the appearance of the commissary of police, who assounced that the money would be returned, succeeded in restoring in t

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS IN PARIS.

# THE ENGLISH VISITORS TO THE

THE ENGLISH VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Sir Morton Poto, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, and the other Englishmen who are at present visiting the Usited States, went to the Merchants' Exchange, Cincinnati, on the 12th ult., and were formally presented to the members. After addresses from the President of the Exchange, and from the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird and Mr. James M'Henry, Sir Morton Peto was introduced by the president, and, amid loud cheers, addressed the meeting as follows:—Mr. President, eitisms and merchants of Cincinnati: The object of our visit to this country, as you are all aware, is one our visit to this country, as you are all aware, is one purely of a commercial character. We and our friends have immense investments in your country; and when I say to you that, during the time of your great struggle, our friends have invested in your country; and when I say to you that, during the time of your great struggle, our firshed have invested in your country, during these four eventful years, an amount equal to one-sixtieth part of your entire national debt, you will feel, as mercantile and commercial men, that this was one of the strongest demonstrations of confidence that could possibly be given in your future (cheers). You all know that capitalists are proverbially simid. It is enly when they feel the utmost amount of centidence in a people and in their institutions, that you can obtain from them that which they feel to be a special object of their desires—their capital (cheers). It is right I should say to you, that it is mainly owing to the residence among us of a very eminent American merchant, my friend, Mr. James M'Henry, that this result has been attained (hear). Ho came soming us, he lived among us, he obtained our confidence (hear). He showed us the vest resources of the West, and therealt has been the construction of that magnificent work, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway (cheers). We are here with him, and having had the pleasure how of passing over the road, and assing the works of my friend, Mr. Kinnaird (cheers), we are here to say, in the broad light of day, that all the representations which Mr. h'Henry had made to us in our country, as to the resources of the road, have been very much less than he might have made, had he oven then stated its full powers in the future. It tell you frankly our object is to see for ourselves what more is to be done (cheers). Being satisfied with our investment, we are announced how, throughout the whole length, fresh sources of traffic may be opened, and how that which we have may be better.

The New York Trubuse of the 15th ult, observes: have immense investments in your country; and when I say to you that, during the time of your great struggle.

how, throughout the whole length, fresh sources of traffic may be opened, and how that which we have may be better.

The New York Tribuse of the 15th ult. observes:—
A company of gentlemen are now seeing the sights along the Ohio and Alleghary rivers, followed by a number of newspaper reporters. They came from Eugland to look at the resources of "the Great West, as it is called, and seem to have a fine time, dancing, making speeches, and looking around the oil wells. Their sew railroad, the Atlantic and Great Western, is a maxvellous success, particularly when we remember that it was built by English capital in the height of the Amorican war. As an evidence of English confidence in the future of the United States—something verunuanal, and therefore sweet and grateful this railroad is a profitable illustration. It is with pride that we scort these genitasing from town to town, and show them the marvellous development of prosperity and enterprise which not even war could stop. Thorare wonders to be seen by the barron and rugged banks of these greasy Pentsjivanian streams. I said that ten Josars ago were considered scarcely worth their taxes are now sold for thousands of dollars per acc. There are spots on Oil Creek that would command as large a price as any part of Broadway. Large towns spring up in a single month; and no part of the country abows more evidence of Yankee thrift and ac.e. There are spots on Oil Creek that would command as large a price as any part of Broadway. Large towns spring up in a single morth; and no part of the country shows more evidence of Yankee thrift and skill than this Valley of the Alleghany. It is not merely to see sights, and make speeches, and climb slippery ladders to look into immense oil tanks, that Sir Motton l'eto and his friends are in America. They represent that English interests, and have succeeded so well with their Atlantic and Great Western Raincad, that they will probably repeat the investment, and go home and tell other rich men the wonders they have seen. Every invication points to a great flow of English expital hthorward. Petroelam in Pennsylvania, gold and aliver in Rocky Mountain regions, the rich but now prostrated and impoverished South, are special attractions, not to speak of iron, and coal, and lead, the minerals that underlie militions of acres, and the fruit: that grow upon them. Our Pacific railroads are peculiarly inviting to moneyed men. It is the purpose of the British Government to open a path to the Pacific Ocean. Let these gentlemen find one. They must see that their Atlantic and Great Western, rich as it is now, will become far nors valuable when its freight traius are burdened with the tens of China and the spices of the Occidental nations. England has long desired a road to the Pacific, and her freight rains are burdened with the tens of China and the spices of the Occidental nations. England has long desired a road to the Pacific, and her freight rains are burdened with the tens of China and the spices of the Occidental nations. England has long desired a road to the Pacific, and her engineers have now and again endeavoured to find a way through British America. If Sir Mortor Peto and his friends have much money to spend, let them go to work and do for British America, and in deed for the British empire, what its own engineers have failed to do.

It makes but little difference to us whether our English triends leave th

Railway Officials "Fast Asleep."—A rarily in railway news is an accident without fatal consequences. Such an one happened at Châteanserf-section the other day, when the train pessed this station without stopping. Several travelless than found themselves left in the larch, but they seem to have been good natured folks, who lite getting up carry for the pleasure of the thing, and whose business in are pressing, for they have not chained damages from the company. It seems that segment, subsequent from the company. It seems that segment, subsequent and the company of the training that the training the contract of the company of the contract of the contract

- It is said that 40,000 nogroes have died in the
- The Morning Post states that they are authorised contradict the ausouncement which has been made in versal journals, that the Marquis of Silgo is about to marry ady Diana Beauclerk.
- A duel recently took place in Naples between Paulo Pambri, editor of the Patria, and Georgio Asproni, editor of the Popolo d'Italiu. The combatants fired aix shots without any result.
- The Princess Dagmar wears a large black cross a sepecial memente of the late Carrewitch, her betrothed, it whom she still mourns in outward form and in innerpost heart.
- most beart.

  A child of three and a half years old was found strangled in its bod in a house of the commune of Picuc near St. Briesc. The mother and her husband have been The Countess of Waldegrave has laid the
- foundation stone of a new church in Douton Holme, a dis-trict of Carlisle, and has contributed £430 towards the building. The cost of the editics will be three thousand
- pounds.

  High as the prices of sheep are at this time, those who pride themselves on choice flocks have to give large sums for first-class satisfials for breeding purposes. As will have been seen at the ram sale of Mr. Brydon, Moodlaw, near Beattock, the sum of £155 was paid for a single
- General Lee, the late commander in chief of the Southern army, is it in go quiet and humlity on an obscure and well-nigh maccessible farm, the property of a friend, in Cumberland county, Virginia. His sons and a nephew, with slight aid comparatively, have raised a magnificent crop of corn on the White House Farm.
- On the 10th of September, a feu de joie was
- The absurd alarm continues in the papers relative to the disease among poultry. Of course the markets rus, but no one professes to have seen a diseased fawl, and to be able to tell the disease. We should presume is was the chicken-pox they are all troubled with.
- The little daughter of Mr. Heming, land agent to the Dake of Nowcastle, was accidentally drowned as Moreoundelast week. It is supposed that she was select with a fit whilst bathing. oth a fit whilst bathing.

  There is rather a noise in Paris at present, as it is
- There is rather a noise in Paris at present, as it is asserted by the agent of Messra. Davenport Brothers that some gentlemen who had "free tinkete" took the opportunity, when the money was returned at the doors, to take their entrance mency for their tickets. The affair demands a thorough sitting and explanation.

  It is amnounced that Edwin Booth, the tragedian, trother of J. Wilkes Booth, has been persuaded to abundon the retirement and afain appear on the stage. He will appear at the Winter Garden Theatre, in New York, about the lat of October, and proparations are bung made to give him a magnificent reception.
- im a magnificent reception.

  The Prussian papers state that the cattle curring prevails with a certain intensity in the environs of trussels, in spite of the concrection measures takes by the glaborities and the efforts of the veterinary surgeous. A needing of the principal Covernment veterinary practioners is about to be held in that city.
- General Cameron, who has been at loggerheads ith Sir George Grey and the Colonial Government. has with Sir George Grey and the Colonial Government, ha resigned his command in New Zealand, and is shortly or pocted to arrive in this country.
- Advices from Poland state that the town of shemoletz, near Kiepeida, has been totally destroyed by inflagration. Many children, left in the houses while the parents were working in the fields, parished in the
- flames.

  Dr. Smith, late Bishop of Victoria, writes is reference to the reported suppression of his see, that although he is aware of such an impression having beconvoyed by remarks made some times ago in conversation by a mumber of the Government to more than one person by a mumber of the Government to more than one
- the Government.

  In consequence of some rumours respecting to the country of Crumin Viaduct the Board of Trade sent Captain Tyler to inspect it. Sorreral very severe testaminerous engines, trucks laden with cond and irror, &c.—sore applied, but the raduct, after eight years wear, appeared as strong as at irrs. Some of the bolts were being replaced, and it is thought that this gave rise to the alarming reports of the state of the bridge.

  A railway train botwoon Lyons and St. Etienne had anarrow escape the other day. A heavy cart with three horses was crossing the line as it came up; the carman and his horses were killed and the cart smashed to atoms, but the train was uninjured.

  The "Patrie" of Bruges states that the notate
- The "Patrie" of Bruges states that the potate issean has appeared in the neighburhood of Pasi hole, in Western Flanders. The proportion of the stacked varies from one-touth to two-thirds.
- In the report of the Inland Revenue Commis-sioners, just issued, it is stated that while writing their re-gort, 1,000 guiness was paid by one individual as "Com-science Money" for unpaid income-tax! In a former year they received 214,000 on the same account from another
- A. Biarritz letter states that the Empress Enginic takes a bath daily, and the Prince Imperial receive every morning a swimming lesson. The consecration of the chapel of the imperial residence, placed under the invocation of "Netre Dame de la Guaralupe," took place on the light, the simivernary of the death of the Duchess d'Albe All the visitors at Biarritz were present.
- The lioness that recently gave birth to three youngle at the Prince Alphouse Circus is not as well as coul
- No steps will be taken by the Home Office, it understood to procure the removal of Southern Office,
- be same excises manner, one should be the first that he is fairguing insanity.

  Two meteorologists, the brothers Blatter, have use taken up their residence for one year in a small building on the St. Toledo Mountain, one of the Alps, at an elevation of 11,307 test above the level of the sea, or 3,300 feet above the level of the sea, or 3,300 feet is given than the St. Beenard, for the purpose of making
- An Australian paper, in speaking of the high nction of provisions there, says that the county and the same of t
- rices or provision and covering.
  The trial of Air, John Bell, farmer, Glouduckie, arthe alleged crims of senting threatening letters to the low. Mr. Edgar of Dunbog, and Mr. Eddingall, farmer there, ook place at Perth. After much evidence was read on bath took place at Perth. After much evidence was read on both sides, including that of a girl manuel Enzabeth Edmiston, who admitted in course of examination that she had written the letters in question, the charge was withdrawn by the Advocate Depute, and panel was damassed from the bar.
- Advocate Depute, and panel was usuassed from the bar.

  A fire broke out recently at the large grain
  catablishment of Mr. John Raw-thorne, Prestn. The mil
  and warchouses adjunting contained ESD-50 or EU-000 worth
  and warchouses were alm stigntfer stores of both the n-lia and the
  warchouse were alm stigntferl, and damage to the amount
  of merry U-200 was done to the grain, mechanopy, the, which
- As the muil train from Omagh was nearing Dangamon the other day it can over a man manud James Bimson, a shoemaker. His legs were cut off below the knees. Surgeous were mmedately in attendance, but could not render any assistance, and the poor man died shortly afterwarks.
- atterwards.

  The latest cholera returns from Italy show such a decime as to warrant the conclusion that the malady has completely look its epidemical character. That we days last returns showed that there were only 25 new cases and 13 deaths in 14 towns collectively.

  A cortain Genneracio, one of the popular chiefs in the Transteverine quarter, has recently been assassinated as Rome. Its had committed crimes in abundance, but on many occasions had stood forth as the defender of the purson of the Holy Father, in recompense of which his breast was adorned with saveral media's bearing the inscription "Fidelity." He had defended directory XVI. In the Revolution of ikil.

  Mr. W. Crowther, of Huddersfield, went out
- Mr. W. Crowther, of Huddersfield, went out mn. W. Crowther, of Industrated, waste be with a friend, at Scarborough; should see fowl. He had laid his gun in the bottom of the boat. Shortly attwards when drawing it to wards him by the muzzle, both hammers being down, the place suddenly went off. The observe strong one of No. 5 abot, entered his right breast, passin through the lung and principal vessels, and lodging in the back, where the shot could be felt under the undertons alm.
- On Monday ovening Mr. James Glaisher, of the Boyal Observatory, Greatwich, mails an ascent from the Arrenal, Woolwich, in the balloon Princess Alexandria, conducted by Mr. B. Orton. The machine left the earth at twenty minutes to seven o'clock, and took a south-easterly direction.
- A serious accident happened on Sunday even-les to Er. W. Naish, the mayer of Bristol, which it is feared will incompaniate him for the performance of his official duties for some time. He was standing on a chair doing some-thing to the graw when he slipped off and [sile on the fender, fractoring a rib and otherwise injuring himself.
- The number of visitors at the South Kensington Museum during the past work was as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, e.o. from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., 13,183; en Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, students' days, admission to the public, 6.1, open from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., 14,515—total, 14,616. From the opening of the museum, \$475,687.
- The ex-Queen of the Sandwich Islands has been Annual resident of the confidence of the second to the guest of Mr. Tonnyson, the Port Lauroste, at his regreat at Farringford, in the Isle of Wight, during the past face days. On Saintsky her Majority, several of her suite, and Mr. Tonnyson attended a lecture given at Freshwater, by the chalchain to the Queen, in said of the finite of the mission. A large sumber of the resident gautry of the naighbedware were also in attendance.
- Another new screw steamer intended for the sand mail service reached the Mursey from Chapow on burder. The new reseel is called the Java. She has pa-mage accommendation for dearly 1,300 passengers. The me is the 5th steam vessel at present owned by the Cunard
- The vertices medical and surgical colleges of the state of the case on the 3rd hat. I shall not case to the surface of the day, and agreed to be highly approximated the state of the day, and agreed to be highly approximated the state of the day.

- Mr. Sothern, the well-known actor, is lying ill at The Alton, Alresfeed, and Winchester Bailway
- London is likely to be the land of giants ere long r, E. T. Smith and Mr. Anderson have both got giants er sie to this country, who will look down upon Chang. It was computed that 40,000 persons arrived by rain in Birmingham in one day, the occasion being "the
- reat onion tair.

  The Art-Workmen's Association, which have tready made such a favourable beginning in Manchoster as resolved to hold an exhibition in that city in the carly
- part of next year.

  A good-looking, amiable Wesleyan widower, worth £40,000, advertises for a wife. She must be a spinster or widow without children, "having completely at her disposal £500 to £500 per annum: piety, intelligence, and good personal appearance, amiable disposition, and good education indisposable."
- While the Rev. Mr. M'Dermett, the chaplain Westminster Hospital, was preaching, on Sanday, at St ade's Church, Chelsea, he suddenly passed, and said, "I fee int and cannot proceed," and sat down. Mr. Smart, the nurshwarden, gave him some water, and he was led to the
- brother to the King of Spain. At mine o'clock every morning he plunges into the sea, and to witness his natatorial performances the filte of the sectety rush to the casino or climb to the top of the neighbouring rocks.
- A monument has been creeted at Danneberg, in Germany, to the memory of a young soldier, one of the celebrated Lutzow Ridemen, who full mortally wounded in 1813, and exclaimed—of course before the was dead— "Lieutenant, I am a woman!"
- "Lioutenant, I am a woman!"
  It ought to be generally known that the two Houses
  of Conventien have recently enacted a measure of rast importance to those happy individuals who have baties await
  ing haptism. After mature thought, anxious deliberation,
  and grave discussion, the reverend authorities of the Church
  have at the decided that a parent may be his own child's
- godather.

  On Saturday morning a marriage was solem nised at the German Lutheran Chapel, in the Sarov, between the Baron Otto von Grunowaldt, chamberlain to his Majesty the Emperor of Russa, and Miss Julia Maria Reseter, slater-in-law of Mr. Judd, the American minister at Berlin, Mr. Adoms, the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James, and other persons of distinction connected with Bussla and America, were pressure at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Schmettau, minister of the chapit.

