



EEKLY NEWS_

Spiritualism unfolds to our internal senses substantial realities. It presents us not only with the semblances, but with the positive evidences of eternal existence, causing us to feel that the passing shadows we speak of belong not to the Spiritual, but to the Material world. It is easy to imagine that we are dealing with the absolute and enduring, because we associate our thoughts with the external and apparently lasting, but, on reflection, we discover that the only absolute and enduring facts are beyond the tomb.

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No. 3.

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED. Cloth, fisep. 8vo., 170 p.p., price 2s., Spiritualism : its Facts & Phases. Illustrated with Personal Experiences, And Fac-similes of Spirit-Writing,

BY J. H. POWELL.

As an individual contribution to the general mass of testimony on this great topic of the age, it is very valuable.— William Howitt. Mr. Powell's statements of the answers he re-

evived to queries are remarkable, and as he is evidently a truthful writer we cannot do other than advise the public to cousult the work. * * * * Many persons will read Mr. Powell's narrative with interest, for it has no lack of the marvellous set forth vigorous language .- Public Opinion, March 12th, 1864.

Mr. Powell gives an evidently honest, straight forward relation of his experiences, showing how he became convinced, and sustaining his conclusions by scriptural and other argument; and relating many original facts of the supernatural kind. There is also, in his book, the fac size of the handwriting of a In his book, the fit station of the handwriting of a relative of Mr. Cooper's who has been in the spirit-world more than thirty years; and fac simile of her autograph when in the body, so that the reader can perceive at a glance the identity of the handwriting in both, though an interval of thirty-four years separates the two. The fac simile of the medium's (Mr. Cooper's daughter) usual handwriting is also given, and is entirely different from the others. The work is mublished years chean (22) and we have it must work is published very chaap (2s.), and we hope it may have a wide circulation. - The Spiritual Magazine.

The sum of the matter is, that if one has a curiosity to know what Spiritualism really is, and what it actually aims at, he will gain a botter and elearer view of it from Mr. Powell's volume than from any other that his yet been published, not oven excepting that of the great apostle-medium, Mr. Home himself.—*The Caledonian Mercury*, Saturday, March 12th, 1864.

London : F. PITMAN, 20, Paternoster-row. May be had post-free, for 26 stamps, of the Author 4, Portland-place, Eastbourne, Sussex.

NEW MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS. Our Rifles are Ready! Hurrah! A Song for Volunteers. Words by T. SUGRER; Music by R. COOPER. (Easy and Effective.) (10.33y and Effootive.) Filest was an end of the second o Also,

The Evening Star. Part Song, with voice parts complete. The two compositions are published together, and can be had post-free, for 18 stamps. Two first-class pieces. If the choral organization, once so much talked about, still exist among the Volunteers, the first songs hould be at once taken up

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864. site that we bestow a due regard on the outside of

our buildings and our manners. It is not essential We have had several letters of an encouraging charac that we allow them to occupy our sole attention. ter, which lead us to suppose the spiritual cause would be the better advanced by changing the form Taking Christ for our model we see in Him the of our paper to eight pages a little larger than the Saturday Review, charging 2d. for it; and con-fining it mostly to spiritual matters. We shall be exemplar of simplicity and truth. He practised gentleness, humility, patience, temperance, charityall these virtues were concentrated in Him. That glado receive the opinions of friends, and to modify our plans in accordance with the general desires of our readers. Contributions to aid us in our work which was customary if it was not a necessary portion of true social existence He condemed. He came with a mission-a double duty, which made Him responsible to God, and bound Him by the Henry J. Cole.—Wo thank you for your suggestions. ties of love to man. Being a universalist He B. D.—Your letter shall appear in our next. S. Dake (Croydon).—A communication shall receive only distinguished men by moral worth. Thus He would render unto Cæsar the things that are C. Jonneson's report is crowded out this week. Reports Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's. should be sent as early as possible. De Esprit.-We feel that it would be injudicious to He came to save that which was lost, and to offer consolation and divine lessons of duty and truth to admit your letter to William Howitt. It is not man.

our mission to introduce letters animadverting on the character of articles which appear in the If we would follow Christ we must forsake the dead carcass of pagan forms, and associate ourselves Spiritual Magazine. We wish to make our paper au auxiliary, not an antagonist, to other existing with the living body of spiritual truths.

Our duty lies in this direction ; woe be to us if wo turn our feet, and abjectly bow at the footstool of Formalism.

"part gone." Now we have issued the Spiritual Times he thinks us "whole gone;" but adds, he has brought out a book, and would be glad to see Duty lies before us. Shall we blindly pursue a a roview of it from us, telling us we can obtain his work at the circulating libraries. What would he think if we passed judgment on his book without reading it, and, following in his own track, pro-nounced its author "deluded?" If a book should backward direction, and link ourselves, for untold generations to the spheres of spiritual darkness? or shall we imitate Christ and follow in the path which will lead us to Him?

We must never forget that the battle we fight is one not be condemned unread, neither should Spirit-unlism uninvestigated. We shall not send for his that will allow of no compromise. We must either book; we thought when he told us he was writing it that he was "part gone," and since he asks us to review it without sending us a copy, we are satisfied that he is "whole gone." serve the spirits of evil or of Christ-either follow the leaders of mere Pagan Formalism or those of It will combat and destroy that avowed Materialism (Dristian Spiritualism. There is no way of shirking and Infidelity which have now got such a footing in Christian Spiritualism. There is no way of shirking duty, or the consequences of neglecting to be dutiful. It is well therefore that we look to it, lest we "You must all Believe in Spiritualism, fo serve the dead carcass of Formality, and not the the Truth will come out."-Spirit-message living soul of all existence. delivered at a public meeting, January 18, 1864

MR. J. B. CONKLIN AT EASTBOURNE.

The Spiritual Times Mr. J. B. Conklin, the American test medium, has given us some very remarkable evidences of his mediumistic powers. He was entertained by Mr. mediumstic powers. He was entertained by Mr. R. Cooper, at whose house some very conclusive il-lustrations of spirit presence have been given. On Saturday evening a number of gentlemen who had formerly, at a public meeting, been elected to make some investigations along with Mr. Cooper, with a view to test the reality of the alleged phenomena, were favored with a sitting. Mr. Conklin desired them one by one to sit at the opposite end of the The end of duty is never seen. When it beginwe know, but when it ends who can tell? The moment the child comprehends the meaning of its them, one by one, to sit at the opposite end of the table to himself, and to take a number of pieces of mother's commands it discovers its own duty in their fulfilment. In youth and age the circles of duty paper, write on each the degree of relationship of radiate and expand, stretching themselves geometrisome friend or relative deceased. This was done, cally wide. Wo find our life beset with difficulties and the papers rolled up into pallets and thrown into the centre of the table. The medium then and strong temptations and prove ourselves only picked out one of the pieces of paper and throw it worthy of existence by recognizing our devotion to towards the person giving the test. A number of other pieces of paper, with the christian names of the departed were inscribed, the papers being rolled up in the same manner, the medium picked one out as before. Afterwards the diseases—the ages—and The human mind is so constituted that it cannot absolutely rest-oither it will suffer degeneracy by indulging puorile and flippant thoughts or it will improve by allowing sensible and advancing ideas to the places of death were each written and made into engage its powers. There is no statuo quo state for the mind. Like a restless scait moves on calmly and slowly as the occan in a calm, or turbulently

Correspondence. TOUCHES FROM SPIRIT-HANDS. To the Editor of the Spiritual Times.

Sia;-A few nights ago as my sister was sitting at a spiritual scance at my house she was touched by a spirit-hand. At the same instant she saw an intensebright flash of white light, which lit up her whole body, both internally and externally. She was very much startled, and was some time before she recovered from the shock the touch caused her. The next morning she could with difficulty open her eyes, they were much inflamed and swollen. Since then she complains of dimness of sight. My wife was also touched by the spirit-hand the same evening, but, with the exception of the fright it caused her, she received no injury. I am anxious to know whether this phenomenon has occurred before to anyone being touched by the spirits, as it has caused great fear in our little circle. I may add that since then my sister his promi-touched by the spirme, our little circle. I may add that and has become a writing medium. I am, sir, Yours truly, HENRY SMITH.

SPIRITUALISM IN DUBLIN.

To the Editor of the Spiritual Times.

S13,-Spiritualism is a matter which, at the present time, an all-wise and good providence is opening up in various parts of the world, tending, no doubt, to the advancement of his own glory, and the eternal and temporal benefit of mankind, —and when kept in connexion with the truths of christianity, will produce a wonderful change in the state of the world. your own country, on the continent, and in America, and will uproot that national and half-avowed Atheism lurking in the minds of those millions who are nominal Christians.

are nominal Christians. In place of the infidelity and scopticism, Christian Spiritualism will establish an all-powerful, living, and operating faith, that will entirely change the character of man, make him know more fully his duty towards his Creator, make him act more justly and kindly to his follow-man, and have a more lively sense of that state in which he will exist for over.

Yesterday evening a few friends assembled here, and having formed a circle, in a few minutes the usual manifestations commenced. Questions were then asked relative to the identity of friends, both in America and Australia—all of which were correctly answered. Other questions were asked, and replies and manifestations of the most consoling nature given, gratifying to the feelings, and enabling those who heard them to go away rejoicing, and thankful, from their hearts, to that great and loving Father, who has graciously been pleased to grant to mortals tangible widence to their spiritual senses, calculated to strengthen and support their faith in the conviction of a glorious immortality.

Yours very truly, E. S. LAUDER. Dublin March 11th, 1864.

A FEW REMARKS ON SPIRITUALISM. To the Editor of the Spiritual Times.

Sin,-It is not to be inferred because a man igliebrew

soldier-king, who, in his terror at beholding the spirit-apparition of his victim, exclaims-Avaunt, and quit my sight,

"Thou hast no speculation in those eyes "Which thou dost glare with."

He is then represented as seeking a knowledge of future events, by invoking improperly spirit power, resulting, as experience too often proves, in disaster

and disappointment. The good and the evil aspects of Spiritualism are again fully depicted in the philosophical play of Hamlet. The sceptical prince of Denmark, whose doubts relative to that "country from whose bourne no travel-'ler returns," are cleared up in the next scene by the introduction of the spirit apparition of his father, and the address put into the mouth of the prince shows a mind intimately acquainted with the laws of spiritual phenomena :---

"Angels and ministers of grace defend us, "Be thou a spirit of health or goblin damned— "Bring with thee airs from heaven or blasts from hell?"

"Be thy intents wicked or charitable? "Thou counst in such a questionable shapo "That I will speak to thee."

Here are the good and evil spiritual agencies fully recognised as similar demonstrations would be at a séance in the presence of Mr. Home or any other medium in possession of the required influence. We are therefore constrained to admit that "there i

something not dreamt of in our philosophy." In the Tempest, that splendid creation of the poet ve see that extraordinary delineation of character which could only be pourtrayed by a mind in an ab-normal and exalted state; from the brutal and degraded being, the hower of wood and drawer of water, to the innocent simplicity and beauty of Ferdinand and his affianced, there is the same distinction of moral condition as is made to pervade his spirit existences. Beauty and deformity, in all variety of phases, are manifest throughout all the interesting scenes of spirit life brought before us, from the cvil sprite who appears to delight in tor-monting suffering mortals, to the delicate Acrisl whose mission it is to guide, charm, and serve the behests of the grand-master of spirit phenomena, who is made to acknowledge (notwithstanding this mediumship) that his power is limited :---"I can call spirits from "the vasty deep; but will they come when I do call "them?" No, certainly not; without the conditions requisite, which must be in perfect accordance with the divine laws of Him who guides the atom, and controls the aggregate of nature. In all this we observe in our admired and inimitable poet a keen insight into the harmonic laws of spirit-life, its ever-enduring nature, and the immortality of its occupants, which are destined to secure the ultimate object of the wise and good, and restore all created beings to virtue and happiness.

Yours respectfully, C. JENNESON. 101, High-street, Hoxton, London, March 7th, 1864.

WILLIAM HOWITT TO THE AUTHOR OF "SPIRITUALISM: ITS FACTS AND PHASES."

MY DEAL SID,-I thank you for your little volume

right to sell it, is, that it is AN ENORMOUS HUMBUG, and a most scandidous libel on the name of Christ, which is thus impodently assumed by a public which sorves mammon with all its heart, and lives in "the pomps and vanities of this wicked world ;" which their Joinpa and vanities of this wicked world;" which their daring sponsors have evern that they shall renounce. Just let your howing and cracker-firing neighbours remember what was the conduct of Christ and His apostles. Did they hoot and yell and make a riot? No, it was the other party—the persecuting scribes, pharisees, and ignorant mob. These, like the Irish priest, Nangle, said that Christ "had a devil." If your neighbours will look into the mirror of the gespel, they will see their own images to the life gospel, they will see their own images to the life in the noisy, yelling, and crucifying Jews. And if they don't like the look of themselves as thus pre-sented, I again advise them to sit down and read your "Facts and Phases of Spiritualism," when they will have a more Christian conduct and a more vital faith pointed out to them. Of one thing, let them be assured, that if fifteen years of persecution in America only ended in creating five millions of firm Spiritualists; and ten years of like foolish behaviour in Europe has produced the like result, their efforts, so far from moving a single hair of Spiritualism, can only help to root it deepor and give it a much wider publicity. J. H. Powell, Esq. WILLIAM HOWITT.

J. H. Powell, E3q. March 15, 1864.

ORIGIN OF MODERN SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS.

THE HTDESVILLE DWELLING-HOUSE-DISTURBANCES IN WESTERN NEW YORK, 1848.

(CONCLUBED.) But it avails not further to follow out in one ninute detail the issue of these disturbances, since the particulars have already been given, partly in the shape of formal depositions, in more than one publication, and since they are not essential to the

illustration of this branch of the subject. It may, however, be satisfactory to the render that I here subjoin to the above narrative-every partic-ular of which I had from Mrs. Fox, her daughters Margaret and Kate, and her sou David-a supplement, containing a brief outline as well of the events which immediately succeeded, as those, connected with the dwelling in question, which preceded, the disturbances of the 31st of March.

On that night the neighbours, attracted by the rumour of the disturbances, gradually gathored in, to the number of seventy or eighty, so that Mrs. Fox left the house for that of Mrs. Redfield, while the abilities more than the set of the set of the the children were taken home by another neighbour. Mr. Fox remained.

Many of the assembled crowd, one after another, put questions to the noises, requesting that assent might be testified by rapping. When there was no response by raps, and the question was reversed, there were always rappings; thus indicating that silence was to be taken for dissent.

In this way the sounds alleged that they were pro-duced by a spirit; by an injured spirit; by a spirit who had been injured in that house, between four and five years ago; not by any of the neighbours, whose names were called over one by one, hut by a man who formerly resided in the house—a cortain John C. Bell, a blacksmith. His name was obtained by naming in succession the former occupants of the

The noises alleged, further, that it was the spirit of a man thirty-one years of age; that he had been murdered in the bed-room for monoy, on Tuesday night, at twelve o'clock; that no one but the murdered man and Mr. Bell were in the house at the time, Mrs. Bell and a girl named Lucretia Pulver, who worked for them, being both absent : that the body was carried down to the collar early next morning, not through the outside collar-door, but by being dragged through the parlour into the buttery and thence down the cellar-stairs; that it was buried ten feet deep, in the cellar, but not until the night after the murder. Thereupon the party assembled adjourned to the cellar, which had an earthen thor; Mr. Redfield having placed himself on various parts of it, asking each time, if that was the spot of burial, there was no response until he stood in the centre: then the were heard, as from boneath the ground. noises This was repeated several times, always with a similar result, no sound occurring when he stood at any other place than the contro. One of the witnesses describes the sounds in the cellar as resem bling "a thumping a foot or two under ground." Then a neighbour named Duesler called over the lettors of the alphabet, asking, at each, if that was the initial of the murdered man's first name ; and so of the second name. The sounds responded at C. and B. An attempt to obtain the entire name did not then succeed. At a later period the full name (as Charles B. Rosma) was given in the same way in reply to the questions of Mr. David Fox. Still it lid not suggest itself to any one to attompt, by the raps, to have a communication spelled out. It is a remarkable fact, and one which in a measure explains the lack of further results at Tedworth and at Epworth, that it was not until about four months after wards, and at Rochestor, that the very first brief communication by raps was obtained; the suggestor being Isaac Post, a member of the Society of griends, and an old acquaintance of the Fox family. The report of the night's wonders at Hydesville pread all over the neighbourhood; and noxt day Saturday, the house was beset by a crowd of the curious. But while daylight lasted there were no noises. These recommenced before seven o'clock in he evening. That night there were some three hundred people in and about the house. Various persons asked questions ; and the replies corresponled at ever point to those formerly given. Then it was proposed to dig in the collar; but as the house stands on a that plain not far from a small sluggish stream, the diggers reached water at the depth of less than three feet, and had to abandom he attempt. It was renewed on Monday, the 3rd of April, and again the next day, by Mr. Proid Fox and others, baling and pumping out the stater, but they could not reduce it much, and had to give up. At a later period, when the water had much lowered, to wit, in the summer of 1818, Mr. David For, aided by Messes. Hency Bush and Lyman Granger, of Rochester, and ethors, recommenced digging in the cellar. At the depth of five feet they came to a plank, through which they bored with an uger, when the auger-bit being loose, it droppe through out of sight. Digging forther, they found several pieces of crockery and some characted and luickline, indicating that the soil must at some time have been disturbed to a considerable depth : finally they came upon human hair and several bones, whi on examination by a medical man skilled in anatomy, two bones of the hand and certain parts of the shull; but no connected skull was found. [We close this account by stating that a d al of circumstantial evidence was eligited, comboceting the statements of the spirt. The crime, hovever, was nover proved against the a sugart, who quitted the country]-- Fp. It is rather a surprising proof of the analyse of believers in Spiritualism that a Sunday paper has been started in France, professing to be the organ of this delusion. It is published at Bordeaut, and bars

by them. It is arranged as a solo and chorus, has ensible words, and a very spirited melody, remark-There ably appropriate to the sentiments expressed. "swing" also in the air which will make the song favourably listened to from even a poor voice. The compass is not extensive, but well chosen for general and clivities singing. The part-song is on the same sheet, taking the purchase an unusually cheap one. The harmony of this latter composition is excellent, and the dowing theme is well divided, so as to show oil the several parts. The song is for four voices, and, if well balanced, the ensemble should be charming. The includation is especially refined and scholarly, $-B \leq g > 0$ Gerradian.

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"» a few days,

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and quickly as the ocean in a storm.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

C. H. C. writes to us, intimating that he thought us

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

DUTY.

attention.

duty.

The ship on the waters is under the guidance of a pilot, or it would speedily splinter on the rocks Even so the human mind needs the guiding pilot of duty to save it from splintering on the rocks of sin which everywhere beset it.

Duty is the true philosopher's stone which is not hidden in the unfathomable depths where no excavator can dig, but which lies about us everywhere. Whatever of peace with man-whatever of holy fellowship with God we may aspire to, can only be attained through the ways of duty.

Duty begins, but it does not end with us here. It goes with us beyond the grave, binding our spirits in eternal bonds of affinities.

If this life were all, we might circumscribe our souls in the narrow limits of this lower sphere and go on planning and building, making the plans the Alpha, and the building the Omega of duty; but then we should lose happiness by not recognising the higher, holier duties belonging to our spiritual nature.

All moral and religious culture leads to dutywe cannot escape moral and religious responsibility. Conscience-the laws of nature-of mind-and of truth, are instinct with the very life of duty.

Duty is a clause in the title-deeds of human life; yet, how many of us, forgetting the awful penalty which will certainly attend its violation-go on working out our own condemnation, and plotting for ourselves future misery, by simply taking no thought for the things apportaining to the spiritual. Without a full regard for duty how can we find consolution in our life pursuits, or expect to look with satisfaction at the ledger of our actions.

There is no way of hiding the sun when it shines orth in its meridian splendour,-we may shut ourselves up in dark closets and refuse to gaze upon it, but in doing so we hurt ourselves, for do we not lose cheerfulness and health in proportion, as we subject ourselves to darkness? If in a physical sense we cannot close out the sun without injuring our health and temper, neither in a moral sense can we seek the darkness and hido ourselves from truth and duty without being the sufferers. The sun shines in its orbit none the less brilliantly because we deem it gain to garner dust for this probationary lower sphere, and forget that the higher spheres beyond are the loss which must be set as the counter-

poise in the scale of our life actions. Duty is a talisman that transforms existence and makes it run pleasantly along like a cool, clear

singing stream. It is the channel for letting fresh revivifying joy into the soul-the elixir which alone can elevate and sustain the spirit in its fitness for the elevated spheres of Heaven.

The world is moving in a whirpool of excitement -its heroes are borne into high places amid trium. phal banners, emblazoned with the words "war" and "gold;" and loud marches to the strains of conquest and power.

But the peaceable, unostentations, loving principles of Spiritualism, with the mottoes, "God," "Christ," and "Duty" written on them, have only the consideration of those who care for the truth more than custom, and who love it for its own sake.

If we cared as much for the kernel as the shellthe soul as the body; we should elaborate the mere external part of ourselves less, and devote more attention to the hidden than we do. Whilst it is requi- | insensible.

corres նում

Mr. Jas. Bates and Mr. Alfred Duplock, of Lewes, two gentlemen who had been promised by Mr. Cooper when he was in Lewes, that he would give of spirit power, were next favored with a sitting, at which some extraordinary, and confessedly to them unaccountable, phenomena took place.

Mr. Bates tried the pellets, and having used twelve pieces of paper was wonderfully astonished to find that the medium picked out three of the pellets containing the degree of relationship-christian name, and the age of one dead. He was the more staggered at this from the fact that he had written most of his pellets in shorthand. A similar process was adopted with Mr. Duplock, with nearly the samo success.

At a third and last sitting a gentleman desired to have the name given of an enveloped photograph, after he had failed in getting the right age of his deceased relation, but had obtained the place of his death. A number of eight or nine names was written-the table signalled one "Robinson;" this this was wrong, but it was no use saying so; the com-municating spirit persisted in having it "Robinson." Mr. Couper was requested to close his eyes and draw a black-lead pencil slowly along the paper over the written names. He did so; when the pencil reached "Robinson" the table ambled. The paper containing the names was then turned over, the blank side uppermost. Mr. Cooper closed his eyes again, trawing his pencil over the paper as before--the table knocked-Mr. Cooper stopped, and to the astonishment of most of the company his pencil was on the name "Robinson" again. Mr. Bates then took the paper containing the names-tore tho names separately off, and made them into pellets. It was impossible that any one could say which pellet contained the written name Robinson; but singularly enough the table knocked out assent when the right pellet was held up. The name Robinson was sigalled altogether seven times in different ways. During this sitting five of the company had unmistakable touches-taps or grips from invisible hands. We ourselves were four or five times taken hold below the knee.