  The yard, stabling, subscription-room, and law, Hyde-park-corner, once so Lamihar to the habite's of the turf as "old Tattersall's," are about to be demolished, to make way for a new rodd from the top of Grosevon-relace to Belgrave-square; and, on Monday morning, the material-and fittings of that ancient bear in que of the sporting world were partly disposed of by public anction. Old association coming the way between the solution of the demolished to the order of the state of the sporting world were partly disposed of by public anction. Old association coming to man on to be demolished to the selection of the surface of the surface of the surface of the who evidently came to see and not to bid.

  A Belgian, journal asserts that General de-

- oreurically draw many persons to the sale who evidently came to see and not to bid.

  A Belgian, journal asserts that General de Lamoricière leaves to his two daughters an income of 100,000fr. per annum! The concrat micht also have bequeathed to his children deeds establishming his title as prince, a title offered to him by Pins IX but which he rescel. History will need no stunp of nobility to preserve the name of the brilliant African officer.

  The monthly returns of the Board of Trade relative to the trade and navigation of the United Kingtom slow that in July 1831, to 220, 183, 233; and om slow that in July, 1831, to value of the imports amounted to £16,963,061; in July, 1831, to £20, 183,233; and in July of the present year to £19,019,162. The exports of British produce in August, 1861, were £14,083,814; in year, £14,183,618.

  A fearful mixed on the trade of the present interest.
- year, £11,188,618.

  A fearful murder of three persons has just taken place at Pills, in Hungary, a married couple and their servant having been found in their beds with their threats out. The author of the crime, a coulin of the victims, was demonated by a child four years old, who had been overlooked by the murderer, and had witnessed the fearful
- looked by the murderer, and had witnessed the fearful butchery.

  An extraordinary occurrence happened at the factory of Messra Mandield and Co., of Limchouse. A man named Price, an engineer, was in one of the boildra, in readiness to receive a bolt, which was being forced into the boiler from without, when the bolt came through with great force, and caught his mouth, cutting it seriously, and tearing away part of the upper jaw.

  At a meeting recently held in the Manchester Town-hall, the Mayor presiding, it was resolved to invite the Scial Science Association to held their annual energies next autumn in Manchester. It was mentioned as one of the inducements for holding the meeting in Manchester that in all probability the use of the new Assize Courts would be granted for the purcess, enabling all the sectional meetings to be held in one building.
- The marriage of Prince Dmitry Soltykoff, on of his Sorene Highness Prince Soltykoff, with Millie Elise do Yacovieff, was colebrated at the Russian chapel in Welbock street, London, on Monday, in accordance with he rites of the Greek Church, and caused considerable ensation in the neighbourhood.
- sensation in the neighbourhood.

  The death is announced of Roar-Admiral William H. Kitchen, which took place at Notting-hill. The deceased, who had attained the age of seventy-nine years, entered the navy in 1799, and was midshipman of the Monarch at the battle of Copenhagan.
- consider at the dates of Copennagan.

  A Paris correspondent says that the first uestions an English excursionist asks on his arrival in the apital are: "How many france of I get for this sovering?". "Where do they sell pale ale?" and "Where hall we see the Emperor?"
- An ingenious gentleman has advanced the horribet heavy that all the dead men who have been thrown overboard in their shotted hammecks are standing both upright and perfectly fresh at the bottom of the soc, like an army waiting for the order to march. How about the fishes, sharts, &c.?
- During the past week 50 wrecks have been sported, making a tital for the present year of 1,613.

  The freedmen of Charlestown are making
- he project will be successful.

  A young man, William Rafford, by name was harged before Mr. Raffles, at Liverpool, with having, while trunk, taken his infant, a child a mouth old, by the heels, and endeavoured to beat out its brains against the pavenant. The charge was proved, and he was remanded.
- ment. The charge was proved, and he was remanded.

  It will be remembered that the Collina steamer was scirate for having munitions of war on board. The owners now state that the shot and shell with which that rossel was partially earn were mentioned in the steamer's papers, and that the Collina was arrested in Liverpool in consequence of a communication which had been received from the British consult at 5t. Nazire. When the matter was explained to the local authorities and the Roard of Customs in London, the vessel was released, and on Monday afternoon she commenced discharging.
- The ceremony of laying the foundation atone of cortamouth drainage works took place at Fastney, near that town, on Tuesday, in the presence of the mayor, the principal members of the corporate body, and a few ladies and goaldemen who had been inited to straess the pro-ceedings. After the laying of the atom the company par-took of a luncheon provided by the mayor.
- Mr. Joseph Hone, a Dublin gentleman, well mown in mercantile circles, having been for many years on the directorate of several commercial bodies—among others. known in mercantile circles, having been for many years on the directorate of several countercial bodies—among others, the Great Southern and Western Railway, the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, and the Mining Company of Ireland— expired suddenly at his residence on Monday lest. He had come in from his country house to attend railway meeting, and died of a fit of apoploxy. Mr. Horne was about fifty-
- A letter from Stockholm, dated the 19th of A lettor from Stockholm, dated the byth of September, gives an account of the baptism, on the provious day, of the infast son of Prince Oscar of Sweden, to whom the Emperor Napoleon acted as goldather, being represented on the occasion by M. Fearniar, the French minister. The other spomers were the King and Queen, the Queen-Downey France Nicholas of Nassau, and the Princess Engoins of Sweden. After the ceromony, which was performed by the Archbistop of Up-al, a herald advanced and exclaimed, "Long live Eugene-Napoleon-Nicholas, Duke of Naricial".
- Nericial"
  There is now a very large spot distinctly visible to the unassisted eye at sun-setting, traversing the sun's
- A cod fish, weighing 14 stone, having in its the day about three miles of Flambro Head, by Wm. Warcup, fisherman of that place.
- warcup, Hanerman of that place.

  The Conservatives of Cheltonham, to celebrate their victory, have entertained their member, Mr. Charles Schreiber, at a banquet in the beautiful gardens at Pittville, upon the spot on which, in May, 1599, they met after their defeat.
- One of three soldiers who were scated in the train ranning between Lyons and Marcellies a few evenings aco, was suddenly attacked by colle and violent names. His commidee and the other travellers did not fall to render him omrance and the body yeary assistance, but death speedily ensued, and the body was deposited at the station at Valence. was deposited at the station at Valence.

  The plebelan subscribers to the Royal Theatre of Stuttgart, whose boxes were on the right hand side, have all received notice to pass over to the left, as the King of Wurtemberg will not have any person opposite to him but there belonging to the nobility.
- these belonging to the nobility.

  At Salford Town Hall, the other day, Joseph Young, 8, 04ffold-roal, pork dealer, was fined £20 and costs, for having in his possession and exposing for sale \$1 homs, weighing 1,200lbs. which were in an uncound state. The seizure was made by Mr. Lee, meat inspector.
- seizure was made by Mr. Lee, meat inspector.

  The Queen, influenced by that kindliness of feeling for which her Majoety is so eminently detinguished, has more than once during the last few weeks visited the postmaster's son, of Crathile, a young man of about eighteen years of age, who is at present isbourne, under a long and severe illness, anxionally inquiring into his circumstances, and addressing to him a few words of kindness and sympathy.
- sympathy.

  Mr. John Laird, M.P. for Birkenhead, in reply to the statement put forth by the New York Herald, denies that he ever held any Confederate Loan Stock.
- that he ever held any confederate Loan Stock.

  We (Manchester Courier) much regret to hear that
  the indisposition under which the Best Canon Stowell has
  been suffering for some weeks does not give way before
  reddied irestment. On Monday the rev. canon was seriously
  unwell, so much so that we fear his recovery is very
- doubtful.

  At the Bradford Borough Court, Edwin Sharp Sattill, railway clerk, charped with the wilful murder of John Gressnwood. Thoraton-street, Bradford, has been counted for trial at the assizes Randolph Walter and the Langua were charped with being accessories after the little, and were remanded till Friday, the beach refusing to accept bell.

- A hairdresser, living in the Place Important Lyons, was returning lately from a dry's sport at Vaux, when, in desconding from the top of an ounbus, he led his gan ally from his hands to the ground. The concussion caused the piece to go off, and the contests were judged in the breast of the owner, cansing his instead death.
- A crime of a somewhat singular ture has been committed at Bonleaux. A young mun, ared dighton, named Villedle, suffering from suicidal monomaniation por ranted by some famely from laying violent hands on himself, atabbed one of his fellow-servants, Democq, in the hope of being guill-dired. He is in custody. The wounded man is
- Miss Burdott Coutts has signified her intention is subscribing £1.00 towards the crection of a pier at Capalear, or in its neighbourhood, for the accommodation the local fishermen, and of the scafaring interest in thors.
- At a meeting of the Wigan coal companies, held Lisropool, on Tueeday, it was resolved that there should a mandames in pit prices from the 2nd of October next of per tou on best coals, and 6d per ton on common coal mistack.
- tion the attendance on Monday was 8,939, making, with Saturday, a total of 18,221 for the two days. Number of visitors since the opening, 83,915. Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands is in to have taken up her residence in the Isla of Wight for fow weezs. During her residence in the island, she will, is believed, pay a visit to Mr. Affred Tempson, at Fresh.
- A robbery of some extent has been committed a footing. On Tue-day morning information was re-red that Edward Rayntum, footman to Mr. Gorald and, South Kensington, had absonded after stealing or plate to the value of £150, a quantity of jewellory, and at £30 in cash, with which he had been entrusted to pay tradisamen's bills.
- the tradesmen's bills.

  On the 20th of September, 104,000 persons had of Marscilles in consequence of the cholers. At Arles, chere there are only 6,000 inhabitants left, there were wenty-three deaths from the disasse on the 19th, and the area number of the 29th. The number of deaths at Toulon abunithetics.
- is diminishing.

  Mr. Bowes's colebrated horse Claremont died at his training stable, at Mr. John Scott's, Whitewall, Malton, on Monday afternoon, the cause of death being in-diamation of the lunes. The price put upon this horse last week, when an offer to buy him was made, was £3,000 last week, when an other to but him was made, was \$3,000 Recruiting has begun in the kingdom of Polaud, and is carried out in a very arbitrary manner. Several persons who have been rejected as unit for the army by the recruiting commissions have been enlisted by the authorities, and those whose names are on the recruiting lists are made to wait several days before they are informed of their fact.
- The annual Surrey ploughing for prizes given by the members of the East Surrey Agricultural Societook place recently on the land of Mr. Marmaduke Walke Cf Addington-lodge Farm, non Croydon. The contest werey imposing and interesting. The land was uniform ploughed and laid up in furrows, and excellent work mad A large number of prizes were awarded, varying from 18 to 61.

### FACTS AND FACETIÆ.

- Leisure is a very pleasant garment, but is a very
- Most uninteresting companions are girls in their igglehood and boys in their boobyhood. Why does a bricklayer resemble a bird? Because he has often raised a wing and flue.
- "Pat to the Purpose."—A man who in talking to a lady lays his hand up in her shoulder may be thought too touching in his remarks.

  Wanted.—A correct standard for measuring the height of absurdity, and a slipper from the foot of a dancing moonbeam.
- dancing moonocan.

  An American editor save that the kind lady who sent him a strawborry shortcake, marked, "Please insert," may rest assured that her "contribution" will "not be crowded out by press of other matter."—
- American paper.

  Tried It.—"Honesty is the best policy," said a Sootehman. "I know it, my friend," said another, "for I have tried baith."
- "for I have tried bath."

  Pretty.—Ho who seeks to increase the quantity of his lands by unjust suits at law will probably soon and himself as groundless as his suits.

  Hatefulness of Insensibility.—Nothing is more edious than that insensibility which wraps a man up in himself and his own concerns, and prevents his being moved with either the joys or serrows of
- Musical.—A telebrated composer wrote to a friend
- Musical.—A telebrated composer wrote to a friend requesting the pleasure of his company "to lunchoon: key of G." His friend, a thorough musician, interpreted the invitation rightly, and came to the composer's house for luncheon a. One, sharp.

  A Pun from a Magistrate.—John Bunyan was summoned before Mr. Yardley, the London policemagistrate, because he would not move on. The magistrate thought it very strange that a man bearing the name of Bunyan should not make "progress," and, advising him to move on for the future when he was told, let him go for this time.

  The Rev. W. R. Dawes concludes that the raddy tint of the planet Mars does not arise from any poculiarity of the colour of its atmosphere, as the radness is most apparent in the centre, where the atmosphere is thinnest; and it is suggested that it arises from the colour of the soil. If it were Venus instead of Mars, we might account for it on modern principles of fashion, result that it are selected. we might account for it on modern principles o
- fashion, namely, that it rouged. The Swallow Plague. - The Scotch have dis
- The Swallow Plague.—The Scotch have discovered the last new plague—it is among swallows. All went well with them until the middle of June last, when the well with them until the middle of June last, when the whole suddenly disappeared. Not a twittering emigrant could be bearlor seen. All remained a mystery until the middle of the present month, when, on looking into some twelve or fourteen nests, swallows were found sitting upon eggs, but dead, dry, and ebrunk up. The faithful incubators had perished at their poat of duty. We shall not be surprised to bear next of a plague in insects.

  Rather a corious story is told of an American medium who pretended to conjure up spirits. At one of his stauces a simple-looking Quaker asked if he could have a spirit. By all means, was the obliging reply. Who will you have? "Moce, if you please, sir." After a little preliminary spiritualien the medium exclaimed, "He is here! What would you have?" But just at that moment the lights grew please, sir." After a little preliminary spiritualisation the medium exclaimed, "He is here! What would you have?" But just at that moment the lights grew dim, and amidat a dead silence a venerable figure entered, the side door opened, and a venerable figure with long heard, pale visage, sanken eyes, and long, flowing, ancient Jowish garb, tottered slowly into the same and silving into a chair, explaimed in deep acroom, and sinking into a chair, exclaimed in deep no-cents, "Here." Moved with horror on seeing that he was sold, the medium had precipitately taken light, and it took some time to reasons the horror-stricken spec-tators that it was the actor Sasini who was before them, and the simple Quaker was nis confederate.
- inters that it was the actor Sasim who was before them, and his simple Quaker was nit concluderate.

  "Notes."—A thrifty wife wenders why the men can't do something useful. Mighir't they as well amuse then close in smoking hams as in smoking cicar-? The Queen has despensed with the personal investiture of the Erd of Sinir, and has empowered his lord-hip to wear the insignia of the Order of the Thistle. The band of the Scots Fusiliars was present, and played "Sich a getting-up Stairs!"—The cleak of religion is to be known sometimes by the fine napit has during the sermon-time.—The coats of the Irish respets have been described as "a parcel of holes sown to getter."—Though mode of coiffers, better known as the chipmen, is now described in all fachionable circles as "the knobby head of hair."—We have it on the authority of Mr. Moens to state that the only backer the brigands have is Ransom.—Daylight is wasted upon eats, diplomatists, and owls, that can see so much befter in the dark.—"Caught in her own net," as the man said when he saw one of the fair sex hitched in her crincine.—The music of a good many performers should be like the faunas music of the spheres—nover heard.—A man isn't likely to die from having his head carried away in a fight, if 'tis his legs that carry it away.

  "One term.—Why is a kiss like a runcour?" Be
- apheres—nover heard.—A man isn't likely to die from having his head carried away in a fight, if 'tis his legs that carry it away.

  "Queries."—Why is a kiss like a rumour? Be cause it goes from mouth to mouth.—Why is Buckingham Palace the chospeat over erected? Because it was built for one sovereign and fluished for another.—Who is the most industrious of all ploughmen? Time, for he turns the most furrows.—What is that which is so brittle that if you name it you are sure to broak it? Silence.—Why are washerwomen the most unreasonable people? Because hep expects soft water when it rains hard.—My first is always bitter to my second; my whole is both bitter and sweet? Woman (woman)—Which see we uld a man like to be in on a wet day? Adriatic (a dry attic).—What disorder entites the greatest compassion? The small-pox, for the patient is generally pitted (pitted).—Why have you a right to pick a painter's pocket? Because he has picked-yours (pictures).—My first I do, my second I do not; my whole you are? Love-ly (lie).—Why is divinity the easiest of the three learned professions? Because it is easier to preach than to praction.— When your hair gets into disorder, what heathen deity should you name? Comns (comb u.).—Which is to be conceived the organ of drunkenness? The
- A Street Fight.—At the Wakefald Court house eight men were committed for trial at the assisse, but admitted to bail, on a charge of unlawfully wounding. On the 6th of August the procedure, a man named Goorge Craven, living at Wakefald, and his brother were at Wrenthorpe, near Wakefald. They had guns with them with which to about sparrows. They quarrelled with the defendants, and a fight enseed. One of the defendants got the proceeders gun, and the processuror was shot. He has since been at the Clayton hospital, and his life has been in great design. The defence is that the Cravens had threatened to use their guns, and on getting processator's from him it went off by socious.