Mr. Duplock felt a pressure on his knee, and put his hand down to feel the cause, when he had the satisfaction of feeling a spirit hand take hold of his. Miss Cooper and a Miss Peel each had several grips or pulls, and Mr. Conklin was dragged from his chair partly under the table.

During these sittings two tables-one weighing about 80 lbs., and the other about 112 lbs.-were several times raised by spirit-power above terra firma. Mr. Conklin's visit to Eastbourne is very satisfactory. He appears an unassuming, earnest, in-telligent man, and from the marvellous modium powers he possesses, must be regarded as a man mong men.

Mr. J. M. SPRAR has been called away to Paris, nd will be necessitated, in consequence, to be from London a few weeks. When he returns we shall in-form our readers. We understand since Mr. Spear has been in England he has made many warm and sympathising friends. We doubt not but he will serve our common cause as well in Paris as in London, at any rate we wish him God speed.

A DREAM FULPILLED !- Alderman McPhorson who lately died here, was awakened two nights before his death by his wife loudly sobbing and crying in her sleep (says a Canadian paper). Being awakened, she said that she had dreamed that two Being gentlemon had called to inform her of her husband's Next day but one she besought him, on his leaving home, to be careful of himself, as she had a presentiment that he would not return alive. In the evening the two persons of whom she had dreamed came with the news of her husband's death-not waiting for them to speak, she held up her hands, exclaiming, that he was dead, and fell on the floor

thought, that he is therefore an enomy of all that is vital in religion. The times are changed, and the forms of thought that were once intelligible to the initiated can never be understood by the people now. What I mean by religion is reverence for the truth; and what I do not think essential to religion are sects and ceremonies. The intercommunion of spirits is based on immutable

laws, but forms of thought vary with the progress of intelligence. Clairvoyance was common among the ancient Hebrews, and all other nations, just as it is with mediums now, and was governed by the same unchanging laws; but they had barbarous ceremonial ideas and customs which are not admissible now The idea of a bloody sacrifice was congenial to their untutored understanding; but why should the 19th contury endorse their ignorance and barbarous rites in any way. Clairvoyance is a natural gift, and can be cultivated in some cases to a great extent; but it needs exercise and training. Many object to Spirit-ualism because they have no intercourse with the spirit world themselves. Let thom cultivate their natural clairvoyance, and then talk. Their senses. in an internal sense, may not have been exercised at all, therefore they cannot meet with the denizen of the spirit world on the proper plane. A good modium and the conditions of a magnetic circle are essential to all such, to bring the sights and sounds to the external side, which alone they have cultivated. To educate the soul on one side is not enough. It is not sufficient to say I see a book or a tree; must look into the book or tree if I would know it perfectly. But this cannot be done with out my own soul has been educated on that side; but if I cannot see the soul of familiar objects, how can I see the spirits of the departed, or hold familiar intercourse with those that have gone before. The spirit-world is not far off, but our educational institutions are a long way off, for they put the most of learning learned off with a mere outside show It may be something new to the many to be told that clairvoyance is a natural gift, and that we should be

educated to hear from the interior side of nature, as well as to understand the use and meaning of external sounds. This gift or faculty of nature is as real as any other, why should it be dormant? or why should we have ears and hear not? To hear only on one side is forced and unnatural, and stultifies the soul in its preparation for future progress. The soul has to go into the interior state, and if it had neither heard nor seen anything of that world before death, t will be like an uneducated child, and the hiero. phant will be as one that never had an education.

Yours fraternally, Newcastle, March 13, 1864. A. GARDNER.

SPIRITUALISM IN SHAKSPEARE'S PLAYS. To the Editor of the Spiritual Times.

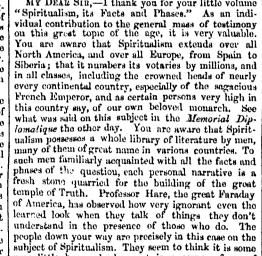
SIR,-The issue of a serial devoted to an inquiry

into the phenomena of spirit agency is doubtless de manded at the present time.

You, sir, have engaged to supply that demand, the materials for spiritual supply are abundant, the means in course of formation furnished by you are evidently requisite to open up those "new viewa," and the facts on which they rest to the contemplation and criticism of the advanced minds of the age.

which the British public of letters are busily employed. They desire that some worthy and enduring memorial of a nation's gratitude should be raised to

Tompest. In them are introduced, with singular felicity, all the spiritual impressions of their author. In Macbeth we have depicted, in all its horrible



understand in the presence of those who do. The people down your way are precisely in this case on the subject of Spiritualism. They seem to think it is some new little heresy broken out in a corner of one of their villages, instead of being what it is-the faith nd practice of the most educated and honest portion of the public nearly all over the world. To hear people talk and rant as they do in your neighbourhood. fter it has been thoroughly investigated by men of the highest intellects and attainments in all countries, and has convinced many millions, is to us old believers one of the most laughable spectacles imaginable. Some denying the phenomena altogether, and others attributing them to the devil, reminds one of a lunatic sylum, rather than of a population in a country with

all the educational pretences of England. What nonsense your neighbours are talking about, consulting "wizards" and "those who peep and mutter." Why, I have not only been seven years a spiritualist, and have conversed with scores of others ho have been so much longer, and some of them in the very highest ranks of this country ; and have been amongst Spiritualists abroad, and read a good cart-load of books on the subject; yet I have never been able to hear of, much more to meet with one of these much-talked-of "wizards." or one of these "peepers and mutterers." Have any of the people who talk about them seen a single specimen of these buggaboos of silly country ladies and interested state parsons f If not, they had better say something rational and probable, and they cannot do better than to begin a viser course by reading your little volume, which I can tell them from long experience, is a personal narrative of facts, and most useful and profitable facts.

When they have read that, I advise them to begin and read their New Testament a little, and compare the doctrines and the conduct they find there with the doctrines and practices of the present age in this so-called Christian country, and if they do not think it high time there was a reform in religion, and a return to the religion of the Bible, not much can be aid for their sagacity.

We have now been nearly 2,600 years prothe religion of Christ. What is the religion of Christ? A religion of wars and nghtings? Of giving and re-ceiving flattering titles? Of worshipping of rank and riches, and of despising the poor? Of buying and riches, and of despising the poor P Of buying and selling in the public market the right to preach the gospel, in other words, solling church livings? Of love of finery and follies of all kinds? Of all kinds of impiety, drunkenness, and profligacy ? A religion that no longer believes in its own doctrines to be found in the book of common prayer, in which guardian angels, and ministry of spirits, and communion of saints are taught ? Of disbelief of all which Christ his upostles, and the early Church taught on this subject? That is the notorious state of things day, and is just as much like what your neighbours will find to be the religion of the new testament, if they will look there, as a black-a-moor is like an angel.

The best that can be said of modern theology. In Macbeth we have depicted, in all its horrible The best that can be said of modern theology, the presumptuous title of Le Science der Prepice' interest, the remorse of the conscience-mitten as sold and taught by the clergy who purchase the Journal de Spiritisme, --Fron the Lordon R of me.



I can only direct your attention to one topic, in

perpetuate the name and fame of England's most dmired poet. Why, after a period of 300 years, does the desire continue to exist to do homage to the great dramatist ? on what part of his works rests our admiration? on which of his plays chiefly depends his renown i The answer will assuredly be : Macbeth, Hamlet, and the

TOWN TALK. BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Our readers will understand that we do not hold our-selves responsible for our able Correspondent's opinione.

THE Schleswig - Holstein affair still, to some extent, occupies the attention of the London world; but one cannot conceal from one's-self that the subject, when now started, causes in many instances a feeling of irritation. People begin to lose all patience with the Austrians and Prussians. They cannot comprehend the character of a policy which, to be carried out, must lead to the wholesale destruction of life and property; they cannot enter into the feelings of the inhabitants of the vast districts composing the German "Fatherland," which have become so violently excited at the very thought of Schleswigers and Holsteiners being mildly and equitably ruled by Danish authorities, as to compel Kaiser and König to commence a bloody contest, during an inclement winter, even at the imminent risk of bringing about civil war in some of their own outlying dominions. I say that many of us on this side of the Channel are, in spite of our original determination to be calm under the aggressive acts of the Germans in Denmark, beginning to show a degree of peevishness which, unless soothed by some early concession on the part of the invaders. will bode no good either for them or ourselves. We have strained every nerve to keep from an armed begged and entreated both Teutons and Scandinavians to listen to reason ; and although the latter, after some, and it must be admitted, reprehensible obstinacy, did agree to accept our good offices, the former declined to do so until the vast danger of the position into which they had thrust themselves became apparent, and now, it is said, they are ready to enter upon a Conference. Generals may have added fresh experience to their previouslyacquired military knowledge; soldiers may be proud of the medals which may have been bestowed upon them for the skill they have displayed in slaying Danes, and escaping with their own lives; but the recollection of the wanton attack made upon a weak antagonist topics on which his fellow-men allow themselves to think warmly, has spoken in very condemnatory terms of the conduct of the allies. Earl Shaftesbury, so highly and justly respected among all classes, has plainly said that there is a point at which our forbearance must stop. Let us all trust that this point has not yet been reached, and that we may in the meantime be saved from war and all its horrible, to say nothing of its expensive, accompaniments.

The English funds continue, in the face of the introduction of endless joint stock associations, and the disturbed state of the Continent, to maintain a healthy tone. This fact is so far satisfactory, that it exhibits on the part of capitalists and the public an opinion that we shall escape from being embroiled in the quarrels now raging abroad.

One of the social events of the past week of fashionable interest was, of course, the christening of the infant Prince. Although it was kept quite private, nevertheless little facts connected with the matter would coze out, and the gossip circulated after the occasion was that the baby kicked and roared during the ceremony most royally, compelling the Archbishop of Canterbury to stop several times in performing the baptismal rite in order that the young heir to royalty might be somewhat pacified; so that, after all, "one touch of nature makes the and Court doctors, but who was, by the bulletius, born a Prince, is in no degree sensible of official etiquette and hierarchical dignity. The West-end tradesmen had somewhat brilliant illuminations at night, as had also some of the Clubs; but beyond this, and the ringing of the bells during the day, and the crowd which mobbed Marlborough-house, there was little sensation produced out of doors. I had an opportunity of catching an indistinct view of the little Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and he seemed to me to be much like any other child of his age. Much indignation has been expressed at the clever contrivance to deprive the Committee of Supply from an opportunity of discussing No. 8 vote in the Navy Estimates. This is a most important vote, embracing, as it does, the disbursement of £1,275,316 of the public money, or a net increase of £162,493 on last year's vote, and all this in the face of Mr. Stansfeld's pledge to bring about economy ! Mr. Stansfeld had prepared a long speech, and was about to deliver it, when he was suddenly pulled back by one of his colleagues more familiar than he was to House of Commons routine; there was, no doubt, a mistake. Mr. Stansfeld, on rising, placed the resolution in the hands of Mr. Massey, the Chairman of Supply, instead of waiting to do this after the usual disthe impression that no debate was to ensue, and therefore passed the vote as a matter of course. The representatives of the Admiralty conceived Mr. Lindsay and his co-economists, and were content. Certain members of the Committee. however, having expressed their discontent, Mr. Gladstone suggested that the matter should be explained on the next occasion of going into supply, which was accordingly done on Monday; and although Mr. Lindeay brought forward a motion to reduce the account, he had very few supporters, and the vote was carried by a large majority. The frightful occurrence in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, by which hundreds of our fellowcreatures were suddenly hurried to their account, has produced an effect which it is no easy matter to describe. It is in everybody's month. We cannot restore the dead to their once cheerful and district are indescribable, and many poor porsons happy homes, but we can aid the living with our sympathy and money, and where the latter cannot be given, the former will be appreciated. Yorkshire abounds with huge reservoirs, like the one which has now sent its contents on its murderous errand down the valley of the Don, and it behaves those who have charge of the works by which the waters are restrained to look to them without delay. The Home Office will, no doubt, be represented at the coroner's inquest, which already has commenced to sit upon the torn and battered corpses which were so lately tenanted by the souls viding or not providing with an adequate endowof thriving artisans, contented yeomen, and of loving, affectionate women and children. The

strenuously guarding against anything like negliwhen this office was created, was something congence in the construction of works which, however siderable. Convocation can, of course, extend this useful they may be, can be so terribly destructive. sum if they please to one commensurate with the

The Hertfordshire election was won by the duties performed, and in this instance it was profarmers and ycomen of the county. There was an posed to extend the grant to £400. The present indisposition on the part of the Marquis of Salisbury and other great landowners to interfere with the return of Mr. Cowper as hitherto, to avoid the expense of a contest; the majority have always conceded to the minority one member out of three. This rule has been broken through by the determination of those who deem themselves aggrieved by the opposition of the Government Z. to a repeal of the malt-tax.

OUTLINES OF THE WEEK.

AFFAIRS in the North of Europe are just in the same uncertain state they were a month ago. It was only a short time since that the Emperor of the French, seeing the uncertain state of the Continent, proposed a Congress of all nations; England at that time, as well as other nations, pooh-poohed the idea. It is now, however, our turn to propose a Conference; but we appear to be making small advances towards that desirable object. Lord Palmerston told the House of Commons, in answer to an inquiry of Mr. Fitzgerald, that the proposition of Earl Russell for a Conference of the Powers who had signed interference between the belligerents; we have the Treaty of London has made little or no progress towards acceptance. France, Russia, and Sweden, we are still told, are expected to consent, but nothing has yet been determined by the belligerents. Prussia offers to withdraw from Jutland if Denmark will evacuate Düppel and the island of Alsen, and cease to capture German vessels. Denmark holds back, and probably, although Lord Palmerston did not state as much, considers the allies ought to evacuate Schleswig if the matter is to be peaceably arranged. The great point which seems to be overlooked in the Conference scheme is that, though the belligorents on the German side are Austria and Prussia, the original dispute is between Denmark and the Confederation. Prussia and Austria, who are invited to the Conference, appear in the matter only as usurpers will not tend to exalt the aggressors in the of the functions and authority of the Diet, whilst estimation of the civilized world. Earl Grey, who | the concurrence of the Confederation is not sought, so generally takes-if we may be allowed to make on the ground, it would seem, of the non-adhesion use of the expression-a cold-blooded view of those of that Power to the Treaty of London. The Emperor of the French appears to see it in this light, and thinks the result of the Conference meeting without the Confederation being represented at it would be to leave the question where it stood at the time when Schleswig was first invaded and occupied by the Austro-Prussian armies, while it would produce inextricable confusion in Germany. Earl Russell's first proposition was for the Confederation to be represented at the Conference, and to this we expect the great Powers of Europe will again return. We trust, however, that some amicable arrangement may speedily be arrived at, and that war may no longer threaten the peace of Europe.

THE King of Bavaria died last week. The nation over which he ruled is the third in magnitude of the German Powers. There is, however, a wonderful disparity between this kingdom and even Prussia, whose population is about 17,000,000, whilst Bavaria has only about 5,000,000. The late king was more of a scholar than a politician. He found his chief pleasures in philosophical studies, and made no great reputation in the world or among his own people as a monarch. He sometimes adopted liberal measures, but the cause of real freedom in Europe is under no great obligations to him. His son, now King Louis II., succeeds to the throne at the early age of nineteen. It will be remembered that the late King Maximilian succeeded his futher, Louis I., in 1848, when that unfortunate monarch abdicated in consequence of the nation's whole world kin." The Prince, who is not "a | impatience of the influence of Lola Montes, to whom whole world kin." The Prince, who is not "a impatience of the influence of Lola Montes, to whom Infant Prince were conducted to their places in the vulgar little boy," according to Court newsmen he was allied. The family is not a very fortunate Chapel from the Green Drawing-room and Picture one. The brother of the late king is that Otho of Greece, of whose weakness and troubles the world not long since heard so much, but whom, in the stirring scenes which are taking place around us, we appear entirely to have forgotten. The country at large appears unable to decide whether Government should be supported in their Annuity Bill or not. The offer to commence business in the life assurance line seems, to some people, to promise a premium to the labouring population for thrift; whilst others assort that Government is trying to dictate to the people the way in which they shall invest their sayings. The proposal; however, of Mr. Gladstone gives no temptation to investors above that of ordinary companies-indeed, the scale is somewhat less liberal; he only offers the additional security. But it is again argued, Is it right for Government to go into trading speculations, and compete with the public? They say, It may, in after time, take to itself a higher class of insurance business, and jump from the hundred pounds, at which it is now proposed to fix the limit, to thousands. On this principle, say they, if offering greater security and greater respectability, Government might as well purvey to us our wine, our beer, and other luxuries; or, because we might be sure of Government wares being pure and unadulterated, they may become our grossers, as Government sugar is not likely to be sanded, or the ten to have an admirture of the cussion had taken place. Mr. Massey was under leaves of English hedge trees with the China plant. Mr. Gladstone, however, is not at all obstinate, and only wishes the matter well argued. We have no doubt, if the country will prove to him that they had been saved from a hard fight with | that a wrong would be committed by this bill, he will not persist in his measure. A TREASURE accident befel the town of Sheffield last week. Soon after midnight on Saturday the reservoir of the water-works about seven miles from Sheffield, which covers many agres of land, burst, up among the hills, and the immense holy of water wont rashing down the valley of the Don, carrying trees, stacks, and houses before it, and destroying on its way hundreds of the inhabitants in their beds. The valley from Bradford, where the reservoir burst, to Sheffell, and for some distance below, is a scene of ruin. Thy distruction far exceeds that occasioned by Holmfleth flood in 1852, and, indeed, a disaster equal to this has not happened in the United Kingdom for yory muny years. The scenes of distress throughout the who previously had comfortable homas to shelter them are now utterly ruined, all their little property destroyed, besides having to mourn for friends and relatives. Englishmen are always ready with the hand of charity to assist their suffering brothren when, through no fault of their own, calamity falls upon them; and we are convinced in this instance the claims of the suffering poor of Sheffield will not be forgotten by those whom God has blessed with this world's goods. THE University of Oxford has, during the past week, been in a fever of excitement. The proment the Regius Professor of Greek has been the question which has been agitated in the House calamity is regarded as one of an awful character. The Convocation, His salary is at present limited was monthed in front of the Palace.

and one which proves the pressing necessity of to £40 a year, which, according to the ancient PARLIAMENTARY JOTTINGS. standard of money, in the days of Queen Elizabeth,

BEFORE we take a review of the principal speakers in the House of Commons, we will endeavour to point out the mode of presenting petitions and the ceremony of going into Com-mittee of Supply. In explaining the latter, we hope to make clear to the reader's mind how Mr. Bright and other members became discontented with the mode in which business was transacted on Thursday.

Petitions.

It may, perhaps, be considered a sign of the satisfaction of the people at the present system of law and legislation in England, that there have been scarcely any petitions presented to Parliament during the present session either pointing to grievances felt, or asking for favours to be granted. The only absolute complaint that the people are making at the present moment is against the recklessness with which railway bills are brought forward, and which threaten to hazard the peace from all parts of the kingdom will be presented, calling upon Parliament to lessen the powers of promoters of companies whose schemes seem to have for their object neither the profit of the share. holders, nor the convenience of the public. Though petitions really have an important effect, and any Government who desire their country's welfare give them some attention, yet the mode of pre-senting them, and the final disposal of these documents, is not very complimentary to the petitioners, some of whom have, perhaps, taken immense trouble to get the names of the highest persons in their neighbourhood. They naturally fancy it to be of some importance that the subscribers should be known to the members of the House, who, it is believed, will, together with her Majesty's Ministers, weigh the genuineness of each signature and the position of every subscriber. Some few years ago, when the people were dissatisfied with Government measures, the petitions were presented almost by the ton weight, and a regular day was appointed to receive them. For twenty minutes after the time named, the visitor would see a very singular and (to the uninitiated) a very unintelligible ceremony going forward. Members would rise in every part of the Honse one after another. and mntter something which they read from rolls in their hands, with sounds like the following, uttered in every variety of key, some slow, some voluble, some whispered, some loud, but all much on a par as to intelligibility: ---- "'Tition, sir," says an M.P., "from -----" (name not heard), "praying that -----" (prayer lost in the distance). The hon. member would move toward the table before he had well done giving the purport of the petition, and the Speaker would cry, "Bring 't up." Without this permission, however, the M.P. would bring up his petition and lay it on the table before the Speaker. Not a dozen persons appeared to hear where it was from or what it was about, and still fewer seemed to care. The clerk at the table would then thrust the roll into a big carpet bag, the mouth of which was yawning to receive it; and this is the fate of country petitions prepared so elaborately and signed so extensively, and so sure, as squire and clergymen think, to excite attention and to exercise influence. What becomes of the sheets of foolscap it is best not to inquire. They are supposed to come under the notice of the Committee on Public Petitions, who, when numerous petitions are presented on a question of interest, sum up the numbers and even print, at the public expense, any one out of the common way. After this, probably, the butterman and the trunkmaker know something about them. But, as we said before. petitions have some effect upon the House, it inembers like to take notice of them; and the clerk at the table is, on ordinary occasions, supposed to take a note of every one presented. We would, however, give one word of advice to persons who desire to present a petition to Parliament through any member they may select—viz., to put on the back of the petition the purport of it, and also the number of names and the position of those who have signed it.

Committee of Supply.