- THE COURT.

  THE Queen remains in greet quietzée at Balmoral. According to the present arrangement, the Queen will return to Windsor Castie from Scotland on the 7th of November.

  On the return of the Court to Windsor, the youthful Princes Arthur and Loopeld will be taught rowing, under Talbot, the Régal waterman. A four-car and a two-car gig have feeently arrived at Windsor for the use of their Royal Highnesss.

  On Saturday, the Queen, the Princess Helena, the Princess Louise, and Princess Louise of Hesso, accompanied by Lady Churchill, paids visit to Sir C. Forbes, at Castle Newe, and returned to Balmoral in the evening. On Wednesday, her Majesty and party, from Balmoral, drove through Braemer, via Mar Lodge. At a short distance beyond, guides and ponies from the palace were in waiting, and the Queen and her suite had a delightful tour in the environs of the rugged Grampian peaks, which "guard the infantrills of Dee." The Royal party passed through Braemer ar route to Balmoral about seven in the evening.

  On Monday afternoon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince John of Lunburg (uncle to the Princess of Wales, who arrived at Abergeldie recently) went to the Glengelder forest deerstalking. The Prince of Wales ancesded in knocking over two very fine stags, while one fell to the rifte of Prince Louis of Hesse. The party slept at the "Hat" all night, and resumed the sport in the morning. Prince Louis the Riled two stags, and the Prince of Wales shot a fine hind. In accordance with the morning. Prince Louis the willed two stags, and the Prince of Wales shot a fine hind. In accordance with the usual caustom the deer were "shown" in front of Aborgeldie Castle in the ovening, by torchlight. Peter Roberteen attended with his pipes. The Countess of Pife, accompanied by Lady Anne Duff, the betrothed of the Marquis of Townshend, drove to Balmoral on Tuesday on a visit to her Majesty. In the evening the Earl and Countess of Fife and Lady Anne Duff and Countess of Wales at Abergeldie.

# POLITICAL GOSSIP.

- A HANDSOME and self-sacrificing act has been per-formed by the King of Greece. He has given up a third of his civil list, so as not to embarrass the

- third of his civil list, so as not to embarrass the Treasury.

  RECENT letters from Rome mention that theoremion of cardinals, which was to have taken place in December next, is postponed till Lond, 1866.

  DESTITUTION still exists in many parts of Virginia, and it is said that a granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall and a deacendant of Thomas Jefferson are among those who daily beg their bread of the Federal commissaries.

  It has been suggested that Parliament should vote a sum of £30,000, to ascertain whether coal is to be found in the neighbourhood of Loaden. Many geologists, it seems, believe that the Belgian coal-field extends along under all the southern counties of England.

- found in the neighbourhood of Loadon. Many geologists, it seems, believe that the Belgian coal-field extends along under all the southern counties of England.

  The iron-assed fleet of France at present afloat consists of twenty-nino vessels, exclusive of four floating batteries, built to meet the exigencies of the Russian war, and five smaller batteries, built in soctions, for special lake services during the Italian wr with Austria. This force may be thus divided: I, seagoing vessels; 2, vessels only serviceable for the attack or defence of coasts, readsteads, harbours, &c.

  The Chancellor of the Exchequer and party, on their way to visit the Duke of Argyll, arrived at Duncon-pier. Here Mr. Gladstone's luggage had to be conveyed to the carriages, and he was asked to pay the monstrous sum of sighteenpone! The Chancellor demanded to see the bill of this excribitant charge, and finally accesseded in having it reduced. The Sootchmen thought him more Scotch than themselves are grards looking after the siller, and were dumbfounded in admiration.

  The Liberals of Tivorton, says alocal contemporary (amarting under defeat), have subscribed £150 for a richly-chased silver candolabrum, to be presented, in the month of November noxt, to the Hon. George Dennan, as a mark of their appreciation of his services during the time he represented that borough in Parliament, and from which he was unjustly thrust. One word from Lord Palmerston would have not extended, though justly deserved, as a more popular and intelligent colleague his Promiership could not have coupled himself with, and now he has to go halves with a Conservative, representing the Indicrous capsed of two herses in a break of Tiverton, pulling different ways.

  A vacancy in the representation of the borough of Broson has been caused by the death of Colonal Lloyd Vauphan Watkins. The only candidate at present in the field is the Earl of Brosknock, son of the Marquin of Camden. The earl professes to be a Liberal Conservative, and in his address declares himself a su
- the held is the Earl of Brooknock, son of the Marquis of Camden. The earl professes to be a Liberal Conservative, and in his address declares himself a supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government. On the question of church-rates, while admitting that there were strong objections to the present system, the noble carl says he will only vote for such a measure as will in his opinion "equitably adjust the question." He just her declares himself to be in favour of; an extension of the franchise. It is rumarred that the Hon.
- In ms opinion contactly adjust the duction. Its farther declares himself to be in favour of; an extension of the franchise. It is rumeured that the Hon. Mr. Morgan, son of Lord Tredogar, is not unlikely to come forward in the Conservative interest.

  The Prussian Government seems anxious to clude its responsibility to Parliament for the annexation of Laucaburg. Some days since one of its organs gave as a reason for dispensing with Parliamentary sanction that Laucaburg, not being foreign territory, such sanction was not required by the constitution. Another semi-official journal, the Provincial Correspondence, now abandons that position, and presends that the sanction of the Chambers would be required only in asse of Laucaburg being completely incorporated into the Prussian States; whereas Laucaburg, having been governed by the King of Denmark with a separate constitution, will preserve its autonomy under the Prusian crown.

  A very pitful potition has been presented to the Emperor Maximilian by the manufacturers of gold has in Visica.
- Emperor Maximilian by the manufacturers of gol-lace in Mexico. They complain that gold lace is bein imported from Europe in large quantities, and that although it is no better than theirs, it is sold much although it is no bottor than theirs, it is sold much make cheaply, because it is made by machinery. They say that it is very hard, capocially as the intruders mean, so soon at they have made a fortune, to return to Europe. They add that, while the rich sometimes hear famine talked about, they don't know what it means, but that they, the lacemakers, know, and that it is quite possible that this experience may have something to do with the prolongation of the war. They conclude by demanding the prohibition of foreign lace. Clearly the Maxicans have not yet learnt the alphotomathy free trade.
- alphoto of free trade.

  Six OES OF INDIAN OFFICERS.—We, the Army and contell, understand that the Royal commission is the grievances of the Indian officers has conclused that the commission was appointed in consequence of the success of Captain Jurvis's motion in the House of Commons last session, and that, in accordance with the terms of that motion, the functions of the commission were restricted to the inquiry whether the measure which Sir Charles Wood had taken, consequent upon the report of the previous commission, presided over by Lord Cranworth, fairly conceded all that that commission had said was necessary in order to observe the trungs of the Parliamentary guarantee. The present commission, therefore, was not called upon to make any recommendation, or even a suggestion. It had simply to answer a question, and we believe that its reply is not in the affirmative as regards the sufficiency of the concessions made by Sir Charles Wood. From what we hear, further changes must take place. How the unfortunate officers of the old Royal army who are displaced now and then, and put on half-pay through the accidents of the service, must envy their Indian brethren their Parliamentary interest and Parliamentary guarantee! of free trade.
- Apotheoaries'-hall.—At a Court of Examiners, edd last week, the following gentlemen, having located the necessary examinations, were admitted in attiates of the Society of Apotheoaries, viz.;—deexas. John Charles Compson, of the Edinburgh It yel Infirmary (Univ. Edin. and Queen's Coll., Berm.); Napoleon Bisdee Major, of Hungerferd, Berks St. Mary's Hospitall; John Lloyd, of Hirmingham; and Robort Stuart, of Woolwich (Gny's Hospitall, At the same Court, Mr. Fraderica Morell Mackonzie, of the London Hospital, passed the first examination. The next "registration" will be commenced on Monday, the 2nd October, and continued until Saturday, the 11th Fraday, the 6th, and Sunday excepted). The const examinations for the prizes given annually by the cent examinations for the prizes given annually by the centy for proficiency in the knowledge of the materia medica and of pharmscentical chemistry will behelden for the Bulley in October and the following Friday.

Parliamentary guarantee !

- the third Wedsesday is Colour and the Priday.

  The Toulon Fleet.—The Pays gives semi-officially the explanation which common sense had already suggested of the alarming runners that the Toulon freet had received sudden orders to arm its gun-boats. The only object was to give the ships more air on account of the cholers, which, according to the latest news, is fast disappearing.

  The Charge against Mr. Sprague.—The
- to the latest news, is fast disappearing.

  The Charge against Mr. Sprague.—The Recorder, in his charge to the grand jury at the Central Criminal Court, having expressed an opinion that there was no evidence to support the charge of rape which had been brought against Mr. Sprague, the grand jury, when the case came before them, ignored the bill without a moment's healtation. An application was at one made to the Recorder for the discharge of the prisoner, and he immediately erdered him to be set at liberty.

# A RAMBLER'S JOTTINGS.

PERMARS no county in England looks more beautiful than Kent at this season of the year. The harvest elsewhere is for the most part over, The harvest elsewhere is for the most part over, but here the magnificent hop gardens, with the naturnal tint on the bine, and the golden crop on the top, which gilds it with a grandeur of nature that few other plants exhibit, were last week in their prime. Here and there also are orchards with plenteous crops of apples and pears, and nut plantations, with the yet ungathered filberts hanging heavily frem the trees. These again are intermixed with green fields, on which the late summer has produced an extra crop of grass, and eatthe browse with a sort of delighted appetite. The rivers Medway and Thames add much to the scenery, and the whole county, as the smoke-begrimed Londoner passes along, looks like a Paradise in his eyes. lise in his eyes.

Men, women, and children travel on foot from London to the kop gardens in Kent, and are employed in vast numbers during the season. It

condon to the sop gardens in Kent, and are employed in wast numbers during the season. It is a pretty sight to see the hop-pickers at work. The pole, with hop-bine adhering to it, is felled to the ground. Each party has a separate basket into which the seed is picked. Perhaps there may be a husband, wife, and three or four children at one bine, and when they have picked that, are away to the next, &c. or it may be two or three women club together to fill their basket. It is a busy scene; almost any one can get employed, and thus it becomes an annual country trip for poor persons in London who earn a precarious existence throughout the year. They think the air does them good, and, indeed, their countenances exhibit a pleasure in the occupation. A continual chatter is going; on all over the field, and the various dialects that are spoken give you an idea of the confusion of tongues—there are Irishand Scotch, North-country people and cockneys, all jabbering away as if the people and cockneys, all jabbering away as it the work increased with the number of words they uttered. The pallid faces of half-fed individuals, hungry-looking children, and women in rags seem to grow cheerfulundersuch influence, and is it nature had implanted new and better ideas, you do not hear so much of the vulgar, coarse conversation as is wont to offend our ears in London. I remember, however, an old ancodote of an English traveller in France who, because at three different however, an old anecdete of an English traveller in France who, because at three different hotels he went to in that country he was attended upon by red-haired women, he put down in his diary that "all landladies in France had red hair." Thus I may have been fortunate, and seen only the best side of the hop-pickers; there may be scenes of disorder in other places, but if such is the case I believe it is the exception rather than the rule. I was told that the farmer whose hop-yard I visited was considered a good master, and thus had the pick of the labourers. He told me that, as far as possible, morality was enforced. Lodgings could not be found for all, and he had two drying sheds set apart for their use; the men were lodged in one, the women and children in the other. The amount the hop-pickers gain is about 2s. per day on an average; some are so expert at it that they can make 2s. 9d. or 3s., but it is hard to make children work constantly, and perents seem to feel it so; and now and then you see the little urchins quietly slipping away from their parents side, and join in a romp with others of their own age. Infants that can just toddle, and others unable to stand on their feet, timble on the dry ground within sight of their methers, who now and then go to see all is right, but, for the most part, they seem to amuse themselves, and need little care.

The numbers who have gone hop-picking this year are tar less than usual, and farmers have

part, they seem to amuse themselves, and need little care.

The numbers who have gone hop-picking this year are far less than usual, and farmers have found considerable inconvenience from the circumstance. This is accounted for by the extra demand for labour in London. "They tell me," said the old yeoman I spoke to, "that no one needs a crust in London who seeks it now, and is willing to work. I used to have good stout men who could not get employment, but now, you see, the most of them are cripples, worn-out folks, or women; and, for my part, I think they do the work better than stronger people. They can sit work better than stronger people. They can sit to it, you see, and its only like working the needle, the oftener you strike out your hand the more work you do." I was told that in some parts of the county hop-pickers were so scarce that they

the county hop-pickers were so scarce that they were employing soldiers.

The crop of hops is, I believe, rather under than over the average; the bines are rather "thin," as they are termed, but the seed is very fine. Now, however, that the hop duty has been taken off, it will be very difficult to get at the exact quantity grown. The price for new hops—which under the new system of drying are immediately in the market—is £6, £7, £7 lOs. per owt., according to quality; so that the consumer does not appear to have benefited much by the remission of the tax.

of the tax.

I was sorry to see so many diseased potatoes in Kent. My friend the farmer told me that one-fourth of his crop was gone, and if he had not been quick in getting them up, he should have lost one-half. "My advice to every one," he said, iost one-hair. "Any advice to every one," he said,
"is, don't leave your potatoes a minute longer in
the ground than you can help, and soparate the
diseased from the healthy ones at once."
No one should visit the Kentish coast without

going to see Walmer Castle. There are so many historic associations connected with that place that historic associations connected with that place that it cannot be viewed without interest. My readers will know that it is the seat of the Governor of the Cinque Ports, who has generally been a Prime Minister, for it has been etiquette when the post became vacant, for whoever was at the head of the Government to present himself to the governorabip. The last Prime Minister who did so was the Duke of Wellington and have retained it to him. the Duke of Wellington, and he retained it to his death. The castle itself is one of the finest feudal remains in the kingdom. It has a deep most, now dry, in which fig-trees grow; but to reach the castle-yard, where the troops of the feudal lords used to assemble, you still have to cross a drawbridge, and then a space of 100 yards has to be traversed before the castle is reached. This is now covered with glass-and the attendant told me how this occurred. Her Most Gracious Majesty resided there for a few months in the Duke of Wellington's period, and finding it inconvenient to pass from her carriage to the inconvenient to pass from her carriage to the castle on a wet day, ordered the present covering. When the noble duke heard of it he was displeased, only remarking, however, "spoiled the place." The next year her Mujesty again intimated a desirate taken when residences the Mujesty and Castle Castle with the content of the place. desire to take up her residence at Walmer Castle for a few days. "As your Majesty pleases," was the Duke of Wellington's reply; "but I have duties to perform there, and shall have to take lodgings in the neighbourhood." It is said that

her Majesty was displeased, but took the hint, and did not again visit Walmer.

The interior of the castle brings to your mind The interior of the castle brings to you mind scenes of the olden time. The Duke of Wellington's little bedroom is still shown, where he reposed on a camp bedstead with only a mattress, and without sheets. But the garden is full of historical interest. This tree was planted by Queen Elizabeth, that by George I., and so on to every sovereign to George IV. Then one was planted by Pitt, another by For, and another by the great Duke of Marlborough, &c., till the tablets record what the Duke of Wellington planted, viz., a willow reared from a cutting from that tree that hung over Napoleon's grave in St. Helena. It hung over Napoleon's grave in St. Helena. It does not flourish, however, like those planted by

others.
I heard many anecdotes connected with the Dake of Wellington's residence there, but perhaps the most characteristic of the great general was the appointment of the gardener. An old soldier, who had followed him through the Peninsular campaign, was discharged without a pension, as he had not served a sufficient number of years when peace was proclaimed. He wrote to his late general and informed him of the circumstance general and informed him of the circumstance, and the man received the following reply—"Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington will be at Apsley-house at ten o'clock on Monday, and will see John——"At the appointed hour the old soldier arrived, and the duke, equally punctual, met him in the hall. "How dy's do; how dy's do," said the duke, when he recognised him. "Do you know any thing about gardening?" "No, your grace." "Then go and learn. Come here this day fortnight. Good day." The man hardly knew what to be about, but he went to one friend and another who told him that to learn gardening in a and the man received the following reply- Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington will be at

fortnight was impossible. The soldier, however, kept his appointment, and so did the duke, who, without prefess, said, "Here, go down to Walmer Castle, and take the gardener's piace, 38s. a week, house to live in, and so on." "I beg your grace's pardon," said the man, "but I do not know a flower from a weed." "Nor do I; nor do I," was the laconic reply. "Go at once." When the old soldier arrived at Walmer Castle he found every thing prepared for him, and for some weeks he paid a man to teach him the art of gardening. At length it was announced that the duke would visit the castle, and the newly appointed gardener was all day it was announced that the duke would visit the castle, and the newly appointed gardener was all day long, for at least a week, hard at work in preparing a speech of thankfulness. At six o'clock on a certain morning the duke took his acoustomed walk through the gardent or the sea-shore. As he passed, the old soldier sainted, which was acknowledged. He now "hem hemmed," and the duke said, "How d'ye do, how d'ye do," and walked quickly on. "Pil oatch him as he comes back," thought the gardener, and accordingly on his return he went boldly up, saying, "I cannot express to your grace my———""There, that'll do," interrupted the duke, and this was all the conversation they over had upon this or any other subject, tion they over had upon this or any other subject, though his grace repeatedly visited the place.
Walmer Castle and grounds are always open to the public, being Government property, and a traveller would be well repaid for going a few miles

# out of his way to visit it.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The nith annual session of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was commenced on Wedeseday evening, in the Alexandra Musich-hall, Sheffield, on which occasion Lord Brougham, the president, delivered the inseffgurial address. There was a large attendance. The venerable president, who appeared in excellent haulth and spirits, was greeted very warmly by the assombly. His commenced resising the address himself, with much of his wonted emergy, and continued to deliver it thus during half an hour, after which he gave into the hand of Mr. Hastings, and continued to deliver it thus during half an hour, after which he gave into the hand of Mr. Hastings, and continued to deliver it thus during half an hour, after which he gave into the hand of Mr. Hastings, and continued the gave into the hand of Mr. Hastings, and the hard of the great county, the last time it chough an addition of this great county, the last time it chose its members undivided and entire. This is now our ninth Coagress, and we have, as is our usual lot, to lament the leases which we, the country and the world at large, have sustained since we mot at York. First to be named is Richard Cobden, of whose great services not England only, but France also, has been witness, and felt justly grateful. We may also dwell on the removal of one far less famous, but to whom the promoters of social science felt their gratitude especially works at the lowest price, to which he devoted in like was predigious. Of the Illination of knowledge on all subjects, secular and religious of knowledge on all subjects, secular and religious of knowledge on all subjects, secular and religious provides the secular property of the security of the provides of the security of the provides of the provides of the security of the

was highly satisfactory at our last Congress to mark
the ancess of the great co-operative movement in
the increase of the number of the societies and their
resources. That progress has continued, although
not at the rate of former years; and se this diminution has partly arisen from the increased rigour
of the rules established, and the arrangements enforced with the view to profit, an advantage has
been gained, except, perhaps, that too great parsimeny has been shown in the payment of those
employed. It was, however, impossible that the same
rate of incease should continue which had been exhibited in 1869 and 1861, when no less than 250 new
societies had been formed. In 1863 there were in all
454, whose sales in the year amounted to 22,628,000,
and their profit divided was £213,000. Mr. Pratt's
return for the last year (1864) is 505 societies, their
sales £2,742,000, and the profit £225,000. The
counties of York and Lancaster continue to take the
lead, as in the number of 505 Lancaster has no
less than 130, and this county 104. The assets of
the societies are returned at £891,000, and
their cash in the bank and in the hands of
their treasurers at £105,000. It must be added
that the atrong recommendations given at York to
employ co-operation in agriculture, and the signal success of Mr. Gurdon's experiment in Suffelk, have had
their effect in Ireland, where, on the Vandaleur property, there is every probability that the same success
would have followed but for the unfortunate insolvency
of the landlord. Nothing can be more gratifying in
all respocts than the apread and adcoase of co-operation, both as regards the comfort and improvement of
the people; and if the middle classes have gained
much, the working classes have had a larger share in
the benefit.—His lordship then entered at considerable
length into the question of female education and employment, after which he proceeded to notice the subpict of law reform. Our oriminal code, the cholera,
and several other topics were also tenched upon was highly satisfactory at our last Congress to mark the success of the great co-operative movement in the increase of the number of the societies and their

#### SUPPLEMENT TO Buenos Arres Standard.

THE principal topics in England during the last fortnight were the cattle disease, Fenianism, and the high rate of interest at the Bank of England. The latter is treated upon in our "City Article," and full details of the others are given in our Supplement. We would only remark that in reference to the cattle plague, the number of animals that have died, and the probable scarcity of cattle have caused butcher's meet to rise to an enormous price, and that of all other articles of food to a rate far beyond the customary charges Good joints of mutton or beef fetch 1s. to 1s. 2d per lb. in London, whilst fresh butter has risen to ls. 8d. to 1s. 10d., and other necessaries of life in a like proportion.

On the 4th inst. Lord Brougham opened the Social Science Congress at Sheffield, in a comprehensive speech, in which he paid a tribute to the memory of several distinguished men who had died during the year, amongst whom were Richard Cobden and John Cassell. The noble lord congratulated the Association on the results of the late election, which had sent several members of the body to the House of Commons though they had lost some members, whom he nerated. Bribery, he believed, had considera bly diminished during the late elections. The noble and learned lord afterwards sketched out programme of the topics that were of most interes to society at the present time, and recommended them to the consideration of the Congress. In speaking of the Brotherhood in Ireland, our Lon don correspondent says :-

Bur yesterday and Fenianism might have stood against the world—as a subject of conversation now it excites but a languid interest, though the sums of money with which the Fenishs were to purchase arms for the overthrow of everything, ne rought out at their recent examination, have alightly tickled our rigible faculties. Just think of it, they had £3,500! With this they intended to purchase arms and ammunition to blow Eng land and order into the German Ocean! It re minds me of a story, which I can vouch for as fact. An Irishman from Galway got into the metropolitan police, and was not many days in Sondon before he saked a brother of the cloth to show him the City, suggesting that he should like first of all, to see "Raygent's shtreet." A gold smith's shop was the first thing that attracted his attention; looking into which, and pointing to a gold locket and glittering chain, he said to his smared companion, "When I git mei pay I'll buy theat." The next place they stopped at was book-shop, concerning several of the volumes of which he, of course, predicated that "when he got his pay he'd buy thant." At last they came to a clothier's shop, in which the figure of a boy was dressed so as to show off the clothes to the very best advantage. Here he became, to the astonishment of the passers-by, extravagantly jubilant. "Oh, be the powers!" he cried, "when I got mei pay I'll buy that; it would be sich a nate prisent intirely dhome to the ould people." Is not this Fenian ism fluencially speaking? It saw a splendid republic across the Atlantic, high offices at home would dearly like to fill, broad lands it would not have the smallest objection to possess, and it said, pointing to each, "With my £3,500 I'll buy that."

CONSIDERABLE anxiety exists as to the determinstion of France to evacuate Rome within the period assigned. It will be remembered that Louis Napoleon ordered one-half of the French troops, who had long supported the Pope on his throne, to retire in 1864, and this having been lone, he gave formal notice that at the end of two years the remainder would follow. The time is now approaching, and the French official journal enting upon this last week, said :-

Me doubt exists relative to the intentions of the such Government. So soon as France shall consider the moment to have arrived she will, in concerwith the Pontifical Government, adopt the necessary mree for the commencement of the evacuation o Rome in order that the withdrawal of the French troops may be completed within the appointed period."

The Pope does not appear to be making prepare tions for his own defence, but, in the language of his Court, says he looks to Providence for pro-

Ix political circles there is little to record. Lord Palmerston is said to have had a second attack of gout, but it is hoped that, from no bulletin being issued, it was of a milder nature than the last attack. It has been urged in political circles that there is a probability of an autumnal Session, for these reasons: Firstly, the agricultural portion of the community say that the Privy Council are unable to deal with the great question of the cattle disease. That a special Act should be passed to meet the peculiar characteristics of this plague, Dr. Letheby says, in his report, that many cattle die in the streets, and there is a difcally in getting persons willing to bury them, according to Act of Parliament, in the nearest available spot of ground. The Commissioners of Sewers think that the Government ought to appoint certain places in the metropolis where cattle attacked by the disease should be taken to, and where those who die should be buried; that they should offer a premium to any one who could discover the actual cause of the disease and find am antidote; that the indiscriminate slaughter of arimals who are pronounced by veterinary surgeons to be suffering from the plague will so diminish our flocks and herds that animal food will rise to a unprecedented price; and that the right way to deal with the matter would be to endeavour to

provide remedial measures.

Again it is asserted that the Fenianism which exists in Ireland, the encouragement that has been given to its movement in England, and the aid the comspirators have received from America, are motives sufficient to call a Parliament, and allow the Irish members an opportunity of expressing their disgust of the movement. Digby Seymour, the other day, probed Irish loyalty in a manner peculiar to him-self. At a place called Baltina, he was called upon at a public meeting for a speech, and during a very sensible one on many topics, said, "Come, then, and join with me in a cheer-a cheer the sound of which will float along the Bunree river, and re-coho from the slopes of old Nophini I give you. The Queen. May her virtues as a woman and her windom as a Sovereign consecrate her person and her throne in the loyal affections of sh people!" The whole assemblage joined in a loud and hearty cheer, which was repeated

with great enthusiasm.
The phanges that are taking place in Greenwich Hospital have given room for comment. The option has been given to the pensioners to take a stipend averaging 14s. 6d. per week, and be allowed their freedom and spend their time in the society of their friends. The vast majority have accepted this offer, and the hospital is now devoted only to those who are sick and infirm, and the charity of this establishment will now be extended to sick seamen from the merchant service.

TER movement of the greater German States is also set ferward as a reason for the carly assembling of Parliament; for it cannot be disguised that the assumption of Prussia in taking possession of Lauenberg with the connivance of Austria, and the probability of her also annexing the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to her despotic sway are contrary to the wishes of the majority of Envergen nations. But Lord Palmeraton is such a stickler for "long vacations" that we doubt whether he will think all these important enough to put the Cabinet Ministers in harness.

THE Times has been making a great fuss about two cases of cholers which have occurred at Scuti-ampton. Now, it is seldom that a summer passes in which two or three cases of Asiatic Cholers are not recorded. The stone fruit season is sure to bring on what may be termed aggravated attacks of diarrhoos, and alarmists are apt to picture this as cholera. Perhaps during this summer and autumn these attacks have been less frequent than ordinary; yet the few that have occurred are magnified into the appearance of a dreadful epidemic. We are no friends to the concealment of facts, but cholers, with the sudden ness with which it produces death, and the wide belief in its contagious character, has an excep-tional effect upon the imagination. At the same time, terror, like fatigue, is a predisposing cause, and the first object of every journalist should be to avoid creating a pavic. The present instance has had one good effect—Southampton has resolved

to look to the sanitary condition of the town.

The carpenters and builders in London hav again struck for wages. It will be remembered that in the summer they demanded three-farthings per hour more wages than they then obtained the masters gave the halfpenny and the men appeared contented. Now they propose to strike, not for the other farthing, but to make figures round, another halfpenny. However much we may sympathise with workmen, this grasping puts us out of patience. The demand for labour at the moment is great, but long ere the winter is over those men who now make an undue demand upon their masters may probably be in a more humble position. It is unjust to masters, who are desirous of helping those in their employment, to be constantly disturbed by assumed grievances where not existing.

THE cattle plague, though spreading throughout the country, did not add so many victims to its attacks at the latter end of the month as it did in the former part. Lord Sydney has written a short history of the disease with which the beasts belonging to his lordship were attacked. "To show the occentricity of the malady," says Lord Sydney, a herd of eleven, "far away from contagion," took the disease, and nine died of it, the two which recovered being the youngest. The mileh cows and calves, located half a mile from the diseased herd, were never affected in any way, nor were the beasts of his lordship's neighbour, whose meadows and farm lay between the two herds. Thus his lordship infers that, "although the maludy is contagious, it must arise also from atmospheric causes, over which no human being has control."

MR. GLADSTONE'S Assurance and Annuities Act, which so recently came into existence, is said to be working satisfacturily, and the number of insurers are reported to be daily increasing. Thirty-eight per cent. of these insurers, says the report, are clerks, curates, and persons of limited means, who are compelled to live more expensively than many working men in receipt of larger incomes.

THE report of Professor Symonds to the Prive Council discloses the new and alarming fact that sheep are subjected to the mysterious cattle disease as much as the ox tribe; and farther, that the infection can be communicated from the sheep to the cattle and from cattle to sheep. These disagreeable facts have been brought out by the pircumstances which occurred on farms in the county of Norfolk, which Professor Symonds was sent down specially by the Government to investigate. Very stringent rules and regulations, to be observed by an owners of catile, have been issued by the Privy Council, but it is contended that sufficient pains have not been taken to find a remedy for the disease, and that Government ought to turn their attention to this.

THE Victoria Cross-the only British decoration which cannot be won but by bravery in action, and which is open to men of all ranks, either in the army or the navy-was conferred on a young officer and two seamen of her Mujesty's ship Euryalus, at Portsmouth, last week. The young officer, Midshipman Duncan Gordon Boyes, led on his men by bearing into the thickest of the fight, in a Japanese stockade, the flag which had twice fallen from the hands of men who were shot dead at his side. One of the seamen, Thomas Pride, gallantly supported his young officer. The other seaman that obtained the Victoria Cross was William Seeley, who, in the same onslaught, penetrated to the enemy's lines to ascertain their posi tion, and on his officers being all shot down dead, led his comrades on to victory. The Cross was presented to each of the men with much ceremony and created a great amount of interest.

A FUNNY story comes from Uckfield, in Sussex A local magistrate, who had long taken up the cause of the Society for the Protection of Animals, and had been for several years indefatigable in prosecuting persons who worked horses with sores, r those incapacitated for labour—this magistrate, Mr. Boucher, was, strange to say, himself summoned for driving a horse with two large sores upon his body. His brother magistrates, though they acquitted the gentleman of a knowledge of the horse's condition, fined him 10s, and costs.

Another gunpowder explosion occurred at a powder-mill on Saturday. Two men, said to be careful and steady in their habits, and of considerable experience in the works, went to their employment in the press-house, where the powder in its green or undried state is stored. They had not been there many minutes when the explosion ocourred, and men and machinery were blown inte the air. As usual in such cases, no one is left to tell the cause of the terrible calamity. We think that after so many warnings Government might at least examine the various means of making gunpowder non-explosive when stored, and, if any are found effective, compel all manufacturers to adopt it.

Wm need only note the fact that John Currie has been tried for, and found guilty of, the wilful murder of Major De Vere, and now awaits his execution. The results were universally anticipated, and if capital punishment is to be carried out at all, this is a case which will most with general approval. Whatever may be the defectof our military system, murder is murder, and that this man deliberately murdered Major De Vero there cannot be a doubt. Therefore let him take the consequences.

To Dourn and Toast;—Advices from St. Heleca mention that the 18te of the 18th August was celebrated in that island. A To Dress was performed in the chapel of Longwood, at wifich Commander in Respection, a number of English officers, and the American consul, were present. A breakfast (sported, when teaches were drunk to the English and Fresch sovereigns and to the union of the three countries.

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Emperor of Austria's Manifesto.

The task which now falls to our lot of speaking thoroughly and consolentiously on the Imperial manifesto, and the Imperial patent appended, is one of the most difficult which a publicist of integrity can have to perform. The matter is all the more difficult, as the limits of free speech are naturally more confined in this case, in which the sot is immediately connected with the sovereign, than at other times, when we have only to criticise the policy of the Ministry. What has ecoursed comes before us in the most solomn form, in that of a manifesto of the Emperor to the peoples of the empire, and thereby, in a monarchical State, the greatest reserve is imposed on everbody. On the other hand, it is not easy to measure the consequences which the September Patent may have; for in it there is only expressed a general decision, and the divining The Emperor of Austria's Manifesto. which the opposite ration in any and the divinities power of a reader not specially initiated in the intentiens of the Government might be quite insufficient to see the change which has been effected in our public law on the night of the 20th of Soptember, in all its realisations.

ramifications.

Under such circumstances, our task can only be to regard the accomplished fact as such. Whether the step which has now boen taken be the best which could have been taken, or whether a less dangerous one would have attained the same ebject—whether it really were necessary to cause an interruption in the development of our public law, or whether, without such, that would have been possible which is now aimed at—that we shall not go into. A judgment on this point would either come too late or too early: too late, because the suspension of the February Constitution is already an accomplished fact, which does not 'admit of an alteration till after the decisions of the Hungarian Dict; too soon, because the verdict of history is not given a few hours after events happen. We only wish to make what has happened clear, nid we will try to realise the new state of things.—Neue Freie Presse (an Austrian paper).