When it is proposed by some member of the Government that the House should go into comnittee upon any subject connected with the (dovernment supplies, the Speaker rises and calls Mr. Chairman. Mr. Massey, who holds that office, then steps forward, and the Speaker leaves the House; after which Mr. Chairman takes the seat of one of the clerks at the table, the two others sitting on his right hand. He is thus close beside the Treasury bench, and whoever may be the leading representative of the Government connected with the department for which the supply is needed, either Navy, Army, or Home Estimates, takes the nearest seat to the hon. gentleman, and hands him over the slips of paper on which are d the items te be voted. Every member of the House, it must be remembered, is supplied with a printed paper, on which is the sum to be and the object for which it is intended. We voted a will first take a supposed case before we enter upon that which caused such annoyance to hon, members on Thursday. We will suppose the army estimates to have been brought before the House, having passed through the necessary proliminary measures, and that the bill has been read a second time. It is then a rule of the House that they should go into committee upon every single item of the accounts before the bill is finally read a third time and passed. We will suppose, therefore, that the Secretary of War has asked for £100,000 for home service; then come the various items; say that £45,000 for the erection of schools for the children of soldiers comes first on the list : the Minister hands to Mr. Massey the slip of paper with that amount upon it, which he reads in a very low tone, because it is not needful to be distinct, as every member has his own paper before him; after which, holding the paper in his hand, he says, "Those who are of that opinion say Aye, those who are of the contrary say No." Of course the Ministers who are close adjoining him cry "Aye," and if the chairman hears no opposition he signs it, passes it on to the clerk by his side, and it is assed. But should any member object to this tem, he immediately rises and, perhaps, proposes that this grant be reduced to £20,000, and gives his reasons for doing so; his motion is, perhaps, seconded, and a regular debate sets in. The representative of Government defends the grant, or submits to the reduction proposed ; if, however. he should insist upon the original item, the House divides in the same manner as on a general question. The sand-glass is set running, the clerk at the table reads the minute, the Ayes are asked by the chairman to take the right and the Nocs the left. The only difference between a division in Committee and a division of the whole House is this. that the amendment is put as a substantive; resolution, which is never done in the other case the reason of this being that it becomes absolutely an independent motion, referring only to that particular item, and is not what may be termed an amendment. If the Ministers are outvoted in Committee, it is not considered a political defeat. for it is submitting to their judgment the various items which will again be brought before the House in their entirety; and any member can then oppose a particular item as well as the whole then. We should observe that all the proceedings bill. before the Committee are printed and handed to each member when the third reading of the bill is

through some masonic sign, he sat down. Mr. Masseyquietlymumbled out the minute, and asked, 'Those who are of that opinion to say Aye," &c. Members on all sides expected to see Mr. Stansfeld rise again; but no, the vote had passed, and Lord. Clarence Paget rose to give the next item; perhaps never was surprise more sensibly depicted on countenances of the members than now. the Sir H. Willoughby first rose, and with every expression of amazement, his rose, and when every expression of amazement, his groy hair absolutely appearing to stand on end, said, "Mr. Chairman, that bill is not passed, is it?" "Yes," said Mr. Massey. Sir. H. Willoughby said not another word for the moment-it appeared to take all the wind out of his sails; but several other members gave utterance to strong expressions upon the subject, and Mr. Lindsay moved to report progress, which gave permission to a discussion. Amongst others, Sir J. Pakington expressed very ably his feelings upon the subject, saying, that so strong was his belief in a lengthy debate, that he had put off an engagement with a friend, telling him that the Junior Lord of the Admiralty would detain him at least two hours. But the most telling and cutting speech upon the occasion was that of Mr. Bright. When his fine, manly figure rises in the House, all attention is paid to the speaker. His delivery is so exceedingly good that every word is digested as uttered. There is no beating about the bash; but plain, straightfor-ward facts are introduced by him in simple, yet elegant language. His voice is clear and distinct, and every word appears to have its proper mean-ing. He denominated the passing of this vote as a Government trick; stated that his hon. friend the member for Sunderland had come with a heap of papers prepared to give information to the House, and that at least half a-dozen others intended to take part in the debate; that, to his own knowledge, the hon. member for

Halifax (Mr. Stansfeld) had promised to give a statement, and why was this not fulfilled? He considered it a shallow device of getting rid, for the moment, by a subterfuge, of a discussion which must come sooner or later. He believed this to be a deliberate act on the part of the Government to smother discussion, and he must distinctly say that the House had been "insulted." Great confusion followed this speech, and it was some moments before Mr. Gladstone, who was leading the Government in Lord Palmerston's absence, rose. He offered all manner of apologies, but it did not seem to soothe the House. He has not the blandness peculiar to the Premier. Possibly, if he had been present, the thing would have been patched up, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer offered even more than he could perform, namely, that the "resolution should be re-committed;" but the rules of the House of Commons are like the laws of the Medes and Persians; a bill once passed can never be recalled. A very important bill was once passed by a majority of one, through one of the tellers recording his own vote twice. The hon member found out his mistake, and made the statement, but the numbers had been recorded, and the deed could not be undone. Referring, however, to this debate, Mr. Massey replied to some of the high words which had passed, and explained his own conduct in the matter, and the House generally exempted him from all blame; after a time there came a sudder calm, and the members appeared to find out that they could, on the third reading, introduce a discussion upon this vote; the motion to report progress was therefore withdrawn, upon which Mr. Gladstone called upon Mr. Bright to withdraw the unparliamentary word "insult," which the hon. member for Birmingham did, amid the laughter of the House, saying, "that he believed the Chancellor of the Exchequer was himself incapable of doing such a thing, and he hoped he would be ashamed of others who might.'

Mr. Hadfield and Mr. Lowe.

To give our readers faithfully the gossip of the House, we are obliged, occasionally, to touch upon personalities that we would fain avoid; in these remarks, however, we do not wish to say a single disrespectful word of any member of Parliament; we are, indeed, proud of our legislative assembly, as one composed not merely of men of talent, but of men of honour, to whom the destinies of this great kingdom may safely be confided, and we honestly believe that, whatever party may be in office, they will alike respond to Nelson's signal, and that every man will do his duty.

We are about to notice a motion brought for-ward in the House by Mr. Adderley last week against the educational minute, which proposed to diminish the grant to all schools by "the amount of any endowment." Mr. Adderley on all occasions collects together very valuable facts, which he puts forcibly before the House, and on this occasion he was more than usually successful; indeed. Mr. Lowe, by whom the bill was introduced, had to sustain the broadsides of the House for a couple of hours. Members seemed to take a pleasure in

all the sins of the Educational Committee of the

STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM IN ITALY. The Venetian committee of action has distributed in the Italian districts under Austrian rule the follow-

The Venetian committee of action has distributed in the Italian districts under Austrian rule the follow-ing proclamation :--To the Venetians and Triestines!-The events which we have forcesen are near at haud. The Dano-German conflict is only the forerunner of greater convulsions. The confla-gration will spread rapidly, for the materials are spread everywhere. We, who have to choose between action and slavery, have determined to act. But we shall not be alone. Powerial nations alread will stand at our side, and in the interior of the country affairs are assuming a shape which permits us to hope the best. The Government foresees and wishes for war with Austria, but, to avoid the complaints of diplomacy, and being forced to assume the entire responsi-bility, it will not commence the struggle. The Government can only follow the movements and will follow it; but it cannot suffer agitation to be carried from within to without, nor that the voluteers cross the frontier unless summoned thither by revolt. Wheever ripely considers cannot wish a constitutional Government to act otherwise. First, then, the Italian army. Our course is clearly marked out, We cannot reasonably expect the Government to rescue us from slavery of its own accord. You will recollect that if Austria had not invaded Piedmont in 1859 war would never have broken out. A call to insurrection proceeding from you removes all obstacles. Help is ready, the position of the ground favours us, experience gives us security. Gari-bald has sounded the signal in his proclamation, listened to by all without party passion ; he requires nothing from the Italians but union and action against the common enemy. We announce that your committee of action has agreed with the central committee founded by Galidali, and the insurrectionary committees in Hungary and Galeia, that the movement shall break out simultaneously in all places. Once more, we say, unite and organise. Instead of emi-grating, we can then remain upon our native soil, for which we must conquer freed

Feb. 1864.

DEATH OF THE KING OF BAYARIA.

The death of the King of Bavaria resembles in its suddenness and its cause that of King Frederick VII. of Denmark, upon which it follows so closely. Among the secondary sovereigns of Germany who aspired to direct the movement against Denmark, King Maximilian II. was chief. That cause, how-ever, owes so little to personal instigation, Royal or otherwise, that his loss will not be much felt out of Bavaria. Maximilian was the son of Louis, the ex-King of Bavaria, and brother of Otho, the ex-King of Greece. He was born in 1811, and after being educated under the care of the illustrious Schelling, finished his studies at the University of Gottingen. The Prince took no active part in public affairs during his father's reign, but in March, 1848, the scandal caused by the King's connection with the courtezan Lola Montes made an abdication necessary, and Maximilian was suddenly called to the throne. The first year of his reign was marked by a number of liberal measures, such as it was the fashion with German rulers to adopt at that period. He granted a general amnesty for The death of the King of Bavaria resembles in its was the fashion with German rulers to adopt at that period. He granted a general amnesty for political offences, and gave the Royal assent to a law declaring the responsibility of ministers. He also abolished corvées and fiefs, and proclaimed the liberty of the press. By 1849, however, things had taken s turn; and Maximilian was free to follow the bent of his character. He demanded the expulsion of a number of members from the Chambers, dissolved the Dist. and exided asyzeral political writers without number of members from the Chambers, dissolved the Diet, and exiled soveral political writers without alleging any offence against them. In 1855, however, he became a little more liberal again. The last few years of his reign present no remarkable incident. Maximilian was a man of considerable intellectual culture, and devoted himself as ardently to philosophy as his father did to the arts. It was said a few years ago that he was writing a refutation of the system of Hegel. Hogel. The new King, Louis II., was born in August, 1845,

and is thus in the 19th year of his age.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, FED. 26. NEW YORK, FED. 26. The Committee of Ways and Means have reported on the resolution anthorising Mr. Chase to issue, during the present year, a five or forty years' six per-cent. loan of two hundred millions. The attack on the Mobile Forts is reported pro-pre-pre-

gressing. General Grant's army is advancing; after heavy skirmishing they occupied Tunnel-hill, and on the 24th inst. they were within three miles of Dalton, where a

buttle was expected. Two divisions of General Johnstone's army are re-ported to have reinforced General Polk.

On the 24th inst. reports arrived at Cairo, and were ordited, that Selma had been occupied by Goneral Sherman. Other reports state that Polk's army had Sherman. Other reports state that Polk's army had been cut in the centro by General Sherman, each ving retreating in different directions. A large cavalry force was in Sherman's rear, but no apprehension of any Federal disaster was entertained. General Longstreet has retreated from before Knox-

ville. The Confederates surprised and captured a battalion of Federal cavalry on the 22nd inst., and drove in the outposts five miles east and south of Cumberland Gap.

NEW YORK, FEB. 27. The Federals have been seriously repulsed in Florida. The Government has withheld details. Anunofficial report states that the Federals had a

severe engagement on the 20th inst, beyond Jackson-ville, with the Confederates 15,000 strong, and that the Federals were defeated with a loss of 500 to 1,300

men and five guns. despatches re-affirm General Sherman's of

THE SPIRITUAL TIMES.

Professor is Dr. Jowett, one of those who contributed to the famous "Essays and Roviews," and the author of a "Commentary on the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans," neither of which works are considered by the maority of the members of the University as jorthodor. The proposal to add the sum of £360 from the University funds to the present emolument had already received the sanction of the council and of the majority of the resident members of the University. Last week it was submitted for its ratification to the general House of Convocation, and was rejected in a full assembly by a majority of 72 votes, 395 having voted in its dom. Doubtless, ere the session closes, petitions favour, and 467 against it. BAPTISM OF THE ROYAL INFANT. The baptism of his Royal Highness the Infan Prince, son of his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, took place on Thursday, at one c'clock, in the chapel within Buckingham Palace.

Due arrangements were made in the chapel for the Due arrangements were made in the chapel for the performance of the sacred rite. Two rows of chairs, one on each side of the centre, were appropriated to the use of the Queen, the sponsors, and the Royal personages invited to be present. The altar was lined with crimson velvet, penelled with gold lace, and on the communion-table were placed golden vessels used in the sacrament. Seats of crimson and gold were ranged within the rails of the communion-table for the officiating elercy. The fort was placed in advance of ranged within the range the communion-table for the officiating elergy. The font was placed in advance of the hart pas, immediately at the head of the two rows of chairs appropriated to the Queen, the sponsors, and the members of the Royal families present or represented upon the occasion.

The following is a programme of the music performed on the occasion :--

Praise the Lord with heart and voice, Thro' the land let all rejoice, While our Prince's new-born heir To the hely font we bear. From the dawn of early youth May he walk in faith and truth ; Bless, O Lord, this holy scene, Bless our Princess, Prince, and Queen.

Palestrina. I will give thanks to Thee, O Lord, And mignify Thy holy name. How great and wonderful art Thou In all the world, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts.

and others present: -- Her Majesty the Queen (sponsor); the King of the Belgians, K.G. (sponsor) (sponsor); the King of the Boignans, K.G. (sponsor); the Primes John of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, representing the King of Denmark (sponsor); the Princess Helena, representing the Urown Princess of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland (sponsor); the Prince Alfred, K.G. (sponsor); the Grand Duchess of Macklenburg-Strelitz, representing the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and (jotha, sponsor); the Duchess of Cambridge armst Gotha (spongor); the Duchess of Cambridge, repre-senting the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg (sponsor); the Duke of Cam-bridge, K.G., representing the Landgrave of Hesse (sponsor); the Prince of Wales, K.G., the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family. Many Foreign Ministers, and the members of the British Cabinet Ministers were also present. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Chester, with the Rov. Henry Howarth, the Hon. and Very Nev. Gerald Wellesley, and the Very Liev. Dr. Arthur P. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, assembled in the ladies' breakfast room, and took their places in the chapel shortly before the procession moved. When the visitors were seated, the Queen, attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Welling-Gotha (sponsor); the Duchess of Cambridge,

When the visitors were seased, the Queen, attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Welling-ton; by the Lady-in-Wuiting, the Lady Churchill; by the Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce, Bed-chamber Woman; and by the Lord and Groom in Waiting, the Lord de Tabley and Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Bentinek, K.C.B., took her place in the seat propared for her Majesty as one of the sponsors. As the Queen entered the chapel, the band commenced playing the march from Scipio.

The Queen was accompanied by his Majesty the King of the Helgians, and by her Itoyal Highness the

Princess Helena. The King of the Belgians and her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, representing her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia, also took their seats The other sponsors for his Royal Highness the

Gallery. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family not being sponsors, met in the Visitors' Drawing-room, and were thence conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the Bew-room, where her Majesty's Household, and others taking part in the Royal pro-cession, had previously assembled.

The Royal procession was formed in the Bow-room, and moved on to the chapel :

The Royal personages having been conducted to their seats, and the great officers and other attendants having taken their appointed places on either side of the chapel, the service commenced with the performance by the band of the chorale.

Praise the Lord with heart and voice. and the hymn,

i will give thanks to Thee, O Lord.

When the maste ccased, the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Green of the Stole to his Royal Highness the Frince of Wales and the Chamberlain Highnest the Prince of Wates and the Chamberlain to her idopal Highness the Princess of Wales, con-ducted the infant Prince into the Chapel, his Reyal Highness being carried by the Leud nurse (Mrs. Chark), and attended by the Countess of Macelestield, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. Highness the Princess of Vieles, 'The Royal infant was attired in a robe of Honiton

lace, the same that was worn by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at his christening, with a cap of Honiton lace, a cloak of erimson velvet lined with ermine, and a mantle of white satin edged with Honi-

ton lace. When the Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the preyer, "Almighty everliving God," the Countess of Macelesfield gave the infant Frince to the Queen, of histoleandi gave no minint Frince to the Queen, who handed his Royal Highness to the Archbishop. On reaching the portion of the service for the naming of the child, the Archbishop demanded of the sponsors how it should be named. The Queen answered—

"ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD."

And his Grace the Archbishop baptised it in those

After having received the sacred symbol his Royal Highness the infant Prince was restored to the arms of the Queen. The Counters of Macclestield afterwards took the Prince, who was re-conducted from words tock the rrince, who was re-conducted from the chapel in the same way as on entering. The exhortation and blessing having been given by the Archbishop the ceremonial ecceleded with the per-formance of Handel's grand chorus from the "creation."

The Heavens are telling the glory of God.

As soon as the ceremony was concluded, the Queen attended as on entering the chapel, was conducted by the Lord Chamlerlain to the White Drawing-room, the Lord Chand eriant to the White Drawing-room, where the Royal sponsors joined her Majesty, after reliring from the quapel in the same order as in pre-eeding to it. The Royal personages, with their at-tendants, and all others terming the Royal proces-ion when with a darm the abave. sion, also retared from the chapel and proceeded to the state apartments.

The iddent woren black sitk dress covered with deep black crape, and edged with jet erinp; meap of white erape lisse, in the style of the cap of Mury Queen of Scots, with diamonds round it, and a long white crape lisse veil attached to it. Her Majesty wore the Riband, Star, and Eadge of the Garter, a diamond necklace, and large cross containing the Prince Coursort's mini-ture and a broach compared of a large sawding a thin. and large close concerning the rines conserve a mina-ture, and a brooch composed of a large sapphire set in twelve large diamonds, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales were a

white estin dress, with rouches of tulle and two Bounces of rich Brussels lace, decked with flowers, founces of non brussels med, decked with nowers, water lilles, forms, and grazees; a tiara of diamonds, necklace, brooch, and carrings of pearls and diamonds, a corsage of the City diamonds round the top of the the Portugnese order of Isabella, and the ress;

Victoria and Albert Badge. Much of the most curious and most costly of the plate belonging to the palace was displayed upon the tables and upon the buffet, and conspicuous among the virad, was a superb christening cake.

During the collation several loyal and patriotic toasts were given by the Lord Steward. Her Mejesty's Body Guard of the Henourable Corps of Cleutlemen at Arms were on duty during the core-

A guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards

brought forward. The Navy Estimates: Rather High Words. After the "Chief Rents Ireland Bill," "The Turnpike Roads Bill," and "Sir John Lawrence's Salary Bill," had been passed a stage on Thursday, the House went into Committee of Supply on the News Estimates in the usual manner. Mr. Mas-Navy Estimates in the usual manner. Mr. Mas-sey has nothing very preposessing about him; he has a slight figure, and dresses, perhaps in virtue of his office, in evening dress; his hair parted and brushed with a care which would please the most fastidious lady. When the Speaker left the House, and Mr. Massey took the chair, the first slip of paper was handed to him by Lord Clarence Paget, as Secretary to the Admiralty: it was called vote No. 8, and was for £1,273.316 for wages to artificers in establishments at home. It appeared that an explanation of this item had been promised, and was expected from Mr. Stans-feld, the Junior Lord of the Admiralty; that gentleman had actually taken of his hat, and was on his legs, papers in hand, and every one expected fully an hour's yarn, when all at once, as if

Privy Council on his shoulders. The only ders he had were Mr. Hadfield and Mr. Baines : and we can easily imagine that a Parliamentary hero in distress would like as little to hear the cry of "A Hadfield to the rescue!" as to meet the onset and feel the "thuds" of some doughty foe. Every one knows and believes Mr. Hadfield to be a well-meaning man, but he has peculiarities which often create a titter in the House. He is an old man, of nearly fourscore years, and has a voice pecuiarly droll in tone, which the infirmities insenarade from age have made droller still. You distinguish a wailing, dismal cry of "Hear, hear," which inay be meant as an encouragement for the speaker for the time being, but sounds as if it proceeded from some unhappy person who was suffering from an ailment. This evening, however, the House was in a funny humour, and laughed at this melancholy cry, and laughed still more when the honourable member roso to speak. Mr. Hadfield was unusually unfortunate that night; he blundered and bungled said the wrong things in the wrong place, and refused to be corrected by Mr. Baines, who tried to help him out of the mire He made one curious mistake, which now we do not understand; he first said, amid a general titter of the House, "In this country there are 30,000 nonconformist children in schools, and 350,000 teachers to educate them." Seeing that there was something wrong, he looked at his notes, and this time said. "There are 50,000 children in the schools, and 350,000 teachers to educate them." This so excited the risibility of the House that for two minutes nothing could be heard but laughter; he did not, however, see his mistake, and went on with his speech without altering the sentence, much to the discomfiture of the reporters, who did not know how to record it. Another failing Mr. Hadfield has: whether arising from nervousness or what other cause we know not, but his aspirations are anything but correct Poor lotter h is put in the wrong place or left out altogether with little ceremony; and at each mis-adventure of this kind the wicked House bursts out laughing, with no sense of decency or propriety-a proceeding which can only be defended by the utter unconsciousness of him who provoked it. Mr. Lowe, notwithstanding the difficulties under which his opponent laboured, could not resist the clear case made against the insertion of the clause, and eventually agreed to Mr. Adderley's motion, which was ultimately accepted. It has been generally suggested that Mr. Lowe's policy is not very acceptable to the Government ; be that as it may, he is frequently getting them into scrapes. Perhaps there is not a more peculiar-looking man in the House than Mr. Lowe; he is tall and thin, with white hair and eye-brows, wax-like face and pink eyes; in fact, you cannot help being reminded of a resemblance to persons of that complexion that you have in youth gone far out of your way to take a peep at. He is, however, of acknowledged ability, and is one of the principal writers for the Times-the man whom Mr. Cobden alluded to as the connecting link between the Government and that paper. He than his speaks fluently, but his manner more lips conveys an impression of lecturing that is not particularly agreeable. Although he has been a member of the House of Commons for some years, he does not seem able to get rid of this defect.

Horniman's Tea is choice and strong, moderate in price, and wholesome to use. These advantages have secured for this Tea ageneral preference. It is sold in packets by 2,350 Agents. To obtain a safe and large return for Money, real Pikes "Britain's Metal Mines," pat free Thirteen Stampa-Mr. Pike, Share De der, S Finner's sairt London, E.O.

Cairo tion of Selma after a sovere battle, and state that Sherman would next attack Montgomery. Admiral Farragu has six schooners off Mobile. It is reported that the Confederates have 20,000 attacking him one after the other, and in resting

defenmen and two iron-clads at Mobile,

The Confederates are preparing for an attempt to drive the Federals from North Carolina. The Federal sloop of war Housatonic has been sunk by a torpedo off Charleston. NEW YORK, MARCH 1.

General Meade's army crossed the Rapidan on Saturday (27th ult.), morning, in the direction of Richmond.

The Federal cavalry from Memphis was unable to form a junction with General Sherman. They pene trated to West Point, where an engagement ensued the Federals retreating to Memphis with the loss of three gans. During the retreat the Confederates sectorally harassed the Federal rear.

The Federal repulse in Florida is confirmed. They fell into an ansbuscade, and, after a three hours' engagement, they retreated on Jacksonsville, with the loss of 1.200 men and five guns. The Confederates advanced to Baldwin, which they were preparing to attack attack.

The Federals were entrenched six miles from Jacksonsville.