Austria, indoed, is a text from which might be preached any number of sermons as to the follies which it is in the power of a Government to commit. We are no believers, as a general rule, in the power of Governments to create the prosperity of nations. Our creed is rather that in these cases the nation must minister to itself. How great, then, must have been the minister to itself. How great, then, must have been

Governments to create the prospority of nations. Our creed is rather that in these cases the nation must minister to itself. How great, then, must have been the minister to itself. How great, then, must have been the minister to itself. How great, then, must have been the minister to itself. How great, then, must have been all hands that so much may be done for her by a change of policy? in other words, that the mischiefs under which she is suffering are entirely the work of her own Government. She needs internal tranquillity. So do we in the case of Ireland. But, while nobody is able to point out what legislative measures would give tranquillity to Ireland, everybody knows what concessions would banish discontent from Hungary. Give her back her ancient constitution, leave her her old institutions, and she is satisfied. So in finance. Everybody knows the weak point of Austria in finance; it consists in an overgrown army, and that army has been kept on its present footing partly for the sake of claims which have now to be abandoned, and partly for a province which is not worth fighting for. If the ospenditure is large the revenue is defective, and everybody knows that this arises from adherence to the obsolete policy of protection. A nation is, indeed, unhappy which has been so mismanaged and misgoverned; but, on the other hand, as these orils are created by misgovernment, good government can remove them. Low as Austria has sunk, we believe that it is quite in her power, by coming to a sincer reconcillation with Hungary, by disposing of Venotia, by reducing her army, and by liberalising her tariff, to save kerself from all present danger and resume her former place in Europe. There never was such an opportunity, and we shall be unformedly rejoiced if the Emporer has at length called statesmen to his councils who are willing to take advantage of it to the utnost.—Times.

Rumoured Job at the Horse Guards.

The stop which the Army and Navy Gazette announces as now about to taken by the Duke of Cambridge, affords a convincing proof that his Royal Highness, in shrinking from the task of selection which the Royal Commissioners sought to impose upon him, knew himself much better than they knew him. The post of Inspecting Field Officer in Dublinone of the most valuable and desirable staff appointments a colonel can hold—is about to fall vacant, and his Royal Highness is stated to have selected for that post Colonel Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, the here of the notorious Robertson court-martial. It will be remembered that Colonel Bentinck was displaced from the licutenant-coloneloy of the 4th Dragoon Guards ir consequence of cortain discreditable displacates which were made, on the occasion of the trial of Captain Bobertson, as to his cofduct of the regiment under his command. He has zince remained on half pay, and is now selected, out of all the colonels of the British army, to inspect and report upon—we hope and believe—better men than himself. We can scarcely give credit to this astonishing report, respectable as is the source from which it emanates; but, if true, it will conclusively prove that, whatever may be the deficiencies of our present Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness is not deficient in self-knowledge.—Pail Mall Gazette.

The Cattle Disease. Rumoured Job at the Horse Guards.

Chief, his Royal Highness is not descient in self-knowledge.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Cattle Disease.

There is, probably, no reason to guard against a wholesale extermination of our focks of shoop or droves of pigs, although procautions must be adopted to prevent the conveyance of the infection by them. The conclasion to which the discovery of all these new sources of danger would lead us, seems to be in the direction of forbidding or discountenancing the gathering together of live stock at general fairs or local markets for any other purpose except for immediate consumption as bed or mutton. A prudent owner of live stock ought to regard all purchases at such assemblies as sunptiones; because, even if there was nothing wrong with the animals before they were brought to market, they may have contracted the seeds of disease by contact with infected stock. . . Until the plague has been subdeed, it is one of the rashest nations which an owner of cattle can perform to allow his stock to come in contact needlessly with other animals, however apparently free from disease. To alaughter all suspected cattle is, of course, impossible, but to treat animals which have been exposed to infection as if they were free from taint, and introduce them among other stock of any kind, is a very reckless course of proceeding.

If the devernment do not at present possess the power of proventing at such a time as the present the infection of a whole neighbourhood by some wrong-beaded purchaser of stock who will resort to fair or market for the purpose of stocking his grazing fields or his dairy farms. Reckless people are always found who, either from ignorance or cupidity, will risk everything to gain a small advantage.

The Government have hitherto directed nearly their whole attention to the case of the diseased cattle, but a slight consideration of the best means of keeping the healthy eattle away from infection would probably be very useful, and in beth directions the curative process would proceed at once. To deal with the disease The Cattle Disease.

The Maori Protection Society.

The officials of the Aborigines Protection Society have never shown much temper or sense, but the address which they sirculated in Now Zealand, in the Maori language, and which their seretary communicated to the Times last Saturday, is a much more imbeed on an inschiovous document—the two qualities are often combined—than they have yet produced. The goodiness for the Maories, the malice for the English settlers, all expressed in figurative language, with a sort of moral hisp to make it sound childless and innocent, give it the effect of gruel and vinegar served up in quaint Dresden china. This is the style: "Be as posceable and as much of one mind among your-solves as you can be. Unless you does, you will break to pieces like a glass buttle dashed on the stones, which cannot be mended." Why a glass bettle? We suppose bringing up children by bottle must have been a the mind of this nurse of Aborigines. As to the substance of the address, its chief object seems to be to encourage the Maories in their hatred to the English settlers, and persuade them neither to sell nor let any more land to the Englishmen. "To prevent his being robbed by selfish and dishonest persons, he (the Maori) should be made quite strong and safe. Even the letting or lessing of land should be discouraged, and never sanctioned without caution and registration. Coloniate out of New Zealand have had lands let to them by natives, and then the colonists have kept possession and driven the natives away." The Macrica are a noble and many rase. We trust they will despise the food of these political dry nurses. The English press has already used a good many shots at the society's bettlers, and if these should really be broken so as "not to be mended," we think no one would miss the milk.—Spectator. The Maori Protection Society.

there was in that of Palinsian and Gregorio Magni. In that case additional evidence was few beauting to upset the first desired. But you the trial of Madame Valentin not a single fact was eddneed which had not been brought before the jury who had, couvicted Lafourcade. If then either of these convicts is to be pardoned—and one caght to be—which will the Lance Secretary choose? It will not do to show the action become to the secretary choose? It will not do to show the action to rest as it is. An official, pusuled by the contradictary statements of the two parties, may think that no great harm would be done were all who have been connected with the business to have twelve months at hard labour in one of our gaols. But spart from the chance of doing a great injustice to persons who, though appearance are somewhat against them, may be very estimable and honest, rough-handed measures of that kind are not in accordance with the principles of right, nor suited te the opinions of the times. Sir George Grey, then, must interfere and liberate one or other of the convicted persons. Let us hope that the trouble to which he will be put in making his selection may induce him to promote some measure. for the improvement of our judicial procedure in criminal cases. If in the next session of Farlisment he should introduce a bill for the appointment of public procecuters, the Valenia case will not have been without its good effect.—Merning appointment of public prosecutors, the Valencia case will not have been without its good effect.—Merning

Star.

From the beginning of December, 1864, until the month of May in this year, Madame Valentin lay in Whiteoreas-street Prison, and all for saying, or being supposed to have said, that she thought of leaving England. The first action in the Exchequer was tried. supposed to have said, that she thought of leaving England. The first action in the Exchequer was tried during that incarcoration, was undefended, and, of course, resulted in a vordict against her. Then she obtained a new trial at Westminster, closing with a verdict in her favour, and a declaration on the part of the jury that the railway shares had actually and truly been given to her. This was conclosive? Not at all. A third trial was domanded by the plaintiffs, and, as that application is not yet officially answered, the centested right to the shares is still undetermined. These civil proceedings are complicated by two criminal prosecutions at the Old Bailey. In the first of these divil proceedings are complicated by two criminal prosecutions at the Old Bailey. In the first of these divil proceedings are complicated by two criminal prosecutions at the Old Bailey. In the first of these divil proceedings are complicated by two criminal prosecutions at the Old Bailey. In the first of these divil proceedings are the content of the priury, in awearing that she had threatened to leave England. One of the most puzzling parts of this puzzling story is that in both cases the defendants were found guilty of perjury. Was there ever such a concatenation of anomalies? We have here four contradictory judgments: firstly, a Fronch court declares that Madarao Valentin stole the shares; secondly, an English Court asserts that she acquired them lawfally; thirdly, at the daugust prosecution at the Old Bailey a jury finds that the story of her threat to abscond is false; fourthly, another jury in September decides that thesame story istrue. These complications and contradictions certainly give a most discouraging and disquicting view at to the infallibity of justice. In opposition to the latest verdict, it would be at least premature to prescue Madamo Valentin exempt from blame; but one thing is at least clear—the existing relic of the iniquitous law of "arrest on mesne process" has been used against her as an instrument of orne

Penianiam

Fenianism.

A sudden shock was given to the people of Englan' by the announcement of the seizure in Dublin of a newspaper called the Irish People, the reputed organ of the Fenian "movement" in Ireland, and the arrest of a number of persons charged with conspiracy to lovy war against her Majeaty within her dominions. Numerous arrests have been made, but amongst them there is no person of position, if we may except a gentleman with an Irish name who claims to be a "citizen of Boston," and a Captais M'Afferty, late of the Federal army, who is supposed to have come ever on the business of the Fenian Brotherhood. A good deal of excitement has been caused by these arrests, but very little sympathy seems to be shown, and that only amongst the lowest classes. There is every reason to believe that the organisation is so widely aprend as to be dangerous to the peace of the country. The Government, under pressure, at last took the alarm, and it is to be hoped that they will succeed in staying the further progress of the disaffection. The alarm, and it is to be hoped that they will succeed in staying the further progress of the disaffection. The public, however, must await the publication of the evidence that the Irish constabulary will adduce before being able to form a definite opinion upon the nature and extent of the danger that encompasses us.—The Press.

This miserable business may have danger enough for

and extent of the danger that encompasses us.—The Press.

This miserable business may have danger enough for the foolish creatures who take part in it. Therefore we cannot but feel gratifled that the Government has resolved on exploding the whole affair while it may yot be done with little harm. 1843 cild not cost many lives, but it seriously disturbed the country, and banished some men were capable, under happier auspices and better unsel, of rendering her good service. The very cost by which the Irish People has been disposed of is itself a relic of the special legislation hastily passed in 1948. We are so mused even to thinking of prosecutions for sedition in England that we have lost all recollection of how such things are managed; but we presume that, if any English writers were to publish ever such rampant and nonsonsical treason in an English newspaper, some process of legal trial and judgment would have to be gone through before the police-could enter the office and confiscate the type, books, and presses. But in Ivoland they have a statute called the "Treason Felony Act," which was rattled through both Houses of Parliament in what our Irish friends would call a "jiffey," in 1818, for the express purpose of transporting an Irish gentleman who is now in Fortrees Monroe, and of destroying the type and presses which might enable a successor to carry on his business. Now we are not fond of legislation of this kind, and could wish the Irish Government had managed to pull through the present very small crisis wither taking down that rusty weapon from the wall. We cannot help thinking, like the man in Dickens's novel, "how it will look in the papers;" and we do not feel any comfort in anticipating the comments which foreign journalists will assuredly make on such a summary process of confication by police. The Irish Government is now so strong in the support of the overwhelming majority of the lirish people, that it might well have afforded to calmly and firmly with so trumpery a movement, and te treat Frainni Press.

This miserable business may have danger enough for the miserable business may have described business may have danger enough for the miserable business may have described business may have business foreign systems.—Morning Star.

THE BUSHRY-PARK HERD OF CATTLE. Bushry-park; or rather we should say, the Bushry-paddocks, comprises about eighty-seven acros of paturage, upon which the royal atud of race horses are reared and fed. The stud at the present time numbers alout fifty-eight animals—stallions, marcs, and colts Col. Mande, equerry to her Majesty, is at the head of the establishment; and Mr. John Hansome, the well-known whin, is what is termed the stud-groom, and has the general management of affairs. It is the custom at linshort to prove the march of the rough grass on the paddocks after the horses have passed over it; and, accordingly, twolve Scotch pelled Galloways were purchased at the last Barnet Fair, and added to the Bushey herd. In about twelve days after they were purchased at the last Barnet Fair, and added to the Bushey herd. In about twelve days after they were purchased one of them exhibited the usual signs of the cattle disease, was immediately separated from the rest, and was left in a shed by itself. Mr. Moon, of Kingaton, the inspector of cattle, and we believe a voterinary surgeon, was called in, and prescribed for the diseased heast, but to muscule effect, for in three days it died. Brandy and water, we believe, was administered to the poor beast with other things, but nothing given to it appeared to have the slightest salutary effect. The disease quickly spread through the herd, and in about a fortnight the tacker heasts foll victims to its virulout attack. Everything was done that could be done, considering the ignorance that prevails generally as regards the nature of the disease, it save the lives of the infected animals; but it was all to no purpose, though a medical practioner, we believe, was called in. But, though the Bushey authorities could not, even with medical aid, save their herd of cattle, they effectually and promptly buried them when dead, so that no disease should possibly emanant from them. The remains of the beasts lie in a grave six feet deep and proportionately-long, well covered with ime; and the grass upon which they fed h Bushey-park; or rather we should say, the Buchey-paddocks, comprises about eighty-seven across of pa-turage, apon which the royal atud of race horses are

the milk.—Speciator.

Madame Valentin.

We shall be ourious to see what will be done in this inso. Obviously, if Madame Valenth be guilty, Jean Lafourcade is innocent. What will be done to elicit the truth? Our rather bungling system of criminal procedure has allowed us to stamble into this difficulty. How will it, or authority in any shape, get us only. How will it, or authority in any shape, get us of it? There is in this matter no such excuse as

# OUR "CITY" ARTICLE

The audden rise in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, first, from 4 to 41, and secondly, from 41 to 5 per cent, within a few days of each other, have naturally had a marked effect upon the money-market, and a good deal of speculation has been raised as to the nature of the pressure mas seen raised as to the include of the pressure which has been brought to bear so unexpectedly. upon the Bank's reserve. Fortunately, the rise in the rate of discount will be partially neutralised by the statement of the quarter's revenue, and the Board of Trade's monthly account of tradand navigation; for it would be a contradiction in terms to suppose that a high rate of discount can be long maintained, at a time when the revenue returns exhibit a healthy state of things, and our exports and imports are in what may be termed a satisfactory condition.

The movement on the part of the Bank was, how The movement on the part of the Bank was, however, partially anticipated, as the tendency in the value of money has been some time upon the rise, owing to certain heavy payments on inancial arrangements, and to the loans which have been recently contracted, and which have absorbed a constant of the mount of the second of t contributed, and which are another a con-siderable amount of the spare and floating capital, to say nothing of the new schemes which are weekly cropping up, in one form or other, in the market. It is, therefore, within therange of probability that a still further rise may take place in the rate of dis-count, for the demand for money, both on the Continent and on the other side of the Atlantic, is beginning to show itself in a rather marked man ner, and to a very considerable degree. Austria, for example, is on the eve of appealing to the European market for a considerable loan, in order to fill up a gap which periodically presents itself in the financial state of that decrepted and decayin the financial state of that decrepid and decaying (?) empire; and the Government of Washing,
ton, wishing to set its "house in order," after the
terrible struggle it has endured during the past
four years, and to prepare itself for again entering
upon a peaceful intercourse with the world, will
naturally require the aid of the European lender,
and will doubtless find its requirements promptly
and efficiently complied with. The last advices
from New York clearly show that the mercantile
community of that city are fully alive to the imcommunity of that city are fully alive to the importance of regulating their disordered currency, and of bringing their banking and exchange affairs more in conformity with those of Europe than they could possibly expect to be while an unrestricted in the conformation of the conformati stricted issue of paper money prevailed. Under these circumstances, it might fully be expected that a rise in the rates of discount would take place here; and when the Bank returns were pub-lished, the first alteration was not considered much out of the ordinary course, the increase in the private securities, with the diminution in the reserve and bullion clearly indicating where the pressure prevailed. The alteration of the Bank rate was immediately succeeded by the notices from the joint-stock banks, which advanced their from the joint-stock banks, which advanced their terms for deposits to 3½ per cent, and the discount establishments, following suit, raised their rates to—for money at call, from 3 to 3½ per cent.; and at soven days notice, 3½ to 3½ per cent.; and at fourteen days notice, from 3½ to 4 per cent., and after the second rise they also followed suit with the Bank of England.