NEW YORK, MARCH 3. General Meade's forward movement was a feint, to cover a cavalry raid by Kilpatrick in General Leo's

Kilpatrick is moving in the direction of Richmond, thereby cutting General Leo's railroad and telegraphic communications, and he has instructions to attempt to release the Federal prisoners at Richmond.

It is reported that General Butler is making a coperation peration i movement against Richmond by way of the

Letters from Ireland and the Continent.-Tho Postmaster General has made arrangements by which letters brought by the Irish and French night mails, letters brought by the Irish and French hight mails, which arrive too late for the first delivery, will now be sent out for distribution in all parts of London at about nine a.m., or a little after; being, exceept in the East Central District, about an hour earlier than here-tofore. This delivery will also include letters posted up to half-past six a.m. at the receiving houses and pillar letter-boxes in the suburbs nearest London.

Collision off Spurn.-At an early hour on Sun day morning a collision occurred abreast of the Bull floating lighthouse at the mouth of the Humber, befloating lighthouse at the mouth of the Humber, be-tween the steamer Excelsior, of Hull, Captain Too-good, and the British harque Jane and Luey, the latter sinking within a few minutes of being struck. The Jane and Luey was lying at anchor just within the Spurn Point, whither she had run after being in collision in the North Sea, by which mishan she lost her bowsprit and had other damage done to the fore part of the vessel. The Excelsion was on a voyage from Hamburg to Hull, and at the time she ran into the barque both the captain and mate were on the bridge. The barely time to get on board the steamer before she went down in deep water. The weather at the time of the accident was thick and choudy, and the barque was not observed until it was too late to avoid barque was not observed until it was too late to avoid caollision.

barque was not observed until it was too late to avoid caallision. Homesopathic practitioners and the medical pro-mesion generally recommend occas as being the most healthful of all this constructions in the second second second second second this construction to be obtained to pre-dimension of occas either starts into the crude state or sourceptable to the stemach : the nut was either into a the crude state or sourceptable to the stemach : the nut was either into a the crude state or sourceptable to the stemach : the nut was either into a strict pure in the crude state or source the stemach : the second is the second state and the second state or sourceptable to the stemach : the second state into a strict pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect triumation is receives in the process it passes through as to be most ac-ceptable to the delicate stomach. For general use Expss (cocas is dis-tinguishied as invigorations, grateful breakfast bereaue, possessing a food, "asystem" (coca con aims a great variety of important antitive the body." Aring "A s a unitive, occas states very much belier towater and the size of a link and solid the second the body." Aring "A s a unitive, and solid state and each or the inclued of the size of the size of the size of the size of the body." Aring "A s a unitive, and and solid the size and in timbined the link and the pure with boling wite cor milk. So with a not a breakfast one of the size of the size of the size of the size of the sole of the size of the size of the size of the sole of the sole of the size of the sole of the size of the sole of the size of the siz

Jun in to by lamented that after J tirst never-failer renear that after A Sad Affair, the waterfiller should still be an ini.e. and it to reprinted with that if how this prevendantian relation, that the event in existence. There is only one way: it, and that is be made notify to used know by which are working tond if it in the cure of the the stormach, induce along hillion meet y unloss of the production of the store y unloss of the production of the store y or production of the store y or production of the store of the st

THE SPIRITUAL TIMES.

THE NEWS BUDGET.

A Child Poisoned by Paregoria.—An inquiry has just been held by Mr. Walthew, deputy coroner, at the Ship Tavern, Limehouse, respecting the death of Susannah Walkor, aged three weaks. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was the child of a mariner, living at 3, Park-street, Limehouse. On Thursday the deceased being ill, and the parents not Thursday the deceased being ill, and the parents not being able to send for a dector, an old woman induced them to give it a dose of paregoric elixir. The child got worse and they repeated the dose; it then died. Dr. M'Andrew said that the child died from a narcotio poison, which had produced coma and then death. The laudanum in the paregoric no doubt produced the mischief. It was a highly dangerous drug to give to so young a child. The jury returned a verdict of "Aceidental deatt." Admiral Fitzroy's Storm Signals.—At three o'clock on Thursday afternoon Admiral Fitzroy's

signal, "hoist south cone," was complied with at Liverpool, and about three o'clock on Friday morning a strong breeze from the S.W. sprung up, and continued until about noon, when the wind suddenly changed until about noon, when the wind suddenly changed round to W., and increased to a gale. Fortunately but few vessels left that port on Thursday, but those which sailed a few days previously will "catch it" going down the Channel, as telegrams from Cape Clear and several other parts of Ireland report heavy weather, and one or two vessels have been obliged to put back. On Friday, too, there was a very high spring tide (20ft. Gin.), and owing to the our from which the wind blow, the water dashed over the piers and land. (201t. can.), and owing to the quarter from which the wind blow, the water dashed over the piers and land-ing stages, and rendered the passage in the ferry steamors across the Mersey anything but pleasant. There is every likelihood of a severe list of "shipping

London Shakespeare Celebration.-At the meeting of the Council of the National Shakespeare Committee on Tuesday, the following arrangements were reported in respect to the festival, to commence in the metropolis on Thursday, April 21. On that day there will be a monster Shakespearian musical per-formance at the Royal Agricultural-hall, in which formance at the Royal Agricultural-hall, in which MadamelLommens-Sherrington, Miss Emma Heywood, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. George Perren, Mr. J. Benedict, and other eminent artists, and a choir of 2,000 voices will take part. Mr. G. A. Macfarren has composed a song and chorus ex-pressly for the occasion. On the 22nd there will be a concert at St. James's-hall, and a Shakespearian masque of a novel kind and on a large scale. On the 23rd there will be Shokespearing reaching encould 23rd there will be Shakespearian readings, special dramatic performances, and banquets ; and on the 25th a monster entertainment, to be devoted to the working olasses.

Charge of Drunkenness against a Clergyman.—The Rev. Godfree Angley, a clergyman belong-ing to the Church of England, aged forty, was charged before Mr. Elliott, at Lambeth Police-court, with being drank, and assaulting Police-constable Gosling, 41 L. —The officer deposed that at about half-past two clash can be an interact while an during the 'clock one morning last week, while on duty in the Kennington-road, the prisoner came up to him, and without the slighest provocation on his part, slapped his face. He asked him why he did it, when he said he was a clargyman, and was going to see Lord Palmer-ston on that morning, and slapped his face a second time. He (witness) remonstrated with the prisoner who was evidently drunk at the time, and on his striking him in the face a third time, he took him into custody.—In reply to the charge, the rev. gentleman, who resides at Newington-creacent, said he had been out to a dinner party, and had unfortunately drunk too much wine, and was exceedingly sorry for and ashamed of his conduct.—Mr. Elliott convicted him in a penalty of 75 or anoraday

in a penalty of 7s., or seven days. The Richest Mine in the World.-It seems that even the enormous profits annually realised from the Devon Great Consols, South Caradon, and other English mines, will henceforth suffice only to secure them a second-class place in the list of the extraordithem a second class place in the list of the extraordi-narily rich mines in existence. The Gould and Curry Silver Mine, in California, says the Mining Journal, yielded £800,000 worth of ore in the seven months ending November last, and £300,000 was distributed to the shareholders in dividends during the same period. The average value of the ores raised is £80 per ton. About twenty-five tons, worth £560 per ton, have been shipped to England; nearly 5,000 tons, worth £65 per ton, have been treated at the company's mill, and the remainder has yielded about £11 per ton. The ontire cost of raising the ore is 33s. per ton, and of reducing it, £8 per ton. The mine is divided into 1,200 "feet" (4,800 shares), and yields £25 per foot per month dividend. The assets of the company amount to £272,000. amount to £272,000.

Strange Charge of Felony.-George Cranmer, a respectable-looking young man, appeared in dis-charge of his bail, before the police magistrate at Woolwich, charge with steeling a fire-brick, the pro-perty of his employer. Mr. Charles Lungley, ship-builder, of Deptford. The case was first heard on Stopped by the watchman as he was leaving the works with the brick in his possession. He was given into custody, and when brought up for examina-tion. Mr. Traill remarked upon the singular nature of his situation. The prisoner's recognisances were then taken for hisappearance on Monday, when the watchman again attended, and said it was the wish of the preserver. Builder, of Deptford. The cuse was first heard on Stopped by the watchman as he was leaving the works with the brick in his possession. He was given into custody, and when brought up for examina-tion. Mr. Traill remarked upon the singular nature of his situation. The prisoner's recognisances were then has an attended, and said it was the wish of the preserver. attended, and said it was the wish of the preserver. Builder is the product to the brought to the proserver. Builder is the preserver the sectors in the sectors in the preserver. Builder is the preserver then the sectors in the preserver then taken for hisappearance on Monday, when the watchman again attended, and said it was the wish of the preserver. Builder is the preserver then the sectors in the substances were then the sector is appearance on Monday. When the watchman again attended, and said it was the wish of the preserver. Builder is the preserver to the sectors in the sectors in the substance is the preserver. Builder is the preserver to the sectors in the substance of the preserver. Builder is the preserver to the sectors in the preserver. Builder is the preserver the sectors in the preserver. Builder is the preserver the sectors in the preserver. Builder is the preserver to the sectors in the preserver. Builder is the preserver the sectors in the preserver. Strange Charge of Felony.-George Cranmer, again attended, and stad it was the wish of the prose-cutor that the case should be sent to the sessions, in order to put a stop to the extensive robbories to which he had been subjected. Mr. Traill did not think it a right thing to send for trial a man against think it a right fining to send for trut a man semis-whom nothing was proviously known, or even to re-mand him to prison for a week, on the charge of stealing a brick. He should decline to put his name to any such commitment, unless the prosecutor chose to eome forward to be bound over axd state the case to the jury at the sessions, and he should again allow the prisoner to leave the court on his own recognisances to appear on a future day. A Miserable Woman.-Mr. William Carter has recently held an inquest respecting the death of Ann Waters, aged seventy years. It was proved by evi-dence that the friends of the deceased, who reside in **Gence that** the friends of the deceased, who reside in France, were in the habit of allowing her 7s, per week, which amount was paid to her by one of the relieving officers of Clerkenwell. She was very eccentric and dirty in her habits, and had no fixed place of residence, arty in nor habits, and had no fixed place of residence, and was a great smoker of tobacco. Henry Stockwell, a watchman, said he was on duty on St. George's-bridge, Camberwell, on last Thursday night, whou he met the deceased. That was about five minutes past twelve o'clock, and shortly afterwards he saw her sitting on a heap of dirt outside his station. He asked her if she was not afraid of stopping there, as she would eatch her death of cold. She said that she could not be wetter than she was. could not be wetter than she was. He told her that she could sit in his shed, and dry herself, as he had a good coke fire in it. She remained there about an hour and twenty minutes, when he told her that, having dried her clothes, she must go out, and he gave her some bread and butter and some ooffee. Policeconstable 325 P said that he saw the deceased enter constable 325 F said that he saw the deceased enter the yard of St. George's Church, and ordered her away. She was almost in a state of nudity, and said several times, "I am perfectly right," and then walked over the bridge. The jury returned an open verdict of "Found drowned," and the proceedings terminated 'Found drowned," and the proceedings terminated Fatal Accident in London Streets.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Humphreys, Middlesex coroner, at the London Hospital, respecting the death of Ellen Macarthy, aged 40 years, who was killed by a fall down an area in Leadenhall-street. It appeared that about a week ago the deceased woman was passing, at night, along the front of the buildings in course of erection on the site of the East India House. By some means she fell into the area, and fractured her skull, and received other injuries, from which she died. The foreman of the works stated that the spot was protected by two scaffold poles, one of which was placed at a foot from the ground, and the other 21 feet higher. The police-constable who got the doceased out of the area said that the place was ade-quately protocted, and he could not form an idea as to how the deceased could have fallen in. A cabman had seen her roll in from the steps, but that spot was protected.--A juror said that it might have been that the deceased threw herself into the area in order to get compensation. It was a regular trade with some people to fall down openings and get smashed for the sake of the compensation.—In this case, however, it was shown that the deceased was a rospectable woman, and was not likely to have injured herself designedly. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was re-Singular Accident in a Sculptor's Studio.— An unfortunate accident has just occurred in the studio of M. Dabray, statuary, at Passy. That artist, to whom are due the well-known statues of General Ab-batucci at Ajacco, Jeanne Hachette at Beauvais, and the Empress Josephine at Martinique, which last work was seen in the Exhibition of 1857, had just termi-nated, after a year's labour, the model of an equestrian figure of Napoleon I., destined for the city of Ronen. The committee charged to report on the work had willingly accepted the statue, being satisfied that a sculptor had never been more successful, and the cast-ing of the work in bronze was decided to take place immediately. The Prefect of the Soine-Inferiouro, attracted by the report of the committee, called on the Singular Accident in a Sculptor's Studio.immediately. The Prefect of the Seine Inférieure, attracted by the report of the committee, called on the artist to see the work, and the state was being turned artist to see the work, and the statue was being turned on its axis to exhibit it from different points of view, when the bar of iron by which the whole mass was supported suddenly broke in two, and the work was precipitated to the ground, rider and horse being re-duced to a thousand pieces. It is impossible to depict the constructment of all present: but after the first consternation of all present; but after the first emotion was passed, M. Dubray announced that he should commence that very day on the work of preparing a new model.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords en Monday, Lord Wodebonse stated, by way of explanation, on the suggestion of the Earl of Derby, the purport of a conversation he had held with the examinister of the King of Donmark, M. Hall, and to which the latter had referred in an election speech. The Earl of Ellenborough called the attention of the Government to the passage of some Austrian war-ships, on their way to the North Sea. The Duke of Somerset stated that the Gevernment was ignorant of their ultimate dostination. The House then adjourned. In the House of Commons the warest of the Derivative

In the House of Commons, the report of the Berwick-upon-Tweed Election Committee was brought up, and it was stated that no case of bribery had been made out against the sitting member, Mr. Cargill, and that he was duly elected elected. A new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for the county of Armagh, in the room of Mr. Close,

retired. In answer to Mr. Roebuck, Sir G. Grey stated that the Government had sent Mr. Rawlinson, C.E., to Sheffield, to investigate the causes of the recent bursting of the reservoir near that there

mear that town. Mr. Layard read a dispatch from Colonel Neale relating to

the destruction of Kagosima. Lord C. Paget made a personal explanation respecting the vote for wages of artificers passed by mistake without dis-

cussion last week. Mr. Roebuck introduced a brief but animated discussion on America by making an attack on the Government of the

United States. Lord Falmerston, Sir J. Fergusson, Mr. Bright, Lord E. Cecil, Mr. Caird, and Mr. Kinglake spoke, the Premier repudiating Mr. Roebuck's attempt to distinguish his policy from that of his colleagues in respect of American states

Mr. Kinglake took on himself to say that no party, or fraction of a party in the House, partock of the opinions of Mr. Reebuck with regard to the Federal Government of Amorica.

Amorica.
Sir L. Falk again brought under the notice of the Honse the statement lately made in Paris by the Procureur-General respecting Mr. Stansfeld's relations with M. Mazzini.
Mr. Layard said the statement had been treated with de-served contempt.
Mr. Hennessy attacked M. Mazzini, and was replied to by Mr. W. E. Forster.
Mr. Dismedi endeavoured to turn the occurrence to the disadvantage of the Ministry, but was not replied to. In answer to a question from Mr. Butler-Johnstone, The Solicitor-General said that the Government had ad-visedly refrained from preclaining itself neutral in the Dano-German war.

The House then went into committee of supply, and Mr. Stansfeld made his statement about business in the dock-

yards. Mr. Lindsay moved the reduction of the vote by £244,970, the wages of 3,200 men who had been added to the workers

A ci Mr.

hir, Lincoln, which and been added to be a start of the dockyards. A critical debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Lindsay withdrew his previous amendment, and noved that the vote be reduced by £162,438, the increase added to be added by £162,438, the increase

moved that the vote be reduced by 2162,438, the increase for the present year. On this a division took place, when the amendment was lost by 110 to 20, and the vote agreed to as was the next vote for wages to artificers in establishments abroad. The House then resumed, The Mutany Bill was read a third time and passed. The other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned,

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, the Earl'of Ellen-borough gave notice for Friday night, to call attention to the differences existing between Germany and Denmark. He asked whether a report which was prevalent was true, that Austria and Prussia had agreed to a proposal for an armistice. If so, he trusted that orders had been sent to the commander of the allied German armies to stop the newdless effusion of blood, and that Denmark would accept the proposal.

The Duke of Somerset was understood to say that the statement was substantially true. The Insame Prisoners Act Amendment Bill was referred to The Malt for Animals Bill, after a brief discussion, was

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a second time. The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a second time. The House then adjourned.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a second time. The House then adjourned. In the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Sheridan said that he should postpone his motion for the reduction of the duty on fire insurance until after the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. D. Fortescue called attention to the court-martial on Colonel Crawley. He stated that he had no intention to call in question the verdict, which he believed was honestly arrived at in a conflict of evidence. He characterised the long detention of three non-commissioned officers by Colonel Crawley on a charge of conspiracy which had been declared by the Commander-in-Chief to be without foundation as contrary to the articles of war. The hon, gentleman er-pressed his belief that this Crawley and Lilley case would exercise a very evil influence in recruiting for the army; and added a hope that the palpable failure of the present system of courts-martial would tend to cause a reform in that cumbrous and unsatisfactory system. He moved for papers connected with the case. Mr. H. Grenfell seconded the motion. Lord Lovaino, who had an amendment on the paper for correspondence and legal opinions scat by Sir W. Mansfield from India to the Secretary for War and the Commander-in-Chief, relating to the legality of the Mhow court-martial, having spoken for some time in an inaudible tono, withdrow the amendment. Concat Teel degreested any Uncet interference on the

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT SHEF-FIELD. Great Destruction of Life and Property.

SHEFFIELD, SUNDAY NIGHT.

One of those calamities which stop for a time the with astonishment and awe, has just occurred in this neighbourhood. The horror is intensified by the fact that the accident took place suddenly in the dead of the night, when the people, after a hard day's toil, had the night, when the people, after a hard day's toil, had laid themselves down to tranquil slumber; hundreds who had gone to rest in the full confidence that they would rise with the light of returning day, awoke no more; their goods their dwellings, and everything per-taining to them—nay, their very bodies—being swept away by a mighty flood. For seven miles above the busy and populous town of Sheffield, where dwell the sons of Tubal Cain, where the clank of the hammer and the april coases not and for twenty miles below sons of Tubal Cain, where the clark of the hammer and the anvil ccases not, and for twenty miles below, all through the smiling valley of the Don, which was just putting forth the tonder buds of early spring, a mighty torrent has swept, and in one night has changed the whole face of the valley into a scene of desolation and wonder such as makes the heart sink to look upon it. Peaceful villages and solitary farm-honses upon the banks of the Don have vanished from the face of the aerth and rowing rewins the from the face of the earth, and notling remains to mark the spot where they once stood but a long, low, brown mass of alluvial deposit, with here and there a scathed and branchless tree sticking up through the waste, or a solitary gable wall where once stood a noble waste, or a solitary galae wall where once stood a noble house. The scene, indeed, for miles is one of ntter annihilation, and reminds us of the magnificent de-scription of public ealamities in the Scriptures, where we are told that men did eat, and drink, and were merry, and laid down to rest in unconscious ignorance, but the flood came and carried them away, and their places leave them no more Pacelle where ignorance, but the flood came and carried them away, and their places knew them no more. People who lived upon the high hills overlooking the valley of the Don, between Bradfield and Sheffield, when they looked forth from their chamber windows in the early morning, could not believe their eyes. All this destruction of life and property had taken place, more-over, without any great alarm, without any harrow-ing expectation in the minds of the thousands of sleepers in Sheffield of what sights of horror the mor-row would bring forth. Pale watchers in the night had heard with affright a dull heavy roar, and now and again a solitary shrick—

again a solitary shriek-"A cry for help where no help could come :"

then all was silent save the dull, heavy, and continu-ous roar, with an occasional crash caused by a falling bridge. At length the huge mountain of water, which in its