The joint-stock banks allow 4 per cent. for deposits, with the exception of the London and Westminster, the rate at that figure being limited to amounts over £500. On less sums the rate is 3 per cent. Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., Messrs. Alexanders, Cunliffes, and Co., the National Discount Company, and the other establishments, have increased the rate of money at call from 3½ to 4 per cent.; at seven days notice the terms have been raised from 3½ to 4½ per cent.; and at fourteen days notice from 4 to 4½ per cent. The returns of revenue for the quarter just

of the spring and elasticity our resources are capable of displaying. There is a decrease, it is true, as compared with the returns of the corre-sponding period of last year, which is owing to, the recent reduction in taxation; but the decrease of the spring and elasticity our resources are capable of displaying. There is a decrease, it is true, as compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year, which is owing to the recent reduction in taxation; but the decrease is much less than might have been anticipated, and was calculated upon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, so that we have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the present state of affairs. There is a falling off in the quarter of £330,097, as compared to the same period of last year; and a comparation of the half-year's returns with those of its predecessor show a diminution of £1,054,777, yet, strange to say, the falling-off on the whole year merely amounts to £1,115,285. This shows clearly that the revenue is gradually improving, and that the reductions made in Farliament during the last Session are being gradually replaced by the growing prosperity of the country. This can be shown by briefly comparing the heads of the E-timates made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last. Serion, with the present returns. He estimates that his measures would cause a loss to the resion, with the present returns. He estimates that his measures would cause a loss to the reformed the spring and beautiful the same poison that was found in the body. The reat of the ordence was rather in favour of the husband, who is suspected of having administered the probability of the docusaed, he had detected the same poison that was found in the body. The reat of the ordence was rather in favour of the husband, who is suspected of having administered the probability of the docusaed, he had to extend the same poison that was found in the body. The reat of the ordence was rather in favour of the husband, who is suspected of having administered the probability of the docusaed, he had detected the same poison that was found in the body. The reat of the ordence was rather in favour of the husband, who is suspected of having administered the probability of the docusaed, he had the favour of the h being gradually replaced by the growing prosperity of the country. This can be shown by briefly comparing the heads of the Estimates made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer lest Sersion, with the present returns. He estimated that his measures would cause a less to the revenue during the current financial year of £3,778,000, which would give a decrease for the half-year of £1,889,000. The absolute decrease, as stated above, has been £1,054,777, or not much more than half the estimated sum. The comparison for the quarter is still more satisfactory. parison for the quarter is still more entisfactory. The decrease was calculated at £914,500, whereas it simply amounts to £330,057, or somewhat more than a third. These results are the consequence of reducing the duty on tea one-half, and of removing one-third of the income-tax. The estimated less upon the latter tax, for the year, was £1,650,000, or upwards of £100,000 per quarter; yet there is a positive increase in the yield of the station-master of the station drunk, and assaulted the station-master of the station-master of the station master of the station master of the station master of the station drunk, and assaulted the station-master of mated less upon the latter tax, for the year, was £1,50,000, or upwards of £100,000 per quarter; yet there is a positive increase in the yield of the tax amounting to £33,000. The Customs exhibit some highly prosperous features. The loss of duty on tax was estimated at £1,508,000 for the year; yet the returns from the Board of Trade show that the consumption of tea has largely increased. It appears that upwards of eight millions of pounds were entered for home ensumption in the month of August last, against seven and a half millions in 1864, and seven millions and a quarter in 1865; but, taking the first eight months of this year, we have an increase of six million pounds as compared with the same period last year, and of nearly ten millions as compared with 1863. The returns as recards sugar, shew equally satisfactory results, and that the recent alterations in the duties had been a complete success. Notwithsianding, therefore, the decrease of £335,000 upon the quanter of the Customs, the general state of things indicates a highly presperous condition; and the more we reduce cut scale of taxation, the more abundant does it become in its producing power. The Excise shows a decrease of £20,000; while stamps exhibit an increase of £5,000; while stamps exhibit an increase of £5,000; taxes, of £70,000; while stamps exhibit an increase of £5,000; taxes, of £70,000; taxes, of £70,000 administ does it become in the producing power. The Excise shows a decrease of £20,000; the miscellane us items also show a falling off of £188,000; while stamps exhibit an increase of £5,000; taxes, of £70,000,000; and the post-office of £100,000. This aspect of affairs, taken retrospectively and prospectively, must be considered of

The Returns of Trade and Navigation is an equally interesting document, and deserves as careful a notice as that of the Returns of the These returns bring us cown to the end and it will be seen that our expects for that single month are much under the corresponding month of last year, but above the year vious, the figures being :--

highly satisfactory character.

August, 1863 ... ... £11,088,51; 1865 figures, however, for the eight months 

There is a decrease, therefore, for the eight months of 1865 of 26,315,523, as compared with 1864; but this may be fairly attributed, not to a falling off in trade, but to a reduction in the price of trace, out to a restriction in the price of several leading articles, both raw and manufactured. Looking at particular articles of export, it appears that there is a decrease in cotton manu-

appears that there is a decrease in cotton manu-lactures in amount, but an increase in quality; and in linens there is a decrease in the quantities of yars but an increase in the value of piece goods, in imports of raw cotton we have largely increased turing the month. The figures are 866,078 owt. for last August, 545,376 owt. in August, 1864, and

470,807 in 1863. Our own imports have fallen off. On the eight meaths they run thus :-1863 ... 15.583.6

1863 ... 15,583,616 owt. 1864 ... 15,057,536 ... 1865 ... 11,665,473 ... While on tea the increase has been singularly large :— Month.

Eight months. Month. Eight months.

1863 ... 7,216,140lbs. ... 56,716,397lbs.

1864 ... 7,584,124 ,... 59,432,407 ,...

1865 ... 8,347,413 ,... 65,431,463 ,...

The computed real value of the principal articles imported up to the end of the seven months ending 31st. July, is £19,019,162, against £20,403,253 in the same month in 1864, and £16,939.664 in 1863. Taking the seven months. 210,998,064 in 1863. Taking the seven months, we have for 1863, 1864, and 1865 respectively, £98,207,002, £119,068,429, and £94,528,004.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 20.

The official correspondence between Mesers. Seward and Adams in March and August of the present year in reference to the Confederate Loan, and Vice-Chancellor Strust's decision in the Priolean case has been published. Mr. Soward instructs Mr. Adams that he may, if necessary, inform the British Government in a friendly and courtoous manner that the United States never admitted the combination of rebels United States nover admitted the combination of rebels to be a de facto government, and will not be responsible for the rebel debt, and will insist on their claim for the restoration of cotton in the present case. While they are content to receive it through a decree of the British tribunals, they insist on their absolute right to it through the action of the British Government. The United States will hold themselves underne obligation whatever the accept or so conform their proceedings to conditions which the Court of Chancery or other unnicipal court may prescribe in the present or other municipal court may prescribe in the pres

Intigation.

The Governor of Vermont has informed Mr. Seward that the St. Alban's banks have received from the Canadian authorities the money stolen by the St. Alban's raiders.

ACCIDENT NEAR BOLTON ABBEY.

ACCIDENT NEAR BOLTON ABBEY.

Three Persons Killed.

A carriage accident occurred on Friday night, about nine o'clock, in the woods, Bolton-bridge, a carriage containing James Wharton, of Bolton-bridge, cab driver, Thomas Livesey (who for some years has earned his living by attending to the horses of visitors to the Strid, in the Bolton-woods), his wife, and a mail-servant of Mr. Chowley's, were coming from Mr. Chowley's house, and had resched that portion of the woods near to the bridge leading out of the Deer-park, when the horse and carriage fell over the precipice, fifteen yards high. Two of the party, Wharton, the driver, and Mrs. Livesey, were killed on the spot, and Livesey died shortly after from the effects of the injuries he snatained. The maid-servant was not danger-only burt, nor was the horse much injured, but the carriage was broken to pieces. An inquest was held on the bodies on Saturday, before Mr. Thomas Brown, coroner, when a verdict of Accidental Death was returned. The following facts were deposed to at the inquest:—Biohard Wellock, of Hazzlewood, coachman, sadi:—Yesterday, about half past eight o'clock, Mrs. Chowley gave Wharton some beer. Livesey drank with him; they had a gill apiece. Wharton had a horse and carriage. He drove. Livesey and his wife got in with him. A servant of Mr. Chowley's also got in to ride down to the gate. I saw them proceed as far at the dog kennel. Wharton put on the brake on going down the hills. All went on well so far as I saw. I went after a short time and found the whole of the parties at the bottom of the Gill. Thomas Livesey was holding the horse, which had fallen on him and his wife, Alice, and Wharton were dead. Thomas Livesey was hot four hours, and died from the injuries received from the Gill, I went with him with a light. When we got down Thos. Livesey was lying under the horse's head. He was alive. We got him out, and then we got ent his wife. She was dead. We then got Warton from under the carriage. He was dead. The servent girl fainted, and we had h expired exhibit a healthy condition of things as regards the social well-being and the general industry of the country. These returns are of a character to which we have been accustomed for some time past, and furnish a continued example

We have received information (says the Star) m-which we can rely, to the effect that the Prussian Government have positively decided upon the annexation of the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies. This step is to be carried out at all risks. An elaborate justification of this policy is already prepared, and is to be circulated among European Cabinets.

A lunatic named Hunter, the son of a sculptor, killed his mother and his sister in Edinburgh on Thursday. He silenced them by blows on the head with an iron bar, and afterwards beat outtheir brains.

persons unknown."

A Strange Taste.—There is a woman in Charlestown, N.H., who has a large collection of tame toods in her yerd. They know their mistress, follow her about, and hop in her lap to be fed, and at the word of command range themselves in a perfect circle round.

her feet.

Sufficient in a Well.—Two men have lost their lives in this manner at Birmingham. One of them, a workman, descended to make some repairs, and some accident occurring, his master followed with the view to render assistance. Both perished. The cause which led to this canalty has not transpired.

Cure for Bite of Macd Dogs.—Take immediately warm vinear or tend water, with the wound clean. warm rinogar or topid water, wash the wound dean therowith, then dry it, then pour upon the wound a few drops of hydrochloric acid, because the mineral acid destroy the poison of the saliva, by which process the latter is neutralised.—Times. Tunnelling of Mont Conia.—The Temps mea-tions a letter received from a Universeless.

Tunnelling of Mont Cenia.—The Temps mentionh a lotter received from an Italian engineer, announcing that the workmen employed in pierwing Menticelle had come apon a bed of extremely hard quarts, which turned the edge of the best tempered elsel, and it wins feared that this obtable might retard the opening of the tunnel for four years. As long age as the nonth of May or June the engineers were especific to come upon quarts, but, as geological curveys of the wountain had long since been made, the impediment want to a zertain extent have been released mont want to a zertain extent have been released them. mont wout to a zertain extent have been resistant upon. Perhaps the quarts has yeared harder that was expected, but early in the year they was help in finding an unusually soft wis of reck. It is to observed that foreign engineers have expense, a opinion that the tunest will the leaser to expense that the sanguine Italian members articles, in attifactory to think that the summit refluent has the made before the end of next year, and we shopten to few hours the passage of the members.

THE CASE OF MADAME VALENTIN. A good deal of public interest appears to have been relied in the case of the unfortunate French woman excited in the case of the unfortunate French woman who was convicted of prijury last week at the Contral Criminal Coart. The verdio's was entirely unexpected, has the impression produced upon the mind of almost every one in coart, from the nature of the evidence and the favourable summing up of the Recorder, was that a verdiot of not guilty would certainly have been returned. As the offence was committed in the City of London, Madame Valentin has been removed to the City prison at Holloway; but, although she was sentenced in terms to undergo hard labour, no degrading punishment of the ordinary character has been inflicted upon her, and she is employed in sewing articles for the use of the prison. She has been in a much depressed state of mind ever since her conviction, and appears to visited her several times since her conviction, and he has been in communication with her preparing statement of her case to be submitted to the Hor statement of hor case to be submitted to the Home Secretary, and praying for a pardon on the grounds that there was no reliable evidence to support the charge upon which she was convicted. It is usual in all cases where an application of this kind is made to the Secretary of State on behalf of a prisoner to submit the matter to the judge who tried the case, and as the feeling of the resorder upon the subject was apparent from his summing up, although he felt bound to act upon the vordict of the jury, there is very little doubt that his opinion will befavourable to the prisoner, and therefore it is most probable that Madame Valentin will receive a pardon.

A NOVEL JOINT-STOCK COMPANY. A NOVEL JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.

A number of gentlemen whe are interested in the elevation of the working classes have commenced a company, called "The Clayton Forge Company," for the manufacture of boiler plates and of bar iron, on the principle of dividing profits with the workmen and the customers. The scheme, shortly described, is as follows:—All profits up to ten per cent. after providing for repairs and renewals of plant, is to be divided into three equal portions, the first of which will belong to the shareholders, the second to the workmen, and the third to the customers. The subdivision amongst the workmen are to be in accordance with the wages earned by each, and the subdivisions amongst the customers according to the purand division amongst the workmen are to be in accordance with the wages earned by each, and the subdivisions amongst the customers according to the purchases made by each. Thus the scheme says to the shareholders, "We hope to pay you something more than 10 per cont. for your investments;" to the workmen it says, "You shall no longer have reason to complain that your employers get an undue share of the profits, for if they earn more than 10 per cent. you shall share it; and to the customers it says, "Our best exertions shall be at your service, and you shall not pay too much for your iron, for if we carn more than ten per cent. you shall have a share of the excess as extra discount." We believe that Messrs. Briggs, the colliery proprietors of Normanton, have already tried the division of profits amongst the workmen with good effect, and there is every reason to believe that the principle will spread not only in that but in other employments. The division amongst customers is an ewides, and is of centres intended to secure orders in all states of trade and, we hope and believe, will be found to answer the purpose of the promators.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT. Suspected Fenianism in Glasgow and Greenock.

A Glasgow paper says:—"On Monday morning a man resident in the East-end called at the Central Police-Office, and stated that late on the previous (Sunday) night, while walking with a companion in some fields bohind Butherglen, he was surprised to hear the sound of a subdued voice giving drill directions to some men. He went towards the place, and baheld a body of men, numbering between sixty and seventy, marching along the field, four abreast. The drill coased when he approached, and the men quietly dispossed." The Greenock Advertiser of Tuesday says:—"During several nights past bodies of men, ranging in numbers from twenty to forty each, have been met with about midnight on roads in the neighbourhood, marching two deep with military precision, and evidently under the command of one of their number. We are informed that on one night lately a largeparty. evidently under the command of one of their number. We are informed that on one nigot lately a large party of Irishmen entered a spirit shop in town and asked for the use of the large room for the 'boys.' The landlord, an Irishman himself, asked who the 'boys' were, and on being answered 'The Brotherhood,' ordered them out of his premises. It is reported that the Fenians boast that the local brotherhood is GOO attoor.''

Arrest of a Fenian Delegate in Sheffield

Arrest of a Fenian Delegate in Sheffield.

On Wednesday afternoon two atrangers arrived in Sheffield by the train from Manchester. One was tall and thin, the other was short and stout. In both cases the cast of countenance proclaimed them from the "Emerald Isle." A brisk walk of a few minutes brought them to the Town-hall, where they made themselves known as detectives from the Dablin metropolitan police force, and stated that they were the beavers of a warrant for the apprehension of one James Quigley, a resident in the town, and a leader and delegate of the Fenian Brotherhood of Ireland. The co-operation of the Sheffield detectives were sought, and the house named in the warrant as Quigley's residence was visited, but no such person lived there. The detectives sought cut during Wednesday night the resorts of the Irish inhabitants, who were talking largely on Fenian topics, and into their conversation the detectives entered as if heart and soul with them were in the cause. They thereby found that the the bearers of a warrant for the apprehension of one James Quigley, a resident in the town, and a leader and delegate of the Fenian Brotherhood of Ireland. The co-operation of the Sheffield detectives were sought, and the house named in the warrant as Quigley's residence was visited, but no such person lived there. The detectives sought cut during Wednesday night the resorts of the Irish inhighitants, who were talking largely on Fonian topics, and into their conversation the detectives entered as if heart and soul with them were in the cause. They thereby found that them were in the cause. They thereby found that the Sheffield hat till did not succeed in obtaining the Sheffield, but till did not succeed in obtaining the passed without access, and the pravail was then given up for a few hours. Next morning, however, it was resumed with success. Brayshaw had obtained as clee that their man lived in Combandativest and that has worked for the firm of Messra. Withmost and that has worked for the firm of Messra. Withmost and that has worked for the firm of Messra. Withmost and that has worked for the firm of Messra. Withmost and that has worked for the firm of Messra. Withmost and the Prejam of Messra. Withmost and that has worked for the firm of Messra. Withmost and that has worked for the firm of Messra. Withmost and that has worked for the firm of Messra. Withmost and that has worked for the firm of Messra. Withmost and the presence of the Messra works and the pravail was there are the time in search of him of Messra. Withmost and the presence of the Messra with the mental of the presence of the Messra with the mental of the presence of the Messra with the mental of the presence of the Messra with the mental of the presence of the Messra with the mental of the presence of the presence of the Messra with the mental of the presence of the pres

Dr. Feeny on Fenianism.