At length the huge momtain of water, which in its passage down the valley of the Don had overthrown houses and farms, torn up trees by the roots and whirled them round and round till they presented nothing but the appearance of scathed, whitened, and blasted trunks, drowned me in their houses and the beasts in the field, reached Sheffield; and then, in-deed, the alarm among those who had not retired to rest in that hors and rounds seat of the iron mean. rest in that busy and populous seat of the iron manu-facture became general, and it was soon noised about that the flood was out in the lower part of the town. The roar of the waters had brought many to the bridge called the Lady-bridge, but it was not till lookersout in the grey dawn of the morning dis-covered in the foculty formet was tangled masses of timber, which, striking against the buttresses of the covered in the hoating torrent wast tangled masses of timber, which, striking against the buttresses of the bridges, became piled up to a great height, and in the most fantastio forms, and, by-and-by, mixed with rafters and planks, beds, mattresses, tables, chairs, dead cattle, and occasionally the dead body of a man or woman in a state of nudity, did it become known that farther up the river some great calamity must have happened. Then, indeed, the consternation among the night watchers became general, and all was one wild scene of hurry, terror, and confusion. Still no tidings reached the people either of the extent or the cause of the calamity, and the early dawn had expanded into broad day before expresses came hurrying into the town with the frightful intel-ligence that the great corporation reservoir at Brad-field had burst, and the dam across the head of the walley of the Don had given way; thus allowing the millions of tons of water pent up bohind it to escape in one mad boiling cataract down the valley—over-turning, deatroying, and sweeping before it in its re-sistless course everything that stood in its way. This was the borrible explanation of the great quantity of chairs, beds, and dead cattle that came down the Don. The embankment of the great dam at Bradfield The embankment of the great dam at Bradield stretched across the valley, and upheld a magnificent sheet of water. In its normal state it was one of the Enect of water. In its normal state it was one of the largest dams of the water company, and from it they were under the obligation to supply the mills of the Loxley with ten cubic feet per second day and night, and it was computed that when it was full it would contain twenty-two weeks' supply without any addi-tion. At this time it was much more than full. The very considerable falls of snow and rain had poured down each flood that set only more than fall. very considerable falls of snow and rain had poured down such floods that not only was the dam full, but hundreds of acres above it were submerged. There must therefore have been a prodigious pressure of water. But this was not all. The high wind of Friday night blaw direct down the dale, forcing the water violently against the embankment. On Friday evoning great uncasiness prevailed, and Mr. Gunson, engineer of the company, proceeded in all haste to the place. We believe Mr. Craven, the con-tractor, was also there. As the night advanced, the tractor, was also there. As the night advanced, the violence of the storm continued unabated. Late violence of the storm continued unabated. Late passengers on the reads on each side of the dale saw lights on the embankment, and heard voices. To-wards midnight was heard a dull rushing sound, as if a mighty ava anche was dislodged from an Alpine height, and had buried half the valley under its weight. The last terrible symptom was a slow sinking of the centro of the embankment. Then the alarm was given with all expedition, but ere the messengers had been able to go more than some two miles, if so much, the whole centre of the embankment gave way, and the mighty waters rushed like a pent-up see, over-throwing its barriers, down the valley. When day-light broke, the condition of things in the lower part of Sheffield was deplorable. Several of the streets in the neighbourhood had been five or six feet submorged, and the height to which the vater had risen was dis-tinctly marked upon the walls by the long black line. The engine shed of the Midland railway station was found to be five feet in slime and mud, in which one of the centre of the embankment. Then the alarm found to be five feet in slime and mud, in which one found to be five feet in slime and mud, in which one or two bodies were found that had been washed in by the flood. Up to the present time 170 dead bodies have been recovered, bat how many have gone down the stream, and will not probably be recovered for ders, it is impossible to are days, it is impossible to suy. From information collected by reporters on the spot, From information contected by reporters on the spot, it seems that the dam gave way about nine o'clock on Friday night. It had previously given some intima-tion of its approaching break down, for at the near village of Damflask the people were called up by work-men from the dam, and at ten a number of houseless new non-non-non-new and the second se Solitary goods that an average wheels near a foot deep in the residuary mud, a nearer view of the have is obtained. This mich barber die of red brick, and the obtained. This neighbourhood is of red brick, and the height of the dark water mark on these houses suggests not only a fearful destruction of property, but a not less fearful destruction of property, but a not less fearful destruction of life. The flood has come upon this low lying neighbourhood like a thief in the night, and the water-mark shows that some of the houses have been submerged nearly to the roof, some have been filled up to the level of the second storey, and in others which stand a little higher the water-mark is about should be ight mark is about shoulder-height. In the town of Shefield itself the alarm, as we have and, was not given till after midnight. At that time a sharp hiss as of escaping steam, and the sound of a mighty rush of water, made people run towards the river, when it was found that the Don was in an extra-ordinary fload, and that some calamity of a dreadful character had occurred. On Lady's-bridge a great number of people ware standing boking over the number of people were standing looking over the parapets on the fearful heaps of timber mixed with straw and other debris which the flood had piled up against the mason works of the bridge. The full fury of the flood seems to have spent itself on the district lying between the junction of the Loxley and the Rivelin and the Neepsend-bridge. The scene of the devastation is unparalleled. A populous seens of the devastation is unparalleled. A populous district has been almost obliterated from the face of the earth. Solid and substantial bulllings, workshops, rows of houses, bridges, everything that opposed the course of the flood, yielded before its overwhelming might, as though they were built of paper. All were whelmed beneath the mighty rush of the waters. Per-sons who are familiar with the district will know that between Hildback their and Melin builder there shoed between Hillsbro'-bridge and Malin-bridge there stood several long rows of cottage houses, inhabited by the workmen of the mills and forges on the adjucent streams and their families. With few exceptions, the flood has either wholly or partially demolished these rows of dwellings. In many instances even their foundations are obliterated. At a place called the Neepsend Tan-yard the buildings At a place called the Noepsend Tan-yard the buildings have suffered very severely. Farther down the river, near the Weir, stood a large house, whose foundations were by the side of the stream, and from this nine in-mates were rescued not two minutes before the house was swept away by the flood. A bridge at the side of this house has also disappeared. And now, looking up the Panistone-road, and on the gardens at the other side of the river, nothing meets the cyo but broken walls, razed buildings, trees, furniture, and mud. The road is form up in some places to the depth broken walls, razed buildings, trees, furniture, and mud. The roal is torn up in some places to the depth of several feet, and the long boundary wall which ran from the bridge to the Philadelphia Corn Mill is de-posited in the middle of the road. Next to the mills are the converting furnaces of Mr. Halkin, who, tak-ing into consideration the size of the works, has

suffered as much from the destruction of property as any one. A long boiler has been lifted from its bod, and now lies in the river. The furnaces and promises also are lying on the ground a heap of ruins. The large area of land extending from the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway to the river is now an immense lake, dotted here and there with an island

an immense lake, dotted here and there with an island formed by heaps of rubbish. At little Matlock, a number of large wheels, like water wheels, placed in groups at about pistol-shot distance from each other, represent all that is left of a line of old-fashioned mills; and on the slimy backs where the water has left its alluvial deposit high up the sloping-sides mud is the site of what were so recently comfortable dwellings. At Owlerton, the houses low down near the water have shared the fate of the Malin-bridge houses, while of those which stand higher some have had their sides removed; others have lost their gable-ends; and the rooms, as they have lost their gable-ends; and the rooms, as they stand, look like so many tea-chests placed one over

another. on their sides with their lids off, to show the

another, on their sides with their lids off, to show the various colours of their linings. The iron passenger-bridgo from Bridgehouses to Millsands is no longer to be seen, it having been washed away. The manufactories along the bank were also considerably damaged. The Ball-bridge, an iron structure crossing the river from Cornish-place to Neepsend, had also been removed and placed parallel with the current of the streams, but not in its original shape, for it was curled almost like a shawing. The cast-iron bridge leading from the Crofts to Nursery-street has been entirely demolished, not a vestige remaining. Buttresses, railing, and pavement have all been swept away like mere timber, and carried to an enormous distance down the river. The water dashed over the wall on the Nursery-street side, carrying along with it the stout iron railings and the stones in which the stout iron railings and the stones in which they were set. The entire front of the Manchester Railway Hotel was No place has suffered more in Shoffield than Spring-street and its immediate neighbourhood. The force of street and its immediate neighbourhood. The force of the flood may be judged of from the fact that the heavy beam of an engine was brought down with it and thrown up at the junction of Corporation-street and Spring-street. The latter street, in fact, is littored with furniture and other wreck. The massive wall bounding the barracks on the lower side was swept away. At Rowell-bridge, the bridge and two grinding-

At Rowell-bridge, the bridge and two grinding-wheels are totally washed away. About sixty persons were employed here, and all the poor mea's tools are carried away. One man, a grinder, named Bradley, who was working at the time of the flood, has disappeared. At Damflask, the corn-mill and the greater part of the wire-mill are washed away. At Low Bradfield, the newly-erected Wesleyan school and school-house are gone. At first it was reported that the teacher and his wife were missing, but we were glad to find afterwards that this was a mistake. The only loss of life reported to us here was that of a

The only loss of life reported to us this was a instate, The only loss of life reported to us here was that of a child, the daughter of a tailor named Dawson, to whose house the edge of the flood in its might reached. An extraordinary rise in the river at Rotherham was noticed about half-past two by Police-Sergeant Ire-land, who immediately aroused the inhabitants near. land, who immediately aroused the inhabitants near. In a few minutes trees, broken off or torn up by their roots, every description of household furniture, pigs, massive beams and iron work carts, &c., came floating down. The people at ence commenced dragging out of the river what could be reached, while others ob-tained boats and towed to land the larger fragments of wreck drifting down the middle. The body of a woman, apparently about forty years of age, drossed in her night gown, was got out near the flax mill, and two others, one that of a man, and the other a girl, near the Jordan meadows. As day dawned, a strange scene was presented at the Wicker. Passing over Blonk-bridge, it could be seen that the water had flowed over the parapet, and in its rush had swept away a portion of the wall run-ning between the bridge and the Adelphi Thestre, turning over large stones weighing several hundred-

ning between the bridge and the Adelphi Theatre, turning over large stones woighing several hundred-woights. After crossing the road, the water had made a very considerable opening in the wall bounding the cattle-market, carrying a large portion of the shed, and covering the market ground to the depth of several feet. Bad, however, as all this was, a view of the Wicker, as seen from the viaduct, created still greater astonishment. At the height of the inundation the Wicker prost have been one immense river caughte of Wicker must have been one immense river capable of floating a ship of the Warrier class. The causeways and carriage way resembled the furrowed sands of the sca as seen after a heavy storm. Passing the arches the water still rushed on, and floodod the Midland Railway station. Water rose to the height of four fect, which prevented the trains being dispatched at the ap-pointed times. The warehouses were flooded, and the fearful violence of the stream carried away the large doors fearful violence of the coal vard, doing considerable da-mage. From many of the window and doors of the houses and shops on each side the inmates were easting anxious and affrighted looks. On one side many of the show windows and doors had been forced in and broken by the weight of water, and on all hands poople were sweeping out the sand and mud which the water had left. Goods of great value stored in the cellars of the street woro all destroyed or rendered valueless. Some of the lanes branching from the Wicker, and parallel es branching from the Wicker, and parallel with the Nursery, were in a similar plight, and all had been yards deep in water and presented sad scenes of

wrock. Many instances of heroism, as in all such calamities.

a little boy of about eight or ten years of age, and a finehandsome girl of some IS summers. There were grown men and women who had died in their prime, and more than one whose thin, grey, strangling hair and grizzled beard showed that he had long passed the meridian of life whon he found a ratery grave. Perhaps the most distressing scene that could be wit-

nessed in connection with this ferrful catastrophe tool place yesterday morning at the Shefheld Workhonso. About ten a.m. a crowd of persons assemiled outside the building, anxiously soliciting permission to view the bodies of the unfortunate victims there liad out, for the purpose of rece-nising, if possible, some missing friend or relative. Through the couriesy of one of the officials of the institution we were enabled to view tho bodies, and to be present as various parties passed through the building on their mournful errand, which in many instances was but too successful. The scone was one that defies description, and will not readily be forgotten by any one who witnessed it, for in five of the outbuildings no less than ninety-nine corpses were laid out, the majority of them retaining the position in which they were when death overtook them. Water alone was not the agent of their destruction, for falling houses, troses, and stones aided in the horrible work. Many of the bodies are terribly crushed and bruised : but, on the whole, the countenances of the mflorers were asing-larly placid appression, not one in any way indicating a violent death. The general appearance of the bodies is that of sound sleep, the lips and checks retaining still the roxy freshness of life, the mouth slightly opened, and a smile upon the face as though some pleasant dream were passing through the mind. The children particularly seem as though they were quite unconscious of anything having occurred to disturb their repose, and convert the sleep of health and inno-cence into one of horror and death. In one room lay strotched, side by side, a man and his wile, lying upon whose breast was their little one, but a few days old. In one room lay an aged couple whose lives were apparently cut short but a lumber, clasped in each other's arms. The builte ariler than had Naturo run her appointed course. In another place were three little children of one family, a most touching sight, lying as though buried in the soundest slumber, clasped nessed in connection with this ferrful catastrophe took place yesterday morning at the Sheffield Workhonse. About ten a.m. a crowd of persons assembled outside the building,

which he scenes of the disaster had the effect of preserv-ing the greatest order, and of preventing the occurrence of accidents. Every additional inquiry into the circumstances of this appalling calamity shows that it has been much more disas-trons than was at first anticipated. The number of bodies at present found amounts to 180, and it is estimated that the loss of lifs will exceed 250, and that the value of the property destroyed exceeds half a million. From Bradfield, where the reservoir burst, down the course of the rivers for 12 to 14 miles the country is haid waste. The reservoir covers an area of 76 acres, and would hold 114,000,000 cubic feet of water. The embankment, which crossed the end of the valley, was an enormous erection, with an average height of 85 feet, 40 feet in thickness, and 300 yards long. Estimating the contents on Friday night as equal to 160 millions of gallons. Our standard for the imperial pound avoirdupois is obtained from the cultor of water, which is known to weigh ten pounds. Hence, 6,000 millions of pronds may represent the dead weight of the water in the Bradfield reservoir. Even with these enormous figures be-fore him the uninitiated reader would scarcely conceive the prodigious pressure which was every moment bearing against the gigantic dyke, which alone held back the artificial flood from deluging the adjacent valley. Late in the afternoon a young farmer, soing to fould his fears to one of the officials. Workmen were hastily fetched, and measures were at once improvised to prevent any out-break of the water. Shortly before midnight the sorther in but efforts were still made by another party to lewor the depth of which in the element finished the task assigned to them, but efforts were still made by another party to lewor the depth of which in the advert by draving off as much as was practicable into another channel. Preparatious were made for blowing up a weir, so as to make another outlet for the flood. A body of navies were drilling holes in a rock for this gurpose

Inown that the giant flood was hastoning to its work of death. On Monday morning a meeting of the principal in-habitants, called by the mayor, was held in the Council Chamber. There was a numerous and highly influential attendance. The object of the meeting was to see what could be done in the consegncy to relieve the existing dis-tress. A letter was read from Earl Fitzwilliam, suggesting an enlarged and systematic relevance of contribution to be set on foot, and offering to subscribe. F, Hoole, Esq., read the following telegram, which had been forwarded to his brother by Mr. Hadfeld, M. P. :-"Reform Club.-Mr. Hadfeld to Mr. H. E. Hoole.-I will send you £500 to morrow. Place consult the Mayor." The reading of the above was received with loud cheers. A subscription was entered into, and bofore the meeting separated, £1,775 was subscribed. Mccsars. Marpin, Webb, and Co., 77 and 78, Orford-street, W.C., and 71 and 73, Cornhill, E.C., London, have also opened a list for the same purpose, heading it by a subscrip-tion of twenty guineas.

THE WAR IN DENMARK. Preparations for Siege.

The special correspondent of the Daily News gives

the following, dated from Hamburg, March 8 :--The first instalment of the heavy siege guns in-tended for attacking the Danish entrenchments at Düppel arrived here to day by a special train from the fortress of Wittenburg, and are now rumbling through the streets on their way out to Altona, through the streets on their way out to Altona, whence they will be sent on to the front by the rail-road. Yesterday afternoon three special trains arrived with fresh supplies of ammunition for the Prussian army. Each train brought a park of twenty-four ap-parently very heavily loaded wagons, 150 men as escort, and 163 horses. In the meantime, we learn from Flensburg that, impatient at the delay occa-sioned by the non-arrival of the siege guns, orders were sent to Kiel for the cight 24-pounders with which the fort at Friedrichsort, command-ing the entrance to the Bay of Kiel, has been provisionally armed. Four of them arrived at Flensburg, by special train yesterday, and the rest are to follow to-day. A requisition was made among the peasants for the use of their farm horses to drag the guns to Gravenstein, and after some delay, occasioned peasants for the use of their farm horses to drag the guns to Gravenstein, and after some delay, occasioned by the want of suitable harness, they were put in motion, twelve horses being required to draw each gon. The state of the roads is anything but favour-able for military movements, as they are dreadfully cut up by the passage of cavalry, artillery, and ammu-nition wagons, and in many places large holes have to be filled up with trees and bricks--there are no stones st all in that part of the country which is of alluvial at all in that part of the country, which is of alluvial formation-before they can be made passable. A further delay was created by the want of a sufficient

further delay was created by the want of a sumcient number of horses, as a great many had been required the day before for removing the empty pontoen wagons from Flensburg to Schleavig, to bring up the timber left by the Danes in the Danework, to be used in constructing wooden huts for the troops on duty opposite the position of Duppel.

Advance of the German Army.

The order has been passed, says the same corre-spondent, for a general movement of the army. The Austrian brigade of General Dormus has advanced to Oeddis, a village close to the frontiers of Juliand; the brighte of General Nostiz has removed to Christians-feld; and that of General Gondrecourt—which was go severely ont up at the actions of Oversee and Bustorf, but fought with indomitable gallantry, and has in consequence carned the honourable distinction of being called the "Iron Brigade"—has marched up to

Hadersleben. The little town of Christiansfeld is a colony of the Moravian Brotherhood, and contains about 700 in-habitants, who are all exclusively occupied in farming operations. There are now 2,000 of the Prinsian Guards quartered there, who have converted both the Moravian meeting-houses into military hospitals for the time being

Moravian meeting-houses into military hospitals for the time being. As an instance of how exclusively Danish the in-habitants of that part of Schleswig are it may be men-tioned that a day or two ego two Prussian husars on patrol duty near the frontier were surrounded by a dozen unarmed peasants, who made them prisoners of war and delivered them up as such to the nearest Danish military detachment in Jutland,

Fondon and Country Markets.

Money Market.

Money Market. CITY, MARCH 16.—The stock markets to-day are firm owing to the absence of any bad foreign news, combined with a belief that the influx of gold will ere long cause the Bank rate of discount to be lowered. The funds and home railway stocks are steady, at yesterday's prices, the demand running chiefly upon foreign bonds, several classes of which, especially Greek and Mesican, have advanced. Consols are now quoted 91 to 1 for money, and 91 to 1 for the account (April 8). The official business report is as follows:-Three per Cent. Consols, for money, 91; 1, 4, 1; ditto for account, 91; 2; Three per Cents. Reduced, 80; 1; New Three per Cents (Solt, 2; Three per Cent. Genster, 104; 0; 1; New Three per Cents, 80; 2; Three per Cent. 3; and 1; 1; per Cent. Stock, 104; 4; 1; ditto Four per Cent. Debentures, 1863, 89; 2; Five per Cent. "enfaced" rupped paper, 104; 105; and Exchequer Bills, 55 dis, per.— There is very little business in the railway market to-day, apart from that councedowd with the fortightly settlement, and the variations in prices generally are few and unimportant. London and North Western stock is now quoted 107 to 106, ex div.; Great Westorn, 60; to 60; a Maland, 127; to 1; 6; at 0, 10; 10; 20; South Eastern, 90; to 2; e. div.; Great donian, 119 to 120; South Eastern, 90; to 2; e. div.; Great donian, 119 to 120; South Eastern, 95; to 2; and Metro-politan, 10; to 120; account, 98; to 2; and Metro-politan, 10; to 120;

The Corn Trade.

The bodies that were not identified were buried on Tues-day in the general centery in separate detadiments, and at various hours, so us to prevent any public spectacle. To mediately the extent of the calumity was made at the workhouse for the reception of the bodies as they were recovered the general candid the bodies as they were recovered to staw, and the labeling of them as they were incoment of them on beds of straw, and the labeling of them as they were incoment of the mone best relatives the bodies have been given up as soon as they were olaimed, the guardians londing collins for their reception of the bodies as they arrived, the decent arrangement of them on beds of straw, and the labeling of them as they were incoments of the reception were in a position to inter their decensed relatives the bodies have been given up as soon as they morel. Some, who could ill afford the expenses, have been must desirgns, to save their friends and more sources, have been must desirgns, to save their friends and control to the trans detated relatives the bodies have been given up as soon as they morel. Some, who could ill afford the expenses, have been must desirgns, to save their friends and conterves. Im-most desirgns, to save their friends and the the arrangement of the their decenses must desirgns, to save their friends and contact the guardians also they arrived. The guardians also provided for the washing of the bodies as they arrived, the decent arrangement of the on bedies of straw, and the labeling of the as they were income and the straw and the shelling of the the arrangement of the bodies have been given up as soon as they must desirgns, to save their friends and comes have been must desirgns to save their friends and proves have been must desirgns to save their friends and proves have been must desirgns to save their friends and proves have been must desirgns to save their friends and proves have been must desirgns to save their friends and proves have been must desirgns to save their friends and proves des

be incorpedient to produce any further papers. The sub-ct having been fully discussed, ought to be brought to an ad. The noble lord, in detail, instilled the course taken by the Government in reference to this case. After some discussion the motion was negatived without division

Mr. Baines obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the ranchise in horo-ghs in England and Wales by reducing he qualification of voters from £10 to £6. The other business was gone through, and the House adourned.

In the House of Lords, on Wednesday, at a brief sitting, the Mutiny Bill was read a second time, and the standing orders having been suspended, it went through committee; the Marine Mutiny Bill also passed through that stage; and the Inclosure Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Commons Mr. Dodson moved the second reading of the Texts Abolition (Oxford) Bill, the object of reading of the 'Pests Abolition (Oxforu) but, and object of which is to abolish the subscriptions required for university

which is to aboliah the subscriptions required for university degrees. Mr. Naate seconded the motion, unging that the course recently taken by convocation at Oxford with regard to Pro-fessor Jowett rendered it necessary that there should be some relaxation of its rigid rules. The uncessity of this subscription was an obstruction to the alvancement of many young men of great promise, especially when it was enforced in those who had arrived at an age when they considered its nature and did not regard it as a ceremony, as might be the case with comparative youths. It operated to drive men from the university, and was likely to cause a strong sectional feeling in the Church. Sir W. Hoatb cote moved the rejection of the bill, contend-ing that its effect would be to dissociate the university from the Established Church, with which it had always been connected.

connected.

connected. Mr. Selwyn seconded the amendmont. Mr. G. Duff supported the till. Mr. Newdergate, in opposing the measure, declared that he should prefer to see tests and subscriptions abolabled altogether, rathor than that men who did not belong to the Charch should become components of the governing body of the university.

the university. The Chancellor of the Exchequer regretted that he could not concur with his colleague (Sir W. Heathcote) in voting for the rejection of the bill, and said that if the existing tests for the rejection of the bill, and shit that if the existing tests were shown to be inefficacious for the purpose of ascertaining whether persons in the university were members of the Church, and were unsatisfied to the present times, there was a sufficient justification for voting for its second reading. He held that judicious changes might be made in the governing system of the university; and that dissenters might be admitted to lay degrees, and provision made for their education by the establishment of private halls. He concluded by warning those who, no doubt, had the interests of the Church at heart, to be careful not to commit them-selves to a policy of indiscriminate resistance to change and improvement.

is selves to a policy of indiscriminate resistance to change and improvement, Mr. Selwyn opposed the bill, believing that although it professed to do for Oxford only what had been done for Cambridge, it really proposed to go much further. It would tend to increase the differences which now existed in the university, and would make every meeting of convocation an arena for religious controversy, and every college the scene of religious dispute. In its very principle it was dan-gerous to the welfare of the university and to the interests of the Church, and he trusted it would not be sanctioned by the House. the Hous

of the Church, and he trusted it would not be statetioned by the House. Mr. V. Scully and Lord R. Mantagu supported the bill. Mr. Buxton objected to the repressing of the great intel-lectual movement and the assertion of an opinion which was going on amongst the youth of this country, by such tram-mels and obstacles as the tests in question. Bir S. Northeoto having spoken, Mr. Walter said while he was propared to support a mea-sure which would rehax the present system of tests, he could not adopt a bill which went as far as that now proposed. Mr. Goschen denied that the sole object of the bill was to admit dissenters to the government of the university; its object was to relieve the distressed consciences of many members of the university, and to remove obstacles to

members of the university, and to remove obstacles to learning and inquiry into truth which the present system of tests created.

ests created. Mr. Dodson, in reply, emphatically denied that the prin-iple of the bill was the admission of dissenters to the overning body of the university, but its object was to open loce widely the door to educational morecase

nore widely the door to educational progress. On a division, the second reading was carried by 211 to 159. The Election Petitions Bill was read a second time. The other business was gone through, and the House diversed.