Dr. Feeny on Fenianism.

With reference to the feeling of the Roman Catholic clergy, we learn from the Tyracewey Hereld that the Bev. Dr. Feeney took the opportunity, at mass, on a recent occasion, to warm his dipch most feelingly and earnestly against the association of the Fenian Brotherhood. "What," said the bishop, in his most earnest and impressive style, "What are the Fenians As X understand them, they are a body of men whe are sworn to sever the connection between Ireland and Great Britain by force of arms. They must be a secret association. All scoret societies, particularly those bound by onthe, are condomned by the Catholic church and excommunicated. What does St. Paul, the apostle of the Gontiles, say? 'Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power except from God, but these that are ordained by God. Therefore, he who resists the power resists the ordinance of Ged, and those who resist purchase to themselves damination."—Epistle to the Romans, chap 13, verses land 2. To whom did the spoatle write in these memorable words? To the Romans, who were then, as Christians, unfering the most fearful persecutions, and carning martyrdom daily for the faith of Jesus Christ. We are all bound in the spirit of religion, and for the love of order, heaven's first law, to obey the powers that be. We are justified at the same time, and oven bound by every law to seek and endeavour to obtain by every lawful means for ourselves and our country a 'free church is a free state.' But passing away from that theme so pregnant with matter, who are the so-called Fenians? Even though it by every lawful means for correctives and our country a 'free church is a free state.' But passing away from that theme so pregnant with matter, who are the so-called Fonians? Even though it were lawful to take up arms against Englaud, where are to be found the disciplined hosts that are to confroat, on the red battle-field, the greatest empire in the globe? England is at peace with all the world. In it not the merest mockery, then—the extreme of ignorance and diotoy—to entertain for a moment the idea that a multitude of undisciplined tradesmen of the lowest class, united with a crowd of young peasantry, determined, no doubt, but still unfit in every way, backed byan undefined mass of American soff-styled horoes—is it not, I say, thorankest nonsense, a libel upon the possession of the last reason, to fatery that this horde of undisciplined men, without arms, without commissariat, without leaders, cu meet in fair fight legions that in far less propitions times felled the Gaul at Waterloo, and enote the Czar far away from their beloved England, on the slopes of Alma?' The bishop then said, "Let them take warning in time, and cosses all connection with the Fonian Souicty, if they had the folly to attach themselves to it. It will bishop then said, "Let them take warning in time, and cease all connection with the Fouian Society, if they had the folly to attack themselves to it. It will not be necessary that the Government of the country shall affer rewards to outsiders to spy out the Brotherhood. There will be found, as has always occurred, numbers who will run forward to obtain the reward of their perfidy and impirty, in the slaughter of their brethren leagued in an unloby alliance, branded by God and his church, and condemned by all men of seres."

The Fenians in Liverpool.

The Fenians in Liverpool.

Notwithstanding the active operations of the detectives both from Ireland and other places, the leaders of the Fenian movement in Liverpool manage to hold meetings and discuss the objects of the "conspiracy." On Thursday ovening a meeting was held in one of the most populous and busy districts of the town. The men present were not all of the lower classes of acciety, for amongst the assembly there were people who, so far as monetary matters go, are well to do, and move in the most respectable circles. After the minutes of provious meetings had been read, several resolutions binding the assembly to use its utmost endeavours to support the Fenian movement both by money and physical force were adopted. One of the most extraordinary resolutions, however, was that which related to the embodiment of a "Fenian fleet," to proy upon British commerce at sea, should the efforts of the Brotherhood prove futile on land. The avidity with which this resolution was passed was astonishing, and the wild and vapouring declamations which followed its acceptation were extraordinary. These manifestations however, might have been thought mere show, had it not been for one of the mon present calling out. "Now, then, we have passed the best motion of the evening. Each man put down his money, we cannot have ships and men unless we have eash!" In less than ton minutes a sum of about £150 was subscribed. The whole proceedings were of the most orderly character; there was no rowdyism, no vulgarity. We stated a few days since, that fears were expressed that the volunteer artillery and rifle corps of Liverpool were infected with Fenianism, and we are now told, upon the most reliable authority, that the Naval Reserve force of the part is strongly impregnated with the odour of the "Bretherhool."

It is stated that, by the last steamer which sailed from Liverpool, an agent of the "Liverpool Centro" from the most reliable authority of the "Liverpool Centro" from the most reliable authority of the "Liverpool Centro" and

Reserve force of the port is strongly impregnated with the odour of the "Brotherhool."

It is stated that, by the last steamer which sailed from Liverpool, an agent of the "Liverpool Centre" was dispatched to Now York to emmunicate the news of the Dublin arrests and the movements in Liverpool and elsewhere. He was to be joined at Queenstown by a delegation from Dublin. The treasurer to the Liverpool branch of the Brotherhood, who "bolted" (taking the funds with him when the Lich arrests were announced, has, it is said, returned, but refuses to give up the money, and under threats of appearand bringing the whole of the Liverpool Fenians to the gallows, he defeathem to press him for the money. We hear that he has given up his business, and is enjoying himself with the funds. It is now stated that accounts of the Fenians' plus and projects were forwarded some time agd to Sir R. Peel and Sir G. Grey, but that then the accounts were treated as wild and visionary and without danger.

remained, and amonges them several copies of the first provided amonges when we have a since and the detectives then drove off to Mesers. Wilkinson's works, and ware above to a work-coom, where Quigley was parming the trade of a silver-politable. The warrant for high treason was read over to him, and he was taken them to the Town-hall, where he was searched Many important documents were found upon him, basisding a set of accounts showing his expenses attendant upon a journey to Antiverp. Brunsels, and allowed the brotherhood was also found written in his pocket-book. Amonget the correspondence found in his pocket were several letters on the subject of the insteaded rise of the Penians, which will no doubt be of considerant uses to the Dollon discrete police. Two-hall, when the constable said: The prisence, and there are two of the Dubin metropolitan detective a warrant, issued by the joint imagistrate of the situated warrant, issued by the joint imagistrate of the situated of the services of the Dubin metropolitan detective and there are two of the Dubin metropolitan detective and there are two of the Dubin metropolitan detective and and senders of the prisence. The warrant has been address to the services of t

Examination of the Prisoners.

It having been understood that the persons in consisty on the charge of "treasonable completay" would be brought before Mr. Stronge at the Castle, Dublin, on Saterday, a large number of persons assembled in the neighbourhood of the Lower Castle Yand, theread office, at an early hour. The constitution of the large, was neither disorderly nor departmentality to any extent. Now and then a cheer, weak and almost singular, might be heard, but it was neither sustained nor did it appear to evoke any hearty response. The scene within the room in which the investigation took place—the room of the Commissioners of Pelicie in the Lower Castle Yard—did not present any special features. It was, no doubt, crowded to its uttermost capacity; but the professional gentlemen instructed in bobalf of some of the accused—the representatives of the press—and the "authorities" constituted the principal portion of the assemblage. Ambugst those pre-ent were—Mr. Wodchouse, private scoretary to the Lord Lieutenant; Colonel Musters, and the Hon. Colonel Colturst. At half-past twelve o'clock the prisoner whose cases were to be dealt with were brought into the yard in one of the police vans, eacetted by five mounted constables. The prisoners recent works and the subspection of the frish Prople; Cornelius M. Ciarke, sub-editor of the frish Prople; Cornelius M. Examination of the Prisoners. brought before air. Stronge on this occasion were George Hopper, merchant tailor, of Dame street; William Ciarko, sub-editor of the Irish People; Cornelius M. O'Keeffe, of Palmerston place, a literateur; Joremiah O'Donavan Bossa, registered proprietor of the Irish People newspaper; O'Loary, of the same paper; and James O'Gonnor, beek-keeper in the Irish People

Pcople newspaper; O'Leary, of the same paper; and James O'Connor, beock-keeper in the Irish Pcople office.

The law adviser, Charles R. Barry, Q.C., M.P., with Mr. Anderson, jun., for the Crown colicitor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Sidney, Q.C., with Mr. Edward Ennis, solicitor, appeared for Laby, O'Leary, O'Donovan Rosso, and O'Connor. Mr. Waters, instructed by Mr. Irvine, appeared for Mr. George Hopper. Mr. Yum. T. Regers appeared for Mr. Eonis said: Before you commence the proceedings, I am directed to ask permission for two ladies, one the wife, and the other the sister, of two of the prisoners, O'Donovan Rossa and Mr. O'Leary, to attend the trial.

Mr. Stronge: I am very sorry I cannot accede to that application. The room is barely sufficient for the accommodation of those who are concerned in the cases. If I were to accede to this application, I could not refuse the same for others. I am sorry to say I cannot accede to it.

Mr. Barry then tendered the following evidence for the Crown:—

Art. Darry then teatures and otherways.

The Crown:—

Pierco Nagle was the first witness called, and was accommodated with a seat within the inclosure of the bench. He looked exceedingly pale and nervons, keeping his eyes fixed on the ground, and only raising them when called upon to identify the documents laid before him for identification. He is a man about 31 years of age, about the middle height, features dark, and, though somewhat keavy, yet not unpreposeesing. He seemed altogether a person of quiet, unpretending manners, and of respectability more than common.

tonding manners, and of respectability more than common.

Mr. Williams, chief clerk, proceeded to read the first informations of the witness, which were substantially as follows:—He was born at Ballybo, near Clonmel, and was educated by the Board of National Education. Lived in Power-house in 1859, and from that went to America in November, 1863. Roturned to Ireland in January, 1864. The Fenian Society was then in existence in America. First became acquainted with the members of it in Clonmel, about the time of Mr. M'Manua's funeral. A man named Ryan, in Clonmel, first told me of the society. Football meetings were hold in Clonmel for Fenian purposes. Amongst those who werein the habit of attending these meetings was Donis Downing Mulcahy, formerly reader, but, subsequently sub-editor of the Irish People. He was then living with his father at Redmondstown, near Clonmel, but at precent resides at No. 2, Merrion-torrace. I attended meetings at his father's house in 1863 before I went to America. There were present at these meetings frequently a man named Power, and another named Kolly. Power, I subsequently learned, and another named Kolly. Power, I subsequently learned, and another named Grilly. Power, I subsequently learned another named Grills, and Denis Downing Mulcahy. Romembers hearing Stephens say at breakfast one morning, at Mulcahy's, that they were very backward in Clonmel. Stephens slept in Mulcahy's house, when I handed the letter of Mr. John O'Mahony, 6, Centre street, New York, the head centre of the Fenians. Saw a clerk in the office named Cavanagl on whom I handed the letter. He brought it to an 'stra' room, and a man came out who I ascertained w. stra' room, and a man came out who I ascertained w. stra' room, and a man came out who I ascertained w. stra' room, and a man came out who I ascertained w. stra' room, and a man came out who I ascertained w. stra' room, and a man presses of the movement. A collection was made provious to the meeting separating, for the purpose of promoting the objects of

releed in America. The money was for revolutionary purposes. Is was believed that from fire thousand were to land in Ireland from America. Some of them were to come to this country as protended emigrants. I have heard that the plan to be adopted at the righty was to take advantage of the troops being sent to the country and attack Dablin. James Stephens is head of the society in Ireland. Knew John O'Leary, the editor of the Irish People. Knew O'Donovan Ressa, who was manager. Luby was sub-editor. Knew John Clohisey. James O'Callaghan, an assistant in the establishment of Mesers. Cannock and White (now Sir John Arnott's), is a Fenian. Knew James O'Connor and Cornelins O'Mahoney to be all implicated in the organization. Before I left America I was told that, did I run short of money on arriving in Cork, to go to Mr. Geary. I called upon him, and he gave me a pound. William F. Roantree is also a Fenian, and was present at the meeting held in Flood's house, Douz.lle-street. The brethren avoid, as much as possible, writing through the post. They always send their letters by a most senger, leat they should fall into the hands of the authorities, and thoy are always written in a vague manner. I remember bringing a letter from O'Mabony to O'Callaghan. It was directing him to attend a meeting.

Dated September 21, 1865.

Mr. Barry said the Crown had just received, by the American mail, another communication, signed by the

Dated September 21, 1865.
Mr. Barry said the Crown had just received, by the American mail, another communication, signed by the same Michael Cavanagh, onclosing a bill of exchange for £1,486 Ss. 24. That letter was addressed to "Mr. George Hopper, Dame-street, Dablin, Iraland." Within the last fortnight nearly £5,000 had been received by the Brotherhood in this country.
The informant identified the letter produced as one which he took from Power, which bere date the 8th

The informant identified the letter produced as one which he took from Power, which bore date the 8th

nlt.

Evidence of a similar character was introduced to Evidence of a similar character was introduced to identify all the prisoners with the conspiracy, and on Monday further evidence was given to prove that the manufacture of pikes in Dublin had been earried on extensively for the last four months; and until a few days before the seizure of the Iriah Peeple nightly meetings of the brotherhood had been held for the purpose of drill. It was also shown that the prisoners were committed with these proceedings. O'Donovan, Luby, O'Keefo, and O'Leary were committed for trial on the charge of high treason. The prisoner Hopper was again remanded, the case against him not being complete.

was again remanded, the case against him not being complete.

The Dublin Express says:—"Our provincial correspondents and the local journals continue to furnish evidence of the spread of Fenianism in the country. Some further arrests have been made in various localities. In the country of Tipperary, which was recently supposed to be so quiet as to justify the withdrawal of the proclamations against it, a most lawless and refractory spirit has shown itself. This was manifested in a dangerous form at Casbelraces, where the constabulary were ficroly assailed with atoms, and Fenian cries were heard on all sides. To the same cause may no referred the waylaying and murder of Mr. Philips, a magistrate of the county, on Thursday last."

Our Liverpool correspondent writes that it has true spired that, at various intervals, until the recent arrests, warlike stores and ammuniton were being dispatched from Liverpool and, stored in the neigharrests, warlike stores and ammunition were being dispatched from Liverpool and stored in the neighbourhood of Athlone and Drogheda. It also appear that when the arrests were made delegates were a ence dispatched to America from Belfast, Carrick fergus, Dandalk, Drogheda, Dublin, Cork, and Liver and the apprise the American "contras" of the prepool, to apprise the American "centres" of the

FRIGHTFUL DEATHS OF RAILWAY

this country.

FRIGHTFUL DFATHS OF RAILWAY
GUARDS.

An inquiry was held by Mr. William Payne, the Southwark coroner, on Friday night, at Gny's Hospital, respecting the death of John Barkwick, nged thirty-five years. It appeared from the oridence that the deceased was a "goods gnard" in the employ of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Comony. On last Monday night he was hooking an engine on to a goods train at the Redhill Station. It was dark at the time, and the engine being in motion the deceased stumbled over a piece of coal that lay in the four foot, and he was thrown under the whoels of the engine. His thighs and legs were man, ed in a frightful manner. When assistance man the deceased was sent by train to G. """ pp. "" where death put a period to his suthmin, "" in he rafter his arrival. George May, "no dri , said it was usual for the guards trains to hoo' them on to engines while in motion. Coroner: It would he well if that daugerous practice was altered, for the lives of the guards are often endangered by it. Trainry returned a verdict of "Accidental L. M. "." The irror returned a verdict of "Accidental L. M. "." The irrormannees under which the goods guard, named John Charles Kemp, aged thirty years, lost his life formed the subject of an inquiry before Mr. Wm Carter, the Serrey coroner, at Wimbledon. The evidence went to prove that the deceased was in the employ of the London, Brighton, and Suth 'Coast Railway, and that on the 5th instant he was riding on the step of an engine while it was entering the extation at Wimbledon. The ongine, while turning round a curve came in collision with an empty carriage, which it smashed to pieces. The deceased was knocked of the step and thrown under the engine. Its was dreadfully injured, and expired shortly afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of 'Accidental Doath."

A VILLAINOUS COACHMAIN.