Fatal Gun Accident .- On Monday afternoon Fatal Gun Accident.—On Monday afternoon Sir William Jolliffe and some friends were out shoot-ing at Merstham, when one of the boys encaged in beating about received the contents of Sir William's piece in his head, and died in a short time, notwith-standing the exertions made to save his life. The lad, it appears, was just emerging from a chalk pit—his head being on a level with the ground—when a rabbit passed in front of him, at which Sir William shot, with the fatal effects mentioned, much to his distress and consternation. The boy was the son of a man in his employment. his employment.

Many instances of heroism, as in all such calamities, have already been made known. One poor man, mamed M'Avoy, in the neighbourhood of Kelham-street, hore out successively, wading himself up to the neck, a family of four persons. Below Messra, Nay-lor, Vickers, and Co.'s offices, in Millsands, lives an old lady who keeps the rooms. She was heard scream-ing, standing at the cellar window, in the height of the flood, when a bystander, a gallant fellow, sought a ladder, and plunging it into the water below, hore her off on his shoulders, landing her again on terra forme to the delight of these who with used firma, to the delight of those who witnessed the act.

Later Intelligence.

SHEFFIELD, MONDAY AFTERNOON. Every train that has come in to-day has been filled with people anxious to visit the scene of the accident, and all day long omnibuses have been running between the town and the runns of Hillsbro', which is the nearest point up the valley of the Locksley accessible, in consequence of the washing away of the bridges. From various points on the Ligh ground by which Sheffield is nearly surrounded, a view of the whole course of the flood, from the junction of the valleys of the Locksley and the Don, may be traced by the valleys of the Locksley and the thousands of acres of gurden ground hid waste. The scene, though touching and mournful, is inexpressibly grand. It is one of utter desolation. SHEFFIELD, MONDAY AFTERNOON

and mount and water. The scene, though touching and mountul, is inexpressibly grand. It is one of utter desolution. The searching for the dead still continuos, and the melan-choly spectacle of cofins being carried on stretchers here and there to different parts of the river banks, over the dreary wasse created by the flood, sufficiently indicate the extent of the calamity. Most of the victims of this dread-ful calamity are poor persons following the occupations of prinders, tilting machine tenders, and other branches of the cutlery trade, and in most cases their families, where all have not been swept away, are not in a position to pay the functal in the Old Carr Cemetery, with those of the unclaimed, and a large crowd outside the Town-hull is waiting to ascertain when the funeral will take unclaimed bodies would be buried to-day, but a general feeling having been manifested in the town that it was pre-mature, a meeting took place in consequence. It the mean-time steps have been taken to relieve the wants of the boustess and homeless, and Mr. Jackson, the chief constable of the town, has been entrusted with the disbursement of a sum of money raised hastily yesterday by subscription, so that the horrors of present want should not be added to the loss of life. "So far as I have yet heard, faw lives have been lost in

sum of money rated many personal of the added to the that the horrors of present want should not be added to the loss of life. So far as I have yet heard, few lives have been lost in Sheffield itself, but all down the valley of the Locksley, from Braddeld to Owlerton, there was scarcely a nock or corner into which the water had penctrated where bodies of men, women, and children, quite naked, and in many cases covered with wounds, were not picked up; and below Hillsbro' bridge, where the valley of the Locksley joins that of the Don and greatly expands, the large open space of land bore a plential crop of the deal. What once was the shall willage of Malin's bridge, of which there only remains a title present moment a few dismantied and ruined houses, counts among the dead no fewer than a hundred and seven victims.

lind bore a plentiful rop of the deal. What once was the small willage of Mahin's-bridge, of which there only remains at the present moment a few dismantifed and ruined houses, counts among the deal no fewer than a hundred and seven victims. Words are too weak to give anything like an alequate representation of the utter desolation of all the fertile cultivated ground in the lower purt of the valley of the Don, just where it enters Sheffeld, to the Lady's-bridge in the contre of the torugh the vare just returned from an imperition of the banks of the river leading from the entrance of the Wicker through Harvest lane, Neopeand, Mlowbraystreet, across the mud-corered fields which the rolling billows rushed over to pour their boiling wares into the Don, thence passing by the broken Hillfoot bridge to the ruined village of Owlerton, and having crossed the dry bed of the river-dry from the changing of its course, and the formation of a new channel, I came upon the open plain where formerly stood the houses, gardens, and mills of Malin's-bridge, the largest perion of which is now literally a sund-bank. Having thus traced the course of the river for four miles, I found it necessary to return by the high read to Sheffeld, in order that I might write and dispatch the account of what I had seen. The Wicker is close to the river, sunding with great the dawny it was being emptied into the stream and carried away. Onward still by the banks of theriver, by ruined factories, by dismantied cottraces, and through what might be truly termed a howing withese on the order or present and the stread and the start of the lead way. Onward still by the banks of theriver which was running with great rapidity, mu as fast as the mud correr of my ruines in slime and filth, often having the stread or the row rop records. Jeanway it was being emptied into the stream supervise, by ruined factories, by dismanted cottraces, and through what might be truly termed a howing wither and torent of the water shad rushed cottraces, and through what

relatives the bodies have been given up as soon as they were obtained, the guardians lending coffins for their re-moval. Some, who could ill afford the expenses, have been most desirous, to save their friends, and such persons the guardians are assisting by the payment of foces, and an allowance for coffins. Persons taking charge of doceased friends were left to choose their own burial-grounds. The romainder were buried by the guardians at the general come tery, the bodies not being interred in one particular part of the cemetery, but in separate graves in different parts, uccording to circumstances, the interments being conducted with all the decencies and solemnity of private burials. Now that the people have had a little time to recover from the stumning effect of the first intelligence of the awful calamity which has been recovered; but the missing number, necording to the returns made to the authorities at the Town-hall on Tuesday, is 258; consequently there are eighty bodies which have been washed down the stream, and will protakly not be recovered till after the have of many days. Of this large number, ninety-four of the victims re-sided beyond the limits of the borough, principally botween Bradfield and Owlerton, and the remainder in the borough.

SHOCKING MURDER AT LEICESTER.

The inquest on the body of the youth named William Upton, whose remains were found in the canal on Wednesday, the 16th ult, bearing unmistak-able proofs of foul play, was resumed, for the third time, at Leicester, on Thursday, and terminated in a verdict of wilful murder against the deceased boy's fother who has been in critical on a suspicion of our verdict of wilful inurder against the deceased boy's father, who has been in castody on suspicion of com-mitting the orimo. On being escorted through the vast crowd, from the gaol opposite, the prisoner was received with tremendous yells. The deceased, who was subjected to harsh treatment by the prisoner about the middle of January, obtained employment at the shop of Mr. Edwards, druggist. Suddenly he absented himself from the shop, leaving behind him his coat and can and nething more was seen of him absented minseit from the enop, leaving beams and his coat and cap, and nothing more was seen of him until Wednesday, the 16th of February, when his body was found floating in the canal, there being several severe cuts and stabs on the head, abdomen, and hip; evere cuts and stabs on the head, abdomen, and hip; and, according to surgical tostimony, they bore traces of baving been done before the body was put into the water. A police officer went to the lodgings recently occupied by the prisoner, and there found a bed, the tick of which, according to medical testimony, appeared to have been recently washed in hot water, without removing an immense number of stains which, on examination, are said to be blood. A witness, named Mrs. Cave, stated that about midnight on the night following that on which the lad was missing (the 27th of January) she was coming from the pasture bridge, which spans the canal close to where the body was found, when she met a man, whom she identified as the prisoner, carry-ing what appeared to be a heavy load, enveloped in a

a "short cut" from Shootar's hill to the town of Woolwich, and ho was induced to accompany them to a by-lane, where Hackett seized him by the throat and nearly choked him, whilst Murphy robbed him of all the money in his possession. During the struggle, the prosecutor was rolled in the mud and much injured. The depositions were now made out, and both prisoners

fully committed for trial at the Maidstone Assizes.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 15. - Molerato attendance at markot, Wheat, fair consumptive trade at about Friday's rates. Flour dull, at reduced rates. Indian corn steady: mixed, 285 6d. Egyptian beans without change. Oats and oatmeal quiet.

COTTON, LIVERTOOL, MARCH 16.—Market very steady, at an advance of id to id above Friday. Sales probably 8000 bales or more. TALLOW, MARCH 16.—The market is quict, at the follow-in- where Torm theory of the market is quict, at the follow-

ing priose: - Town tallow, 403 6d; Potersburg Y.C. on the spot, 428 3d; March, 428 to 428 3d; April to June, 428 6d; October to Docember, 445 6d to 453. HOPS, BOROUGH MARKET, MARCH 16. - Messre. Pattenden

HORS, BOROGER BLARKER, MARCH 10.-MESSES, Fattengen and Smith report no alteration in the market; prices con-tinue firm, the stocks of both English and foreign hops being moderate in the artering, and in the opinion of those expe-rienced in the trade, quite insufficient to supply the demand HAY, SMITHPIELD MARKIT, MARCH 15. Mesers, Harvey

and Easton report trade firm at last day's prices:-Prime meadow hay, 75s to 90s; superior ditto, 84s to 87s 6d; in-ferior ditto, 60s to 70s; clover. old. 90s to 110s; straw, 34s

mealow hay, 75s to 80s; superior ditto, 81s to 87s 64; in-ferior ditto, 60s to 70s; clover, old, 90s to 110s; straw, 34s to 80s. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, COVENT GARDEN.--Vegetables and fruit in season continuo to be protty well kept up. Estardoi hotheuss grapes are, however, as a matter of course scarce, but some gool new ones may now he had. Some good samples of Blenhein orange, Nonparell and American New Town pippir apples may still be obtained; likewise a few doscart pears, Oranges plentiful, the best are realising from 6s to 13; per 100. Coraish brobooli is now getting much scarcer Courtineental arrivals are heavy; among them are French lottaces, calive, carrota, and radishes. Flowers chiely consist of tulips, hydeinths, orchids, heaths, petargoniums, primewes, nugmonato, and roses. Fine apples, per 1b, 6s to 103; Grapes, per doza, 6s to 12s; Melons, each, 2s to 4s; Lamons, per doza, 18s; Kent cobs, 140s per 100 b; Ahmonds, 4b, 18s; Wal-nuts, do., 14s to 20s; Ghestudt, per bash, 10s to 15; Cab-bages, per doz., 1s to 2s; Chaildower, each, 4t to 81; As-paragus, p. bundle, 8s to 14s; Scakale, per pun, 2s to 2s 6d; hands, per bundle, 9t to 15 6d; Poterces, York gegents, per ton, 60s to 80s; Shaws, do., 6d to 5d; French Beansper 100 2s to 8s; Charnesre, and, 2d to 4s; Mushrooms, per doz, 1s 6d; Shalots, per 1b., 10d; Colery, per bundle, 1s 6d to 2s; Garlie, shalots, per bundle, 9t to 15 6d; Poterces, York gegents, per ton, 6d to 80s; Shaws, do., 6d to 5d; French Beansper 100 2s to 8s; Charnesre, ench, 2d to 5d; De dos; Turings, per bunch, 4d to 6d; Carrots, 1d to 41; French Beansper 100 2s to 8s; Charlesre, per bande, 2d to 5d; Stato, 1s 6d; Shalots, per 1b., 10d; Colery, per bundle, 1s 6d to 2s; Garlie, per b., 6d; Lettuces, euch, 1d to 41; Fundive, per score, 1s to 2s; Horseradish, per bunch, 1s to 4s; Mushrooms, per pott. 1s to 1s 9d; Farsley, per 12 bunches, 2s to 4s; Harbs, per bunch, 5d,

Cattle Market.

Callie Markot, METROPOLITAN MARKET, MARCH 14.-Only a mode-rule demand for beats, and rates ranged at 38 0d to 58 per stone. Trade slow for Sheep at 39 10d to 09. A fair demand for Lambs at 69 42 to 78. Calves a free sale at 49 4d to 56 4d.

London Froduce Market.

a canal close to who have the prior the body was found, when she incluse to the produce Market.
 a canal close to who man, who man incluse the prisoner, carry ing what appeared to be a heavy load, enveloped in a fair extent to day, and at firm price for both groccry and refining sorts although soveral particles of the body in the prisoner made a statement, denying that is wife were in bod by half past ton o'clock. Ho further the stated that the blood stains on the bed tick were the stated that the blood stains on the bed tick were cansed by his first wife, who died upon it, of bronching at the house of a consin-a brother-in-law.—The jury returned a verdice of "Will Marder" against the prisoner, who was committed on the ouroner's warrant.
 Daring Garotte Robbery.—Thomas Murphy and Michael Hackett, an artilleryman, were placed at the bouse of a consin-a brother-in-law.—The jury returned a verdice our before Mr. Trail or a faile spond, Islingtor, and stealing From his person the sum of a instexm, and a sealing for moment of the Woolwich Police court before Mr. Trail or a state are state or who was committed on the ooroner's warrant.
 Daring Garotte Robbery.—Thomas Murphy and Michael Hackett, an artilleryman, were placed at the bar of the Woolwich Police, court before Mr. Trail or a faile spond, Islingtor, and stealing From his person the sum of aneters and the search are state and a prior examination, it was availed for the woolwich Police, court before Mr. Trail or state that the person the sum of the interest the presentory. Shortly after show of woolwich police, court before Mr. Trail person the sum of the woolwich Police, the presentory the prisoner persons to show the presentory the prisoner are the sum of the woolwich police courts for bow of the woolwich Police courts the prisoner of the woolwich Police and the person of the woolwich Police woolwich police courts for prisoner mande a bar and a prior examination, it was availed to the state the prisoner person

gifted husband was then out of danger. The illness of Mr. Kean has, however, put an end to his engage-ments in Anstralia, the doctors being unanimous in recommending that so soon us he can be removed with safety he must leave Sydney for the Mauritius. This would be a step in the direction homewards, it having been Mr. Kean's original intention to return to Eng-land by the overland route,

THE SPIRITUAL TIMES.

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Septem

planting season.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

'THE Hon. Mr. Lawley, late correspondent of the Times in the Confederate States, is reported to be constantly passing between London and Paris. This circumstance has, to some extent, occasioned the rumour of contemplated French intervention in

IT is said that the Prussian Government have domanded of our Government that the vessel built on the Clyde for Denmark shall not be allowed to quit this country. We must point out that there is this difference between the vessels built for America and the one for Denmark-namely, that the former were ordered during a war, and that the latter was ordered prior to a war.

IT is confidently stated that Mr. Adam Black, the anomber for Edinburgh, will not go back to Parliament again, and that his resignation waits the dissolution or defeat of the present Cabinot. The Conservatives will contest the seat with the Lord Provest; and Mr. Duncan M'Laren has been named by the Liberals. Dancan M Larch has been handed by the Liberals. There is just a little difficulty folt about the Lord Pro-vost, and some of the party look to Mr. Richardson, wine morchant, as the more likely candidate. CHARADES and proverbs are now in great fashion. Some of the latter were performed last week at

Forme of the latter were performed has week at Princess Metteraich's with great success. "Charity bogins at home" was represented. "A man falling surong thisves" was one scene. "What does it moan?" asked a Fronch lady. "Austria attacking Poland, and England pussing by on the other sido," was the reply of M. de V—... "Is France, then, the good Samaritan ?" reconce the lady.

good Samaritan F" rejoined the lady. SIR HENRY STRACEY, BAET, one of the sitting members for Great Yarmouth, has announced his intontion of rotiring from the roprosentation of the town, and contosting, at the next election, the seat for East and contosting, at the next election, the seat for East Norfolk, in conjunction with Mr. Howes, in the Con-servative interest. Mr. James Goodson, the chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company, has been in-vited to stand, and on Thursday he met an influential assemblage of the inhabitants at the Victoria Hotel; Mr. J. C. Palmer presided. Mr. Goodson avowed him-solf a supporter of Lord Derby, and the Liberal Con-servative party, and stated that, if returned, he would exert himself to the utmost, as chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company to adcare the interest. Eastern Railway Company, to advance the interest of the important town of Yarmonth. The other Con sorvative candidate will be the present member, Sir E

PARLIAMENTARY ENTERTAINMENTS .- The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his sixth Parliamentary full dress dinner on Saturday ovening last to a number o noblemen and gentlemen. Viscountess Palmerston soeption," on the same day, at Cambridge-house reception was attended by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gambridge and nearly 500 members of the corps diplo-matique and aristocray. The Duke of Cambridge arrived at half-past eleven o'clook, attended by Col. Tyrwhit. The ambassadors of Madagascar (thus de-worlded on their visiting cards--Rainandraina, 14th Honour, Alde-de-camp of the Prime Ministor, and Bainifiringia, 15th Honour, Officer of the Palace), accompanied by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., and attended by their interpreter, Mr. John Duffus, arrived at eleven o'clook. These gontlemen were the objects of much curious inquiry during the evening. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli also gave a Parliamentary dinner on Saturday evening at Grosvenor.gate. There were present the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Duke of Cleveland, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Longford, Admiral the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, Sir

the Duke of Cleveland, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Longford, Admiral the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, Sir Jamos Fergusson, Sir Hugh Cairns, Colonel Gilpin, Mr. du Pré, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hartopp, Mr. Cave, Mr. Murray, Mr. Verner, Mr. Reginald Yorke, Mr. Flem-ing, and Mr. Moor. The following extraordinary report is being circu-lated on the Continent:-The brother and eldest som of King Christian are about to leave Copenhagen, the former to go to London; the latter to another European capital. Several partians of the reigning house have also left Copenhagen in great hasto. Persons well informed state that all this is connected with a wide spread construct. Persons well informed state that all this is connected with a wide-spread conspiracy, which was only dis-covered just as it was upon the point of breaking out. This conspiracy was for a Scandinavian union, and for the purpose of joining not only the islands of Donmark, but Jutland and the duchies, to Sweden, and even of reconquering Pomerania for this new Scandinavian union, which would have formed a sort of Northern kingdom, like Italy in the South. Many persons in the Danish army were connected with the plot; but the principal actor in it is neither in Copen-hagen nor Stockholm. The affair is very serious, but before long we shall have further particulars. THE talk in cortain eireles is again of the speedy withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. THE Government party expect that a fierce attack will be made by the Conservatives, after Easter, on the subject of Polish wronga. It is said that a very clover M.P. keeps his own reporter, that he may be truthfully eched to the

The same that a very clover M.P. keeps his own reporter, that he may be truthfully echoed to the world when he addresses public meetings, &c. THERE is a runour that a portion of the Fire Insurance daty will be lopped off by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but these runours must not be relied upon, se, after all, he has but two millions surplus to dispose of.

THE O'Donoghue has been issuing addresses "To the Young Men of Dablin," inviting them to associate with him in the "enrolment of a Citizens' Meeting Volunteer Guard," for the maintenance of order and

regularity at public meetings for particity and proposed. THE Emperor of the French, it is believed, knows more of Mazzini than we do. He is reported to have said, when he found that the police had tried to impli-

LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

THE Queen has approved of twelve pictures con-nected with Scottish history, now in Hampton-court Palace, being removed to Holyrood. It may be useful to announce that all works of art for exhibition at the Royal Academy this year must be sent to Trafalgar-square not later than Tuesday, the 5th of April.

5th of April. WE should advise all persons who have a taste for WE should advise all persons who have a taste for

WE should advise all persons who have a taste for the fine arts to visit the Kensington Museum, for the purpose of viewing the works of Mulready, which are now being exhibited. The pictures are arranged in chronological order, so as to display tha progress of the artist's style during the lapse of nearly half a century. The Queen has lent "The Wolf and the Lamb" and the "Interior of an English Cottage," M J Durosco has contrived for the Franch theatre

M. J. DUBOSCO has contrived for the French theatre a method of imitating the rainbow, which is very highly spoken of. He employs an electric light. The first lenses of his optical apparatus render the rays from this source parallel, and transmit them through a rainbow-shaped hole in a screen to a double convex lens of very short focus, from which they pass to a prism, and emerge with sufficient divergence to make prism, and emerge with sufficient divergence to make an effective rainbow on a screen about six yards off. This rainbow is said to be brilliant even when the whole scene is lit up. THE Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts has offered two gold medals, one for a lyric ode for four voices, and the other for the musical accom-paniment thereto, in honour of Shakspeare. THE Passion Week performance of the Messiah will be given at Excher-hall by the National Choral So-

be given at Exctor-hall by the National Choral So-ciety, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. The principal vocalists will be Madamo Lemmens-Sher-rington, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The band and chorus will consist of 700 performers.

700 performers. A MARBLE bust of Oliver Cromwell has just been orecuted by Matthew Noble, the soulptor, at the de-sire of Mr. Thomas Bazley Potter, of Manohestor, who is about to present this interesting memonto of the Lord Protector to the Reform Clab. The work is

Is about to present this increasing menonico of the Lord Protector to the Beform Club. The work is founded upon all the best authorities, among which may be mentioned the well-known mask, the celebrated miniature now in the possession of Earl do Grey and Bipon, painted from life by Gooper, and the deguerreo-type, belonging to Mr. Carlyle, taken from another miniature by the same artist. THOSE who attended the last exhibition of the Boyal Academy will remember a curious picture, or rather a series of three pictures in a triptych called "The Word of God," by Mr. H. Larpent Boberts, which, though hung at a great height, attracted at-tention by its quaintness and the brightness of its colouring. It is now exhibiting in London, before being engraved.. The subject is the Parable of the Sover, which is treated in an odd realistic and yet allogorical style, but the allegory is so concealed from view that the work, in fact, resolves itself into from view that the work, in fact, resolves itself into from view that the work; in fact, resolves itself into pictures of three rooks picking up grain, of a stony field, of some very beautiful wild flowers, amongst which brambles and thistles are pre-eminent, and of some wonderfully real plants of wheat. The skies are singularly leaden and opaque, and the ploughed field rough and rugged; but the rooks, the wild flowers, and the wheat are are pleasing.

and the wheat nev very pleasing. DR. THOMAS LLOYD FOWLE, son of the Bey. Prebendary Fowle, of Salisbury, presented to the Prince of Walss, last work, a volume of anthems, composed by English writers of ecclesiastical music, in honour of the Princo's marriago. Prefixed to the volume are oma dedicatory verses by Dr. Fowle.

ORIENTAL literature has experienced a great loss in the death of Dr. J. R. Ballantyne, formerly principal of the Government college at Benarcs, and latterly

librarian to the India-office. THE first Monthly Part of "Cassell's Illustrated Goldsmith," published by Messrs. Cassell, Potter, and Galpin, has just been issued. The typography and il-lustrations are all that can be desired; the latter have that simple, rustic style about them which so charm-ingly suits the "Viear of Wakefield." Upon the wrapper there is an excellent picture of the statue of Goldsmith by Foley, recently created in Dublin.

It is stated that the monument proposed for Thackerny will not be asked for by any public inti-mation; the subscription book will simply lie on the desk of Messrs. Robarts, who were Mr. Thackeray's bankers.

AFTER the fashion set in E-ypt seventy years ago, France is preparing a scientific expedition to Moxico on a magnificent scale. The Minister of Public Instruction has nominated a commission to propare and

struction has nominated a commission to propare and instruct this phalanx of inquirors. MANY aneedotes pleasant to read are being recorded of Horace Vernet, the celebrated painter. Driving in the streets of Paris one day, "his cabriclet struck against a truck, and the shaft was broken. A painter, who was at work upon a pork-butcher's sign-board near, ran immediately to Horace's rescue, and mended the shaft with a cord. In order to thank him mended the shaft with a cord. In order to thank him, Vernet mounted the ladder, and finished the ham and samages his obliging brother-artist had begun."

PROFESSOR C. KINGSLEY is going to war with Dr. Newman. He has a woapon in store for him, says a contomporary, which, it is expected, will out deeply. His pamphlet is called, "What, then, does Dr. Newman

teach ?" MR. D. P. FRY, Mr. F. J. Furnivall, Mr. B. Morris, and Mr. H. T. Parker, with Mr. H. B. Wheatley as honorary secretary, are trying to establish an "Early English Text Society. English Text Society." The society proposes to print an octave series of Early English Texts, some for the first time, others recedited from the MSS. from ca originally printed. or MSS, when such are known to exist. The whole of the Arthur Romances in English will, if possible, be produced. THOSE who are interested in music and the progress of musical tasto will be giad to be informed that Wagner's Tannhuüser is to be performed in London this season. "The music of the future" has been so little heard in this country, that this announcement causas no little interest. Whather the opera will succeed, in the usual sense of the word, may be doubted; but the attempt is creditable to Mr. Mapleson, and ought to be supported.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

SOME sporting enthusiasts, says the Court Journal, what to get up a celebration of the hundredth year of Eclipse, as he did as much for his country as a horse as Shakespeare did for his country as an author, APPANOWEWWWE are in surveys of the second second

AB Shakespeare did for his country as an author. ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for a grand golf tournament on the North Inch, Perth, in the first week of April. A large number of competitors from all parts of Sootland are expected to be present on the

all parts of Sootland are expected to be present on the occasion. THE Field goes into the matter of oyster breeding in this week's number, as practised in France, and which it is clear, from the simple and inexpensive nature of the apparatus, might be introduced with success and great profit in many a spot on our shores. DEATH OF A GENUINE SPORTSMAN.—The death of James Maxse, Esq., which took place last wook rather anddenly at his house in Grosvenor-street, will be deeply felt in fashionable and sporting circles. Mr. Maxse was formerly a Melton man, when Leieester-shire hunting was in its most palvy days. Although always a heavy man, he managed to see some of the best runs that the Quorn hounds afforded, for he never rode a horse under his weight, and, having the command of morey, could always secure an animal with blood and bone. "Maxse on Cognae," a cele-brated hunter, is immortalised in song by Campbell, of Saddell. He was contomporaneous with the Squire, Osbaldeston; Frederick Berkeley, now Lord Fitzhar-dinge; Captain White, Sir Bellingham Graham, and the late John Moore, valentine-maker; Standish, and others well known in Leicestershire. As a shot, Mr. Maxse was forward in the second, if not in the "first flight;" and the same coolness, patience, and perso-verance that charactorised him when riding a burst of Many a man who now looks on the feathered deni-zens of his farmyard with cortainly a feeling nearly akin to disgust, and who tolerates them only out of kindness to one indoors, would be induced to pay at-tention to the production of them in perfection could he but feel satisfied that his exertions would bring him a fair return. Many who read this will say, as has been ofton said before, "These fine prices are all very well on paper, but who gets them in reality?" In reply it can only be said that between this present time and the first week in June, numbers of accounts will be returned to the different feeders, breeders, and higglers of Surrey. Sussex, and some parts of Kent. flight;" and the same coolness, patience, and perse-verance that characterised him when riding a burst of five-and-thirty minutes, attended him when ruing a burst of hand, he walked over the stubbles, or through the well-stocked game plantations. Nor did he confine his hand, he walked over the stubbles, or through the well-stocked game plantations. Nor did he confine his amusements to terra firma; he was equally good as a yachtsman per mare, as those who remember the Sabrina will bear testimony to. For some years ill health had coarsed Mr. Maxso to give up his favourite gursnits of hunting and yachting, albeit his great delight was to pass month after month at the Royal Squadron Club Honse at Cowes, of which he had for years been a member. He was a good judge of horses, and his carriage turn-out and his own riding mags were second to nono. He was a kind-hearted man, and his less will be deeply folt by a large circle of relatives and friends. Mr. Maxse married in 1829 Lady Carolino Berkeley, sister to the present Lord Fitzhardinge. His eldest son, who sorved will dii-tinction in the Crimea, is now Governor of Heligoland; his second son, of the Royal Navy, the bearor of the celebrated dispatch during the Rassian war, has, under a nom de plume, written some prose and postical works. A gap will be found in the large bay window at Boodle's Club, where Mr. Marse passed many an hour, which will not easily be filled. THE racing season appears to have commenced in earnest. In the midst of snow storms, the Liverpool Races came off on Tuesday and Wednesday. The raco-ground was well strewn with straw, which was some relief to pedestrians, but, altogether, botk men and horses appeared very miserable. The Grand Steeple Chase was decided on Wednesday, and was won by the favourite, Emblematic ; Arbury, a complete ont-sider, being second. It was at first stated that the noble owner of the first horse, Lord Coventry, was a winner to the extent of £13,000, but we are now told that £7,000 is something more like the figure that his lordship has pocketed. for fowls. One reason why hitherto the farmer has cared little for his fowls is, that the roturn he really has obtained for them has been but nominal. This may easily be remedied by taking them under his own supervision, as he woald any other part of his stock. Take an ordinary homestead in almost any part of England: you ask the owner if he keeps fowls, the answer is, "There are some about-more trouble than they are worth-but the mistress likes a chicken on the table when we have a friend." It is your often they are worth-Dut the mistress likes a chicken on the table when we have a friend." It is very often the case that the birds which form the breeding stock are some that are old, worn out, and degenerate; no care is taken to introduce fresh blood, or in the solec-tion of breeding stock; and then, when the hons come off with weakly and small clutches, and the pullets lay badly, it is said that fowls are more bother than they are worth. Very often the produce is sold to a

lay bally, it is said that fouls are more bother than they are worth. Very often the produce is sold to a travelling higgler, who, from lack of competition, pays what he likes for the chickens, but this would not be tolerated with any other part of the farm produce. Imagine a farmer allowing a pig-jobber to take away a litter of pigs and return what he liked for them! The sarly lamb and pork is sont direct to London or some large market town. What a pity that the poultry produce is not equally earod for! Consider the many intermediate expenses which might nearly all be avoided by its being sent the farm-house, takes it home, kills, plucks, packs, and sends it to the market. If the producer sent it direct to the market, how much more satisfactory would the return be. Young, well fed, and carefully killed fowls, well, except just in the hot dull months of August and September. Chickens that are ready for market in Anvil Way and Luna will obvers well remy the care lordship has pocketed.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. The attempt to lay a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic is to be renoved in the summer of next year. The Atlantic Telegraph Company has, under the most discouraging cir-cumstances, steadily kept the great object in view, and an agreement has been finally outered into between the com-pany and Messers. Glass and Elliott for the manufacture and submergence of the cable. The Great Eastern steamship has been purchased mainty with a view to its being employed in the carrying and laying of the cable, and a vory confident opinion, founded on large experience, is now entertained that the great work will be brought to a successful termination. By far the most important question which the directors had to consider was the form and description of the cable to be hid. Much of the want of success which attended the first attempt was, no doubt, due to the defective elaracter of the cable, the false principle upon which it was constructed, and the inferior materials employed. At the outsof of this re-newed attempt the directors considered it their futy not to be graited by the opinion of any one engineer or electrician, but very wisely reselved to leave in the hands of a committee, in whose decision the public would have confidence, and whose jadgment was entitled to respect, the determination of the conditions which were requisite in a cable intended to stad of Mr. Pairbairn, Mr. Whitworth, Captain Galton, Professor Wheatstone, and Professor Thompson. These some portions of the Atlantic. This committee can-stated of Mr. Pairbairn, Mr. Whitworth, Captain Galton, Parts so as to provent any strain upon the insort than ac-tion along which the electricity has to pass. There are some portions of the Atlantic whore the dopt is more than two and a half miles, and the mere weight of such a length of cubic as would extend from the bottom of the communica-tion. The line which was first constructed failed, in conse-quence of this point not having been kept sufficiently i

FARMING AND GARDENING.

Neglecting the Poultry Yard.

this date he reads (as he will do in any paper

gives the weekly return of London markets),

Surrey fowls, 10s. to 12s. per couple, and chickens, 8s

Many a man who now looks on the feathered deni

highlers of Surrey, Sussex, and some parts of Kent, presenting an average equal to the prices quoted above, and in some instances exceeding them. Essex, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and some parts of Bed-fordshire all take large sums of money from London for forme One average with bith which the former has

September. Chickons that are ready for market in April, May, and June, will always well repay the care and extra pains taken in feeding them.

Flower Garden and Plant Houses.

Noglecting the Poultry Yard. The Agricultural Gazette gives the following romarks on the neglect of farmers generally to that source of profit, a poultry yard:-As the time of year ap-proaches when one thinks of spring chickens and asparagus, and ducklings and green peas, and as one considers what a number of chickens must be con-sumed during the bustling, driving time of the London season, the question constantly presents itself--where do they all come from? It property and statistically do they all come from? If properly and statistically answered, says our contomporary, many who live in agricultural districts, with overy means and appliance

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arment.—London Review. A New Reading of an Old Tale.—A farmer died, possessed of evonteen ploughs and three sons. He left, by his will, half of the ploughs to the oldest son; one-third to the second; one-ninth to the third son. The executors were puzzled; but an adjoining farmer undertook to make a division, so that each son should have more than he was entitled to by the will. He added a plough of his own to the seventeen— making eighteen. The first son had half—nine; second son, one-third—six; third son, one-ninth—two. Thus each son took more than he was entitled to by the father's will; and then the farmer who made the divi-sion took his own plough back again. agricultural districts, with every means and appliance at hand for the profitable rearing of poultry, would stand amnzed at the idea that eggs can be sold, and chickens also, at prices so low, and yet leave a good profit to the importer here, the exporter abread, the peasant or farmer who is the producer, and to all of them after the payment of freight and commission. On the other hand, what farmer will not be inclined to doubt his eyesight, when in about six weeks from this date he reads (as he will do in any pears that

father's will; and then the farmor who made the dayl-sion took bis own plough back again. Coffee as a Disinfectant.—This borry has long been known as a disinfecting agent, but the two fol-lowing experiments illustrats a mode of using it not generally adopted :---A quantity of meat was hung up in a room which was kept closed until the state of decomposition of the meat was for advanced. A chaf-

The Duke of York and Dr. Reed.—The fol-lowing incident is related by a gentleman who once accompanied him to see the Duke of York, in refor-

is small, so small as to lead to the conclusion that the bodies must be buried perpendicularly. At all events, if the multitudes there interred were simultaneously to arise, they would form a rowd as dense and com-pact as it would be enormous. Short Hebrew inscrip-tions (some evidently are of great ago) are on all the stones; and those are laid together with intervals of The slabs are almost on the lovel of the ground, and

Flower Garden and Flant Houses. Crowness in pots have blossomed usually well this year, and out of doors a fine display may doubtless also be expected. Among yellows, linkes, and whites are some very largo and showy kinds, which whon planted in parallel rows, close togother, have a strik-ing effect, a point that should not be forgetten at next planting season Evening Parties and Forced Enjoyment The following is from the Ladies' Newspaper :- Well suppose you go in for cards. What do you say to g FUCHSIAS .- Where fine specimens of these are re FUCHISIAS.—Where fine specimens of these are re-quired, a moist atmosphere, with a slight amount of shading, will cause the shy sorts to make wood by re-tarding the flowering principle. Those wintered in outhouses or cellars should now be brought forth and potted, if possible, to give them a start for the deco-ration of lawns or the flower gardon. HYACINTHS.—These should not have too much heat; they lose much of their effect when the bells are too far asunder, through too much excitement in proportion to light. solemn round game at twopence a dozen, and limited to three? Isn't that a cheerful thing? Isn't it a fine sedative? "Will you take another, Mr. Smith?" "Yaw, aw. I beg pardon. I, aw-sure I don't know. I-lot me see, 8 and 2's 10, and 4's-yes, I'm 49; that's ust 28 too many. Thank way no more I--lot me see, 8 and 2's 10, and 4's-yes, I'm 49; that's just 28 too many. Thank yeu, no more. Allow me to hand you a fish." Or, suppose you would like a rubber for silver threepennics. There are Mrs. Whipper and Miss Snapper waiting to devour your silver three-pences; and if you can enjoy a rubber with two eache who fight over the spoils of your carces, and who, whether they are opposed or partners, do nothing but quarrel gentcelly, but with a virulence and bitter-ness that would lead you to suppose that a silver threepence was but another name for a nugget of signatic and unheard of proportions, then you are blessed with an equanimity which should render you the admiration and ony of all beholders. What say you, then, to a little music? Tomkins has brought are too far asunder, through too much excitement in proportion to light. Naw HUDLIAND FLANDS. -Now is a good time to shift such as require more pot room. OBCHIDS. --These will be pushing vigorously, and many on blocks and baskets will require careful atten-tion in the way of watering, which should be done on sunny mornings early, and air given freely for a couple of hours in order to prevent moisture from lodging amongst the buddhad tonder shoots. ROSES.--Keep these free from insects, and water those in the forcing pit occasionally with weak liquid manure.--Gardeners' Chronicle. you, then, to a little music? Tomkins has brought "The Bell Ringer." "Ah me!" Why will he do is? If he'd only leave his Bell Ringer at home, or deposit it, like the street door-koy, under the scraper, what a relief it would be to society at large. It's of no use, Tomkins, not a bit. If you howl and make faces of a professional cast for a hundred years you'll never be a Santley. And there, if there isn't that Miss Nickel Finish planting of all sorts of fruit trees and bushes, and mulch nowly planted trees with half rotten dung. 't that Miss Nickel who doesn't know a syllable of French, going to sing "Row-bare, Row-bare, taw qu jame." Thay all do it, whether they have voices or whether they haven't. They bottle up till they come to the title of the song, and then, as Jack says, "look out for squalls." When I see a majestic young female walk to the piano and leliver herself of those five well-known opening chords, I begin at once to get into a state of cold perspiration which I do not get rid of for the rest of the evaning, and when you can get such a feast of really good music, for a shilling too, it is a most depressing kind music, for a shilling too, it is a most doprossing kind of "enjoyment." After the quadrille we seek—re-freshment (?) Ha! ha! that is to say, young Buttons presents us with some tepid slops, which, by an agree-able flotion, is entitled negus. From the redness of his nose we suspect that much of the "old brown sherry at 28s.," which should have been devoted to the compilation of this ardent tipple, has been ab-stracted by said Buttons. Boys will be rush; what a tongue he will have, and what a fearful beaulaghe he tongue he will have, and what a fearful headache h will "enjoy" on the morrow. The lownade comes out strong, however, and lends quite a convival flavour to the refreshment. The Great Condor .- I know no flight which, in my opinion, is so beautiful as that of the condor. It is more so than that of the Himalayan vulture, or the eagle, sweeping round and round in large circles without a motion of the wings for two or three minutes and then only once or twice, and reakising the poetr and then only once or twice, and reakising the poetry of the "Multa Directum lovat aura oygnum" better than the swan itself or any other bird, ercepting, perhaps, the orane or stork. They often skim with swiftness near the mountain path, and are said to exhibit great sagacity in swooping in rapid succession at a string of mules where the pathway is most narrow, so as to cause one to fall over. I have long entertained an idea that a framowork of bamboo or wickerwork, uniting attempt with lightness, might ba wickerwork, uniting strength with lightness, might be drawn through the air by means of nine or twelve of these birds, each one separately harnessed to a ufficiently strong bamboo slip some four feet in length nd firmly fixed to the under surface of the carriage or framework, and dropped perpendicularly from it, and resting on a small saddle braced round the neck and behind the wing, so that each bird would be inde pendent of the others, and with sufficient room; the aerial John, to be secured above, to drive, raise, depress, and turn the animals by means of roins and pulleys, with sharp points and blinkers, &c., applied to the head and beak, if found necessary. There can be no doubt of the lifting power, and those who have at all studied the habits of the condor say that they avince a knowledge of and on attrachment to these who evince a knowledge of and an attachment to those wh ced them, and are not the savage animals one might suppose them to be, if regularly supplied with food. Why should not some of them be harnessed so as to drag a light carriage along an iron tramway and be fed at the end of the journey? Or perhaps they might be used as auxiliaries to a properly shaped balloon. The first experiment might be made by means of ropes and rings running on an elevated tight-rope. It would be necessary that some one resident in the country should make the first essay, and I think his perseverance would most probably be rewarded with success.-Travels in Mexico, Sc., by G. T. Vigne. Singular Charge of Perjury.—At the Exeter Assizes, before Mr. Baron Martin, Margaret Jane Harrison, aged thirteen years, was indicted for having at Honiton, on the 22nd of Ostober last, committed wilful and corrupt perjury. The prosecutor was Mr. Poole, a member of Trinity College, Dublin, and who carried on a school at Honiton. The prisoner was one of his French pupils, and on the 13th of October went to his house to receive a lesson. Upon reaching home to his house to receive a lesson. Upon reaching homes she complained that, while she was writing at a table Mr. Poole, who sat on a sofa, indecently assaulted her. In consequence of this statement proceedings were instituted against Mr. Poolo, and he was committed for trial, but was acquitted at the sessions, through a flaw in the indictment. In order to vindithrough a flaw in the indictment. In order to vindi-cate his character, Mr. Poole presecuted the girl Harrison for having committed perjury when before the magistrates. It was attempted to be shown for the presecution that Mr. Poole could not have been guilty of the outrage, as his wife was in the room the whole time Miss Marrison was there; but the wife had to admit, in evidence, that she was not in the room throughout the lesson them. throughout the lesson. The jury acquitted the