The Court of Assizes of the Seine tried a coachman named Vincent, lately in the service of I. Clause, a gentleman residing in the Boulevard Ma esherbes, on two several charges of attempt to mur or and indecent assault, committed on his maste swife on the evening of the 7th of August last. When driving his mistress and two children from Paris to his master's country residence at Bellevue, late in the evening in question, the prisoner, instead taking the usual row, went through the Bois de Boulogno. On arriving at a solitary place, not tar from Auteuil, his storied the carriage, opened the door, and struck Madamo Clauses violent blows on the head with a serow-wrench. The lady managed to get cut at the opposite door, but the prisoner ran round the carriage and attacked her again. He at last throw her down, and but for the lady's heroic resistance, would undowabtedly have subjected her a the worst of outrages. Her shricks and the cries of her children at last attracted the notice of a person passing through the wood, and on his approach the prisoner ran away, and Madame Clauses was taken, back to her mother's in Paris in a woeful plight. The prisoner was arrested two days later, and committed for trial. After hearing the ovidence of Madame Clauses and other witnesses, the jury found the prisoner guilty of the indecent assault, but acquitted him on the charge of A VILLAINOUS COACHMAN.

simpast hoto precent. Subpleme came into the room and with Mulcaby, Luby, and others had sprivate interview. Subpleme tode in the the meeting he wested me to give up my situation in the church, in order that mend the precent of the meeting he wested me to the country. He wish that he might bend me to the country. He wish that he might bend me to the country. He wish that he might bend me to the country. He wish that he might bend me to the country. He wish that he might bend me to thought the mend to the country. He wish that he might bend me to thought to me to the country to my place in the office. It appeared that much his senson existed among the brickhers in Cloumel, and it was in connection with he he he had me in the review with Power, he he hended me if to man manded Hood, in Dennille street. There were only four present. Stephens was there, and after an introview with Power, he hended me if to man her with the work and the trans the head of the transport of the Comment of

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF DEVON-BHIRE'S ONLY DAUGHTER.

The marriage of Ludy Louisa Caroline Cavendish, only daughter of the Duke of Davonahire, K.G., with Capitain the Hon. Francis E.certon, R.N., was soleraniced last wook at Cartmol Priory Church, the parish church of Holker-bail, the seat of his Grace. The magnificent old pile is of vast proportions, being one of those few ancient conventual edifices which had the good fortune to escape destruction at the final dissolution of monasteries, and on this occasion was crowded to excess, as well as the adjoining churchyard, by the immense throng of popple who had assembled to witness the joyous event. The procession consisted of nine carriages, the 1-st containing the bride and her father, and escorted by fifty of the tonantry on horseback, each in white vest, glove, and favours. The marriage coremony was proformed by the Hon. and Roy. Francis Grey, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Nev. C. Hubbersty, incumbent of Cartmel. A guard of honour of the North Lonsdale Rifles, of which the Marquis of Heritants is calculated that the average character whilm in the vicinities is calculated that the average character whilm in the vicinities the sealong that the average character whilm in the vicinities the sealong that the average character whilm in the vicinities and the property of the North Lonsdale Rifles, the sealong that the property is a control to the North Lonsdale Rifles, the sealong that the property is a control to the North Lonsdale Rifles, the sealong that the property is a control to the North Lonsdale Rifles, the sealong the property is a control to the North Lonsdale Rifles, the sealong the property is a control to the North Lonsdale Rifles, the sealong the property is a control to the North Lonsdale Rifles and the sealong the property is a control to the North Lonsdale Rifles and the sealong the property is a control to the North Lonsdale Rifles and the sealong the property is a control to the North Lonsdale Rifles and the sealong the property is a co assisted by the New C. Huddersy, included Cartmel. A guard of honour of the I Lonsdale Rifles, of which the Marquis of tington is colonel, kept the passage clear by linin sides of the draped path under the awning from gate to the porch. Among the distinguished gue control assumes, on which the average clear by lining the sides of the draped path under the awaing from the gate to the porch. Among the distinguished guests at the Hall were the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., Lord and Lady Frederick Cavendish, Lerd and Lady Edward Cavendish, the Countess Dowager of Ellesmere, Lady Blanche Egerton, the Countess of Ellesmere, Lady Blanche Egerton, the Countess of Ellesmere, Lady Blanche Egerton, the Countess of Ellesmere, Captain the Hon. Francie Egerton, the N., Lord and Lady Enfield, Lord and Lady George and Misse Cavendish, Lady Caroline and the Misses Lescelles, the Hon. and Rev. Francis and Lady Elizabeth Grey, Mr. and Lady Fanny and the Misses Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Murshall, and Lord Richard Cavendish. The bridesmaids were Lady Blauche Egerton, sister of the bridesmost were Lady Blauche Egerton, sister of the bridesmost he Misses Mary and Beatrice Lascelles, the Misses Louiss and Murgaret Howard, and Miss Susan Cavendish. Triumphal arches were erected across the line of route to the church atvarius places, some of elegant design, for med of overgreeus, and surmounted with flusg, banners, and congratulatory devices. Twelve young ladies, dressed in white muslin triumed with the riband, strewed flowers over the path of the happy pair on their return from the church. After the ceremony the Volunteers fired a fet de joie, and the spectaiors gave desfening cheers. The bridal party returned to Holker-hall to breakfast, after which, about 330 p.m., they departed to Cark station, en route to Belton Abbey, in Yorkahiro, one of the numerous seats of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, where they intend to sejourn for a short time. The Lenntry, volunteers, labourers on the estate, and others connected with the proceedings of the day, were regaled with an excellent dinner in the afternoon. A variety of ame-ements took place in the park, concluding in the evening by a grand display of fireworks. The Duchess Dowager of Sutherland was unavoidably prevented from being present through urgent fa

CRUEL SWINDLE AT OXFORD.

through urgent family affairs.

CRUEL SWINDLE AT OXFORD.

During the past week the adage, as applied to marriage, "There's many a slip twirt the cup and the lip," has been remarkably verified by an event which has afforded much grasip amongst all classes at Oxford, and clieted no little amount of commiseration for those who have unfortunately been victimized. The chief personage in this remance is a certain individual who adopts the name of Wade-Chater, who, some two months since, took up his abode in that city, and professed to be an engineer in connection with the carriage works of the Great Western Railway. He obtained to lodging in Thannes-atrect, St. Aldate's, with a respectable widow, and, shortly after he had resided in the house, it appears he made overtures of marriage to the daughter, which were accepted, and it was arranged that the wedding should come off at an early day. Having thus far aucceeded in one object his efforts next appear to have been directed to raising the nece-sary funds for completing the happy overs, and an extraordinary stroke of good fortune came opportunely to the follow's sid, by, as he alleged, the decease of his godfather, agentlement of the name of Wade, who left him, as he represented, a rent-rull of 25,0000. This circumstant was ally communicated to the family, and the young lady's good fortune was forther was farther strengthened by the fact that a considerable mount of correspondence was carried on and telegraphic measages were continually arriving, and ultimately as hill was preduced, purporting to be executed by Mr. Wade, briquesting the cata to Claster. Thus it was that matters progressed until the happy day drow neary which was fixed for Thursday, Sept. 1sth, but there was some hitch in the logal arrangements, non the affirm was postoned, and Toseday last, the 19th instant, was named for the consumention of the happiness of the affineed pair, and immense numbers congregated in the light street, carried by the fact that a considerable happiness of the silinosed pair, lady at Slougs, in order that they might accompany him to his estate at, Datchet. They ancordingly went to Slough, and after waiting in
vain at the station some hours for the arrival
of the young heir they proceeded to Datchet, where
they ascertained that no persons of the names of Wade
or Chater were ever known in the locality, and that
there was no such place as Datchet-park. For the
first time misgivings began to flash upon them that
they, their sister, and the whole family had been made
the victims of a cruel decoption. They then proceeded
to London to an address given by Chater, which
proved fictitious, and after consulting a directory a
person of the name was discovered. Thither they
hastened, but no clue to the missing one was found.
Here their mission ended, and they became the bearers
of the theill new so their friends. There, of course, was
constantion, and the effect upon the younglady can be of the the ill nows to their friends. There, of course, was constarnation, and the effect upon the young lady can be readily imagined; and as it is said ill news travels fast, it came to the cars of the various trademen who had been so liberally natronised. The upholaterorlost no time in convoying the furniture back to his warehouse; the wedding-cake, breakfast, and wines were treated in the same manner, though the latter had considerably diminished in bulk, and, worst of all, it transpired that the poor widow, who was to have resided with her daughter in their new residence at Summerstown, had broken up widow, who was to have resided with her daughter in their new residence at Summerstown, hail broken upher home, and the fellow had succeeded in obtaining not only the value of most of her furniture, but her savings, amounting to about £30. Another member of the family was induced to part with £10. A female friend, the dressen £40, as well as the suits of clothes, were not paid for, and it is said that he obtained the greater portion of the young lady's clothing under pretence of conveying it to Datchet-park in readiness for their arrival.

The affair has created an amount of excitement in oxford, which has not existed since the time Dick

The stair has created an amount of excitement in Oxford, which has not existed since the time Dick Swallow, the then messenger of New College, was transformed and introduced by the fellows of that society as "Sir George Bayswater," to the ball at the Star Assembly Room, given in honour of Mr. Donald Maslean's return as member of Parliament for Oxford. The bride cake, which was of the most coard, other than the stair of the most coard, but the stair of the most coard, but the stair of the stair

Unequal Contest.—A few nights ago, just as the last up train on the Berks and Hants line was passing Oakhill, a horse belonging to Mr. Moore, of Fronfield, made a jump over the gate on to the line. His hind legs, however, bitched on the top of the rail, and threw him sgainet the back carriages; and the concession would, it is said, have thrown them off the line had they not been unusually fall of passengers. As it was, the stope were broken off and the passengers much shaken. The horse was killed on the spot.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF DEVON- DESTRUCTION OF FARM PRODUCE BY

At Browyard, Herefordshire, on Thursday, an Irish hop-picker, mand Marquret Moore, was charged before the magistrates with setting a number of ricks on fire on the farm of Mr. Hill, of Cradley-hall, on the borders of Herefordshire and Worcesterahire. The fire broke out on Thursday afternoon, the lith inst., in Mr. Hill's stackyard, and immediately after it was discovered that all the ricks in the yard were in flames. The distance of the place from any town where fire-ourince were available prevented any successful efforts to extinguish the flames, and the damage done was very considerable—four wheat ricks, two bean ricks, two hay ricks, a bag of beans, a bag of cate, and the whole of the farming implements, isolating at threshing manline, being destroyed. The fire, in fact, was not completely extinguished until Saturday evening. It appeared that the prisoner had been disastified with hor treatment by Mr. Hill, and had made not in I'll not him account to do before I leave." antimod with nor treatment by Mr. in it, and and me nee of threatening language, such as "Uh, never mi — him; I'll put him enough to do before I leave She was discharged on the Thursday, and was see off the promises at half-past three o'clock, but also treed back again to a fireplace used by the he pickers for coviding, about girty yards from the riverse of the fire before one of the coviding to the coviding the fire before one of the coviding the covi yard, and the fire broke ous at four o'clock the same evening. She was committed for trial. Stack-burning bus also suddenly become rife in the northern counties. Ou Wedgesday an extensive fire broke out at Throckley On Wednesday an extensive fire broke out at Throokley Suth Farm, on the Tyne, and upwards of thirty stacks of wheat and other grain and hay were destroyed. A haystack belonging to Mr. Stepheason, superintendent of the county contabulary at Herkam, has also been fired; some wheat stacks have also been destroyed at Winiaton-on-the-Tyne, and at Marbottle Totts, lying closs upon one of the offshoots of the Cheviot range of hills, 53 stacks of corn, the produce of the farms, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. None of these fires, however, have been traced to incendiarism except that at Hexham.

A STEAMSHIP ON FIRE ON THE THAMES.

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THAMES.

An alarming fire broke out in the steamship London, belonging to the London and Parth Steam Shipping Company, joing off the Company's wharf, Wapping, on Tuesday morning. The London, an iron screw built vossel, 600 tone burden, arrived at Dundee on Monday evening. Nothing occurred during the voyage to excite suspicion of the cargo being on fire, and all the men having turned in, the watchman on the wharf was directed to call them at four o'clock. This was done, and when the men'came on deck, they were startled by the fore-hatch covering blowing off as if from an explosion in the hold, and instantly smoke and flames burst forth with great force. The alarm was quickly given to the shipping in the pool, with a view to obtain assistance. The floating steam fire-ongines, belonging to the brigade, off Echerhithe, were get under weigh to the fire with all possible dispatch. Meanwhile the crew of the London get their pumps to work, and played dewn into the hold among the cargo. The smoke, however, was dense in the extreme, almost suffocating the man as they stood at the hatchways; one or two attempts were made to get below in order to obtain a better command of the fire, but this was found to be so dangerons that the men were stopped. Upon the arrival of the floating engines, both having steam up, they were get to work, several jets of water being directed into all parts of the hold. Captain Shaw, the other of the fire brigade, accompanied the upper floating fire steamer to the burning vessel, and superintended the operations. For hours the engines continued pouring torrents of water into the hold, without producing any apparent impression on the fire, for the smoke rolled up in heavy clouds, and the heat was intense. It now became evident that the only course left to get the fire under-was to keep the engines playing until the forehold was filled with water, which was intense. It now became evident that the only course left to get the fire under-was to keep the engines playing until

AUSTRIA. Rescript of the Emperor.

AUSTRIS.

Rescript of the Emperor.

VIENNA, Thursday.

The following is a translation of an Imperial rescript which has this day been issued:—

"To my People,—To maintain the power of the monarchy, by a participation of all in the management of the highest questions of the State; to emsere the unity of the realm, by respecting the manifoldness of its component parts and the historical development; of their several laws and rights, this was the leading idea expressed in my diplome of October 20, 1860, and which, in the welfare of my faithful subjects will still continue to be my guide. In that diplome, the right of the different people to have a shace and vote in the logislature and in the administration of the finances, sure pledges for furthering the iterests both of the subject and of the different laude, was solemnly guaranteed and established irreveably. The fundamental law for the logal representation of the Empire, which was promulgated in my patent of February 26, 1861, laid down the form according to which this right was to be exercised, and in the 6th article of the said patent I amounced that the pre-wised and those which I now publish, were, all taken together and in their embodiment, to be considered as forming the constitution of my empire. To vivify this dead form, to shape harmoniously the constitutional airneture in all its parts, was the task committed to the combined free action of all my people. I cannot but remember with warm soknowledgment the readmons with which, during a series of years, a large portion of the realm, following my beheat, sant its deputed representatives to the capital of the empire, there to debate on and solve some important questions about the laws, the state, and its economy. Yet my intention, to which I still unchangeably keep, the intention of offering to the interests of the age the sure guarantee afforded by a constitutional form of Government, whose signification should lie in the free participation of all the different people in the work, has remained till now un the empire, warm and patriotic as were the hearts that best there, persisted in holding aloof from the commen legislative action, endeavouring to confirm scruples about legality by acting separately, and thus finding differences of meaning in those fundamental laws which were intended in their collective form only to make up the sum of the constitution of the realm.

"My duty as regent forbids me any longer to ignore a fact which hinders the realisation of my intention.

which were intended in their collective form only to make up the sum of the constitution of the realm.

"My duty as regent forbids me any longer to ignore a fact which hinders the realisation of my intestion, that of aiming the develop a free constitutional life, and which menaces also the rights of all the nations in their very foundations; but also for those lands which do not belong to the Hungarian crewn it is in the ground which at article 6 of the patent of February is designated as the constitution of the reals, that the legislative rights common to all are wested, and there only. As long as the first condition for a vital embodiment of the fundamental laws, as well a clearly discernible harmony of its parts is wanting, the great work contemplated, which would assuredly bring so many blessings, cannot become reality, the task, namely, of giving to the empire a durable constitutional form.

"In order now to redeem my imperial word, in order not to sacrifice the essence to the mere form, I have resolved to aim at coming to an understanding with the lawful representatives of my people in the eastern part of my empire, and to lay before the Hangarian and the Croatian Diet, for their acceptance, the diplome of October 20, 1860, and the frandamental laws relating to the representation of the empire, which were made known when the patent of February 26, 1861, was published. Considering, however, thee it is judicially impossible to have one and the same definition a subject of debate in one part of the empire, which in other parts it is treated as an imperial law, binding for all, I find myself obliged to set aside the opinion of the law relating to the representation of the empire, which is not the part of the same definition a subject of debate in one part of the empire, which have comparise in its integrity and power, I reserve to myself the right, before pronouncing a resolution myself, to lay it before the legal representatives of the other kingdoms and countries, in order to learn and to approve the empire

"Vienna, September 30, 1868,"