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE PROPOSED METRICAL STSTEM.-It is to be regretted that the agitation of a few persons engaged in scientific pursuits should have led the House of Commons to approve Mr. Ewart's yory absurd measure on the metrical system. A permissive bill on this sub-ject will only produce confasion. At present, besides the weights and measures of the imporial standard, different counties of England where to ancient customs of their own; and if a decimal system be superadded, it is easy to forese that great inconvolence must ensue, as only a minority of morchants and traders will use it. Nor does there seem good reason for rashly adopting the French metrical system, the nomenclature of which is barbarous to English ears, especially as in France itself its universal adoption has not been found practicable. All the highest mathematical authorities are of opinion that weights and measures divisible by 2, 3, and 4 are of greater convenience than those divisible by 2 and 5 only. That convenience is shown by custom throughout the convenience is shown by custom throughout the world; no nuclent system of coinago or of measure-ment is founded upon decimal division; everywhere 12 and 16 are favourice numbers. Professor Airy, whose opinion is far weightier than Sir William Armatrong's, holds that binnry division throughout would be the most convenient Arrangement for nucleat purposes holds that binnry division throughout would be the most convenient arrangement for practical purposes. Most men will agrees with Mr. Walter that the half-crown is a more useful coin than the florin, which is, perhaps, one of the greatest nuisances in our current coinage. Change for a sovereign, instead of assuming a varied form, in which there is utility as well as picturesqueness, too often comes in the shape of ten monotonous florins. And, as Mr. Walter observed, no human being is benefited by being able to carry two shillings in one piece instead of carrying them separately; whereas the half-crown. of carrying them separately; whereas the half-orown, expressing three coins in one, is really advantageous. Those gontlemen who are infacted with a prejudice in These gentlemen who are infected with a prejudice in favour of decimalism cannot be expected to admit that the florin is a failure : but all others are protty certain to agree with Mr. Walter. Bo this as it may, the existence of two systems side by side, one as old as the Plantagenets and the other a pedantic result of the French Revolution, must inevitably produce an immense amount of a noyance and confusion. Some humanitarian advocates of docimalism argue that it would save little boys at school from much of their arithmetical torture, abolishing the worst processes of arithmetical torture, abolishing the worst processes of Cocker and Colenso. Yot are the docimalists incon-sistent enough to propose that both the present and the new systems should be taught together in schools under Government—that poor little Hodge should be obliged to prophytical together in schools under Government—that poor little Hodge should be obliged to work his snms in litres and metres as well as in pounds and gallons—that the toil of schoolboy and schoolmaster should be doubled. Why, it is posi-tive cruelty. Let Mr. Ewart sit down and learn the multiplication table on the scangesimal system, and see if he finds it pleasant. This is one of the cases in which a selfish and pertinacions minority contrives to inflict much annoyance on the majority to whom the question scame uninnortant. Lust as a few persons inflict much annoyance on the majority to whom the question seems unimportant. Just as a few persons who want to marry their wives' sisters keep up an eternal agitation on that unpleasant subject, so a few guasmiths and watchmakers produce an effect entirely disproportionate to their influence, and threaten us with an alteration which, while it would be of use to them, would be most injurious to the mass of men engaged in buying and selling.--The Press.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND TOWARDS DENMARK. -There is a little cloud in the horizon which thirsty Danes will watch with longing eyes, but as yet it is only a cloud. It almost seemed on Tuesday night as Danes will watch with longing eyes, but is yot it is only a cloud. It almost seemsd on Tuesday night as if Earl Russell, the man who would command the Channel flect or undertakes an operation for the stone, wore at last cated with humiliation; but the fleet is in harbour still. England has only just reached the stage when, feeling her blood on fire, she begins screaming "I will not fight," in order to reassure herself of her own pacific intentions. Her heart is growing very hot, and a look coming into her eyes which wrong-doers do not like; but the Norman blood is still in her veins, and that cannot thaw at once. The steps by which England nerves herself to begin work which, once begun, must be finished, are tranz-acting themselves after their way—the short questions in Parliament and the ourt replies, which tell the questioner less than silence, the desperate efforts at negotiation, the rapid interchange of views with an ally the rumours of Cabinet dissonsions, the sort of chear sont forth from the Peers, half dissordant negotiation, the rapid interchange of views with an ally, the rumours of Cabinet dissonations, the sort of cheer sent forth from the Peers, half discordant because it sounds like a premature word of com-mand, the awakening attention of the people, all the creakings with which the vast mass prepares itself for launching, are audible in the air. The last and most certain sign of action, the clear assertion of the *Times* that action is impossible, has already been heard, and the final resolve is evidently very near at hand. It is not taken, however, and while it waits the oppressors have for the moment their own way. Step after step has been taken this week towards the subjugation of Denmark, the final abandonment of the preterts with which the war began. Hoistein was occupied that King Christian might be compelled to keep his word, and the cocupiers immediately welcomed his rival. Schleswig was invaded that the Constitution might be abolished, and, before Denmark has refused to obey, the Imperial and Royal Commissioners have abolished the coinage of the King their Courts are daily pledging themselves to recognise—have actually made all formare one low least threached to a conthemselves to recognize—have actually made all Gorman coins legal tender throughout a non-German province. This, however, is a trifle. Without doclaring war, without pleading any cause for hostility outside the Duchice, the two Powers have now passed into Jutland and commenced the pleasing task of gutting an independent State. "Requisitions," says Marshal von Wrangel, "will be levied in Jutland," and so the free little Peninsula, where there is no poverty, and no discomfort, and mon talk without fear of spies, and write what they think fit, and dare smile at a subaltern without being out down for the atrocity, is to be ravaged that its invaders may be fed, and that "Denmark may never again," says the Kreus Zeitung, "beina position to appear defiant of Germany," which, giving kings to all the world, has of course a right which, giving kings to all the world, has of course a right to rule it. That, however, is not all. Austria is anxious Dalmatians is accordingly sont to the North is annous Dalmatians is accordingly sont to the North Sea, in order to kill the Danes for venturing to think they have a nationality too. Of course, the Viennese Cabinat assume they would that its only intention into have a nationality too. Of course, the Vienness Cabinet assures the world that its only intention is to protect German commerce, but then it has all along affirmed that it was slaughtering Danes in order to affirmed that it was slanghtaring Danes in order to preserve the integrity and independence of Demaark. Dispatches do not cost much, and the bombardment of Copenhagen would tame that very "domocratic" city, and may easily be described as a "final mea-sure of pacification." Æsop, after all, did not under-stand diplomacy; his wolf was content with an excuss for killing the lamb, and did not invents a new one for overy separate bite; did not talk of his victim's agnates as he enjoyed the liver, or claim his expenses for killing as he swallowed the kidney fat. We are a little curious to see the next excuss to be invented by the men among us who think that far of one ally is 107 Initial is no swallowed the kinney fat. We are a little curious to see the next excuss to be invented by the men among us who think that fear of one ally is sufficient excuse for allowing another to be sufficient excuse for the stand duck, when Holstein was occupied they said, and justly. "That is a German ducky; what havo we to do with that?" When Schleswig was invaded they alloged that the Treaty of 1853 was based upon tacit conditions, and, of course, England could never encourage weak persons in violating their engagements, that is a different affair, for ships will not sail to Warsaw, though they will to Venice. When Jutland was invaded first, that was declared to be a "strategia necessity," and now it is invaded again it is sail to be fair reprisal for the attack upon German commerce. It only remains to invent a decent excuse for the occupation of the islands, and then Liberals will exultingly exclaim, "the Danish question has ended, for Denmark has ceased to erist." We shall be told that we exaggerate; but we are understating the case. The Times actually printed on Friday in its largest type a letter from Sir F. Head, recommending England to assist Germany in forcing the conference on Denmark in order to secure personal union; i.e., to help Germany to conquer and annex a banish denendency. in order to secure personal union; i.e., to help Germany to conquer and annex a Danish depend We do not know why we should protest, if the Radicals are in the right. Coercing Denmark would be the quickest and cheapest mode of restoring peace, and that is the only object of politics. Honour, of course, is nothing, or English soldiers would have been behind the Dannewerke; the balance of power is a delusion, or we should not leave two millions to fight forty duty to an ally is satisfied by despatches, and as for the protection of the weak, that is matter for theolo-gians. If it be just to force Denmark into a confor-ence in which we intend to plunder her, why is it not just to send ships and do the work without all that ohatter and writing ?-Specialor. Iron Trade in South Wales.—The Welsh iron trade is beginning to feel the effect of the rapid de-cline in Scotch pig, and of the threatening aspect of affairs on the continent. Contracts can now be entered into at from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton lower than was the case a month ago. The Trims-u-yan mineral estate iron works have been taken by a company of Manchester gentlemen, and will shortly be worked. Tin plates are in moderate request, and the current Manchester gentlemen, and will shortly be worked. Tin plates are in moderate request, and the current quotations are hardly maintained. The requirements of the Liverpool and Manchester buyers are smaller than usual at present, or they are holding hack their orders in view of lower prices being accepted. A large amount of activity is evinced in the steam coal trade, and the collieries are working fall time. The wards question is still agitating the district, and turnents have been resorted to at several works. The principal proprietors have determined to close their works unlaw the men will be satisfied with the rise already given to them.

Crinoline.—The enemies of crinoline have been in hope that fashion weuld not long resist the terror occasioned by successive deaths by fire, and that the days of crinoline were numbered. There appears, days of crinoline were numbered. There appears, however, no present likelihood of this. The rage for full-blown garments, if we may trust the advertising columns of the press, is on the increase. One of these amounces the "Gemma or jewelled" crinoline, the "Sansflectums," the "Ondina or waved," "Sansflec-tums jewelled," and crinolines "magnificently puffed." Puffed! and magnificently ! We should like to see this garment.—London Review.

OUR MISCELLANY.

decomposition of the meat was far advanced. A chaf-ing dish was then put in, and 500 grammes of half-roasted coffee thrown on the fire. In a few minutes the room was disinfected. In another room sulplm-rotted hydrogen and ammonia were developed, and 90 grammes of coffee destroyed the smell in about half a minute. The best way to offset this fumigation is to pound the coffee in a mortar, and then strew it on a hot iron plate.—Society of Arts' Journal. The Durke of York and Dr Bacad. The first

accompanied him to see the Duke of York, in refor-ence to the London Orphan Asylum :--" Why, sir." said his Royal Highness to Mr. Reed, "they tell mo you are a Dissenter." "I am, your Boyal Highness," he answered, "and I rogret to be so." "How can that be?" inquired the duke. "You might be in the Church, if you liked. What keeps you out?" "Nothing but my conscience, your Royal Highness," rejoined the Nonconformist. "Oh, I see," resumed his interrogator. "Well, I always respect a good man's conscience; but, if you had been in the Church, you would have been a bishop before this." To which Mr. Reed returned, "Your Royal Highness, I am con-tent to be what I am." And the conversation closed with the remark, "Well, sir, I believe you are in tho right; a bishopric might have spoiled you for your good work of charity."-Memoirs of the Life and Labours of Dr. Andrew Reed.

The Valley of Jehoshaphat.-The efforts the The Valley of Jehoshaphat.—The efforts the Jews have made, and the sufferings, losses, and humilations they have berne for the purpose of ob-taining sepulture in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, form a singular feature in human history. No other nation has ever thus struggled, not to *live* in their own land, but to be suffered to lay their dnst therein. Many descriptions have been made of this marvellous place; but I confess none of them ever afforded me a notion of its actual appearance. Wandering alone past the fountain of Siloam and by the arid bed of Kedren, it suddenly eponed on me a perfect mountain of graves —a hill-side paved with sepulehral slabs. Each stone is small, so small as to lead to the conclusion that the of equal height, so that it is literally ono large pave-ment of death—an appalling, almost an overwhelming sight.—Fraser's Magazine.

calo Mazzini, "The imbeeile

cate Mazzini, "The imbedies!" WE believe, says the United Service Gazette, that it is the intention of the Secretary of State for War to withdraw the Government grant of £375 per annum to the Lock Haspital at Chatham. Lord do Grey considers that if more inducements were held out to the mon to occupy themselves in honest and honourable

paralite, this grant would be totally unnecessary. Mn. J. CHURON has been appointed unpaid vice-consul at Pau (in France), in the room of Mr. Taylor,

ME. BUXTON WAS agoidentally prevented from being present in the House on Thursday ovening in time to support Mr. Oax's motions on flogging and branding in the army.

A CABINET COUNCIL WAS held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. The Ministers present were Viscount Palmorston, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Buke of Argyll, Sir George Grey, Earl Bassell, Earl de Grey, Sir Charles Wood, the Chanceller of the Exchoquer, the Dake of Somersot, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Lord Stanley of Alderby, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villers.

A CONVICT'S "DAY OUT"

A day or two ago the daily papers announced the oircumstances under which a female innate of Wake-field Gaol, who litely was sontenced to six years' ponal servitude, escaped on the previous Wednesday from that establishment. Although she had taken with her a child two years eld, to which she had given birth in a workhouse which she robbed, she managed until a workhouse which she robbed, she managed until Monday evening to clude all the viginnee which was brought to bear for the purpose of her recapture. About midalight, however, on Monday, two of the Loads detectives challenged a woman who was carousing in the dram shop at the Prince of Wales Inn in that town, with being the escaped convict, and she at once admitted the truth of their suspicions, adding, "I've kad my day out, and I don't care." It appears that before she left the gaol she wrote on a slip of paper lying on the matron's table, "It's a slip of paper lying on the matron's table, "It's iny day out to morrow." When apprehended on Mon-day night she had only very inferior clothing on, and neither the silk dress nor bonnet of the matron, which sho took away, have been recovered. After her escape she was first heard of in one of the suburbs of Loeds where she called at a cottage and begged permission to rest uwhile, s ying she had walked a long way. The request was granted, as the woman's genteel appearance Propossessed those in her favour to whom she appealed for sympathy; and so thoroughly was sho exhausted that the kind hearted cottagers suffered her to remain until the following day. Then, on the protones of going to buy some calico, she loft the house, and did not return. Her child also she left to the caro of the benevelent persons who had so befriended her. On Tuesday she was conveyed back to Wakefield Gaol, being vory voluble in her expressions of satisfaction at the "out" which she had enjoyed.

A Mormon Execution .- Prisoners condemned A MOTMON SUSCILLON, --Prisoners condemned to doth in the Mormon territory, are privately shot. A letter from Great Salt Lake City, dated Jan 13, says --Jason E. Erce, the murderer, paid the extreme penalty of the law yesterday. He was shot at the court-house in this city, before an invited fow; canyos screens preventing the public from taking a view, to avoid gratification of a morbid curiosity, according to Mormon enstom. The executioners, too, remained in the conthenergy in the though a window or door-way, to prevent, as far as possible, unpleasant allu-aions in the future.

The Architeshop of Canterbury and the late Judgment.—The Primate has addreased the following letter to the Rev. W. H. Trendell, of Tan-yrnarvou :- " Lambeth Palace-Dear Sir,wish it to be generally understood that, in assenting to the reversal of the judgment of Dr. Lushington on the subject of eternal punishment in the case of Mr. Wilson, I did so solely on technical grounds, inasmuch as the charge against him on this point was so worded that I did not think it could be borne ont by the facts. The eternity of punishment rests, according to my mind, on the same ground as the eternity of blessed-ness; they must both stand or fall together; and the ch of Eigland, as I maintain, holds both doctrines clearly and decidedly.-Believe me yours faith-fully, C. T. CANTUAR."

A GOOD-NATURED IRISHMAN.

A GOOD-NATURED IRISHMAN. John Yoxle,', a carman, in the service of Mr. Hick-mott, builder, in the Mile-end-road, was brought be-fore the imagistrate at Thames-street, on romand, charged with committing a violent and dangerous assult on Martin Eurodon, an Irishman, of No. 133, Great Safelk-street, Sonthwark.—The complainant has received a very serious injury, which will affect him daring the remainder of his life. His nose was bund up with surgical plasters. The cortificate of Mr. E.bort Hunter, house-surgeon of the London Hospitel, stated that Blardon was admitted there, on Monday tat, with a compound fracture of the nasal benes. On the above-named day the presecutor was driving a horse and cart along High-street, White-chapel, towards London. The prisoner was proceed-ing in the same direction, in charge of a wagon and two horses. He was riding sideways on the leading borse of his team. The off wheel of Boardon's cart got close to the prisoner immediately struck Reardon acrost the face with the butt end of the made name them. The prisoner immediately strack Beardon across the face with the butt end of the handle of a heavy cart whip, and smashed his ness. The poor fellow was knowed backwards and heave. neary cart whip, and smisled his nose. The poor follow was knocked backwards, and became insensible. He bled from the nostrils all the day, and all Monday night. The whip handle was ferraled and very heavy.—Mr. Joseph Smith, solicitor, on the part of the defondant, said Ecardon's statement was substantially correct, and no one could regret the unfortunate occurrence more than the prisoner, who struck the comparisoner in the no one could regret the unfortunate occurrence more than the prisoner, who struck the complainant in the hest of passion. The prisoner stopped his team, and assisted Rivardon into a doctor's shop. The blow was intended for the complainant's back, not his face. The prisoner was riding a very vicious and dangerous horse, and the complainant's cart came so near to it that he was afraid the horse would be injured. The prisoner was a steady, sober man, with an excellent that he was afraid the norse would be injured. The prisoner was a steady, sober man, with an excellent character, and his master would see that Reardon was compensated. The horse was unmanageable, and would not go without it was ridden.—Mr. Paget thought it not go without it was rudden.—Mr. Paget thought it was a most novel and extraordinary proceeding for a man to ride an unmanageable horse sideways. The prisoner had been guilty of a most violent and un-justifiable assault. He would allow the parties to whether the parties of justifiable assault. He would allow the parties to come to some arrangement.—The prisoner was unable or nawilling to make a compensation and was re-manded; when brought up again he was bailed. It was now announced that a compromise had been effected.—Mr. Paget did not want to know the torms,

and find the prisonor 1s. Yorky was without one, and the Irishman lent him one to pay the penalty, and said he forgave the prisoner from the bettom of his heart, and hul not the least animality against him. The doctor said he would not be able to return to his work for three weeks, and he had only asked the prisoner to pay £3, his three weeks' salary, which he ad consented to do.

False Weights .- A return has been compiled, urporting to show the number of persons committed a the year onding at Lady Day, 1863, for using false in the year onding at Lady Day, 1863, for using false weights, measures, or balances, within the metropoli-tan police district. The return is far from complete, the clerks to the institues of eleven divisions having eent no returns; among these defaulters are the City of London, St. Panoras, the Strand division, the Tower, and St. Anne's, Soho. This is not the first re-turn presented to Parliament this session in an incom-plete state. In the divisions from which returns have been sent as many as 1,021 persons were convicted within the year. In soveral instances the return is worse than that for the preceding year. The convicbeen sont as many or the present wore convicted within the year. In soveral instances the return is worse than that for the preceding year. The convic-tions in the Kensington division increased from 18 to 67; in the Wandsworth, from 27 to 55; in the Marylene, from 42 to 70; in the Newington (Surrey), from In the Westminster division the 166 to 212. tions, 334 in the preceding year, were still 330.

view-its specific gravity was much too great for its strength, and it was the strain upon the inner core which was, no doubt, the cause of the failure. The new cable, was, no doubt, the cause of the failure. The more cable, its of the fast one, has a centre or core formed of seven induced and the sevent area. The weight of copyer for the port of difference, the weight of copyer for the conducting wires in the first cable. This is in itself an important point of difference, the weight of copyer for the conducting wires in the which of copyer for the conducting wires in the which of copyer for the conducting wires in the which of copyer for the conducting wires in the which of copyer for the conducting wires in the which the core thus covered being rather less than half an incl, the oxact figures being '46 inches, and the circumference 1522 inches. In the first cable was bit pounds, per nutrical mile is in the proverion of 2,192 to 1,760 yards-the weight of the insulator in the first cable was bit pounds, in the one now about to be constituted it will be 400 pounds per mile. The next important point to be considered is the protection to a first pace the weight of the organized will be would round and noxt to the insulating points will be would round and noxt to the insulating outer will be of the set is which will be would round and noxt to the less the and formed to cover, no part of the lessen will be will be would round and noxt to the insulating outer will be of course, no part of the lessen will be induced and for a set is ongly in the would core, and forming, of the mole where a many is the would wires, of the gauge 650 drawn from low consults is not one oper of the wires were is worked wires. These were hid spirally round the present cable offers over the first one in this respect is yvery great. In the first cable the protection of the core, or inter portion, and for whice will be discover the first one in this respect is yvery great. In the first cable the sported on y wire, which wrat. The which will

its own vertical weight, in the deepest water in which it will be submarged. The distance to be traversed between Ireland and New-foundiand is 1,640 miles. The first cable was laid with 15 per cent. of "slack" over and above the actual mileage. If the whole of the line be taken on the Great Eastern, as is intended, it is probable that this amount of slack may be considerably reduced. It is intended, however, with a view of providing against all contingencies, to manufacture 2,3%miles. The total weight of the cable to be laid will be 3,122tons, a burden which to the Great Eastern will be a very triffing affair. The actual cost of the belograph and the ex-pense of laying it are to be defrayed out of the new capital of 5300,000, upon which there is a joint guarantee of the British and American Governments of 8 per cent.—Observer.

Damages against an Omnibus Company. -In the Lord Mayor's Court, London, before the Recorder and a jury, an action was brought by a man named Newton against the London (teneral Omnibus Company, to recover compensation for an accident, which, it was alleged, was caused through the negliwhich, it was alleged, was caused through the negli-gence of one of the defendants' servants. It appeared that last October there was un open cutting in Pieca-dilly for the main-drainage works, and that, to pro-tect it, some paving-stones word placed at the side. While the plaintiff was working in the entring, one of the defendants' omnibuses passed, and, through care-lessness on the part of the driver, some of the stones plaintiff, seriously injured him. The jary returned a verdiot of £50 damages.

With, following in the order in which the buds break, Protoct fruit blossom by all possible means. Strawropes, mats, canvas, builting, nets, fir boughs, and fronds of fern, should all, or any of them, be in requi-sition. As soon as nailing peach trees is finished, mix sulphur and soap water to the thickness of paint, and draw a band of the mixture between the shoets, in all jirections; this once done, and that well, will tend to

Hardy Fruit and Kitchen Garden.

BECUTC the trees from the red spider. BECOCOLL-As soon as the ground is in a proper state to receive the seed, sow a little of the purple sprouting sort.

CAULIFLOWER.—If not already done, a small sowing may still be made upon a slight hot-bed, or better perhans early next month upon an open border.

haps carly next mouth upon an open border. CRLERY.—To secure fine heads prepare a slight hot-bed, covered with two or three inches of light rich soil, and protected by a hand-glass or frame, on which sow the seed now, covering it lightly with sifted soil; when the plants appear, water sparingly, and give hundance of air to prevent damn HERBS .- Sweet marjoram and basil may now be

sown in heat. TOMATORS.-If not already done, these should nov

be sown, and raised in a oncumber frame. TURNIPS.-If not yet done, lose ao time in getting

a a little sood of the white Dutch on a warm bo

EFFECTS OF AN EARLY MARRIAGE.

A case has just been tried in the Davorce Court in which there were three correspondents. The petitioner was Mr. George Carstairs, commercial travellor to a timber merchant, who sought for a dissolution of marriage. In 1850 he married Ellen Vigars, being then twenty and the lady sixteen years of age. They lived at Rotherhithe, at Wost Plumpstead, and ultilived at Kotherhithe, at West Frimpstead, and ulti-mately at West Malling, in Kent; they had no children. They cohabited for thirteen years before he entertained any suspicions. He then discovered mat-ters which led to the present suit. Jonathan Billson is an ortensive builder at Malling. Francis Biggs is a is an ortonsive builder at Malling. Francis Biggs is a brower, and D. J. Dickenson is a publican. They all denied adultery, and the wife pleaded recrimination,— Evidence was given that Dickenson used to visit the wife in her husband's absence, and walk out with her. He also used to take her to a private room in the Bell Inn, Maidstone. He told the landlord that he had "plant to pay with." The landlord, knowing that plenty to pay with." The landlord, knowing that o was "a gay man," expressed a hope that there was ho was "a gay man," expressed a hope that there was "nothing improper." They replied, "Oh, no," and Dickonson added, "hor husband leaves her a good deal alone, and I take her out sometimes."—A man named Cole and a woman named Barter said they "surprised" Billson with the respondent.—Cross-examined: Barter admitted that she had an illegiti-mate child by Cole.—The only evidence against Biggs was that he had been seen in the respondent's company. Vordict-that there had been adultory with Diokenson, but not with the others. Decree nisi granted, with costs against Dickenson only.

Shocking Death from Fire. - Mr. H. R. Welthew. deputy coroner, hold an inquest at the London Hospital respecting the death of Elizabeth London Hospital respecting the death of Elizabeth Sarah Gilbar, aged five years. The deceased lived with her parents at 2, Catherine-street, Bethnul-green, and on Monday morning, while left alone for a few minutes, got too near the grate and caught her dress on fire. She was as dreadfully burnt that she died soon after admission to the hospital. The corner said that the greater number of such accidents to children arose from the neglect of purents in not placing guards before fires. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death from fire."

More Gun Experiments. — Another chapter has been added to the story of the guns by some inte-resting experiments at Shoeburyness. Sir William Armstrong's 600-pounder was fired with a solid steel spherical shot and a charge of 201b. of powder against an iron plate eleven inches thick, at a distance of 200 ards. It only succeeded in ponetrating the plate to a depth of about four and a half inches. The result disappointed the expectations of Sir William Armasappointed the expectations of Sir William Arm-strong and his friends, who anticipated that it would have gone through not only the cloven-inch plate, but the wood and iron backing behind; and they attribute the failure to the mode in which the target was set up. Some further trials were made, but this was the most interesting experiment which has been performed during the wook. during the wook,

prisoner

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