

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.

[Registered for Transmission Abroad.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.

Price $1\frac{1}{3}d$.

No. 4.

Adbertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Cloth, flsep. Svo., 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 ceived 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 road Mr. Powell's narrative with interest, for it has no lack of the marvellous set forth in vigorous language .- Public Opinion, March 12th, 1864.

Mr. Powell gives an evidently honest, straightforward 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 *fae simile* 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 Mr. Cooper's daughter) usual handwriting is also given, and is entirely different from the others. The work is published very cheap (2s.), and we hope it may have a wide circulation.—The Spiritual Magazine.

The sum of the matter is, that if one has curiosity to know what Spiritualism really is, and what it actually aims at, he will gain a better and clearer view of it from Mr. Powell's volume than from any other that has yet been published, not even 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. SHORTER; Music by R. COOPER. (Easy and Effoctive.) (Basy and Elloctive.) FIRST VERE. Who says we are craven and cold, Unworthy the land of our sires? That our hearts worship mothing but gold And quench'd are our patriot fires? They lie! for our davar native land, Kenown'd from the ages afar. Prepared against all foes we stand, four Riles are ready! Hurrah! CHORES—Then up with the Rifle! Hurrah! 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 by them. It is arranged as a solo and chorus, has sonsible words, and a very spirited melody, remark-

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have had several letters of an encouraging charac We have had several letters of an encouraging charac-ter, which lead us to suppose the spiritual cause would be the better advanced by changing the form of our paper to eight pages a little larger than the Saturday Beview, charging 2d. for it; and con-fining it mostly to spiritual matters. We shall be glad to 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 will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

B. D .-- Received 2s. 6d., with thanks.

A. Wales sends us a spirit communication, consisting of 120 words, which were rapped out in the presence of sixteen persons. Partridge .- The Spirit. World is published by Mr. Sheldon Chadwick, the Editor, 34, Alpha place, Three Colts lane, Cambridge Heath road, London. It is a monthly periodical issued at 2d. Only one number has yet appeared.

'You must all Believe in Spiritualism, for the Truth will come out."-Spirit.message delivered at a public meeting, January 18, 1864.



OLD DUMMEY THE WIZARD.

There has lately occurred one of those singular tragedies which were common in the "good old times" of King James. In defiance of all our stereotyped boasts about 19th cen-tury civilization, and the impossibility of our enlightened times being under the ban of middle-century ignorant social institutions, which fostered witcheraft and all kinds of sorcery,-at Sible Hedingham an old man. bearing the cognomen Dummey, has undergone the process familiar to the "good old times,' of being ducked for bewitching Emma Smith, the distinguishing feature in the case being the fact that old Dummey's persecutors were not the Government, but Emma Smith and a male participator, who shared the ignominy of having, under the influence of a settled delusion, caused the death of a weak old man. Old Dummey had been living in the neigh

bourhood for almost twenty years, and was in the habit of telling fortunes. Being peculiarly eccentric in his manner, he had inspired some not over learned people with the belief that he had supernatural powers. It appears on a certain night he entered the public house of Emma Smith, and desired to be accommodated with a bed, and, on being refused, he stroked a heavy stick he had with him, making certain angry grimaces. When old Dummey had departed, Emma Smith began to feel uncomfortable, and to express her convictions that the old man had enchanted her. Gradually this conviction strengthened, until she deemed it absolutely necessary to her future safety and mental

day existence. Until we recognise fully the facts that mental impressionables are common amongst us, and endeavour, by investigation, to note the laws that are at work acting upon them, we must not only expect a solitary old Dummey or Emma Smith to spring up into public notoriety, but millions of noodles and clever nobodies to appear betimes, not in any degree complimentary to the enlightenment of the age.

We are all of us more or less subjected to internal and external influences, which impel us to action. If we would be free in its true sense we cannot, because we are only so many links in the chain of being. To hear some people talk, one would imagine that they alone constituted the chain, whilst every other man was not even a link.

As a circle expands on a stream bounded by its own circumferences, do our lives, which are like circles, constantly expand on the stream of time, and, in their expansion, we observe conditions. These conditions bound the circles which by a law are within each other. Not only are we subjected to material and moral, but to spiritual laws. If we conclude that being reasoning beings we have yet freedom from spiritual, moral, and material influences, that impress and impel us to action, we must be prepared to accept the hypothesis that affection, magnetism, spiritual and material agencies, are only capable of exercise when we will them.

Whatever may be the popular opinion on this Sible Hedingham case we think it most absurd to place it to the account of Spiritualism. We have, we trust, made our views plain and given a legitimate scientific solution to the mystery. Let us no longer have such cases quoted against Spiritualism, without the laws of mind and the facts of mental impressions are first considered.

THREE SPIRITS AND THE "BRIGHTON HERALD."

The Brighton Herald, March 12th, gave a review of J. H. Powell's work on Spiritualism. If a rhodo. montade about "the ignorance, follies, and absurdities of Spiritualists," and a little sublime clap-trap about "the real test of our advance in wisdom and knowledge in the present day is, how is Spiritualism received by the majority of the community ?" can be called a review; the reviewer might possibly do this kind of reviewing until doomsday without credit. ing himself with either "wisdom or knowledge." The following appeared in the Brighton Herald, March 19th :---

To the Rditor of the Brighton Herald.

SIR, - At a scance which took place on Tuesday evening, the Press notices of Mr. Powell's work on Spiritualism were incidentally alluded to. "Do you approve of the review in the Brighton Herald?" was sked. "No," was the emphatic reply. "Will you send a letter to the Editor?" Immediately the following came out: "Mr. Editor, if you give a review, give a just one, and do not write such scandal. 3 Spirits."

THE LATE MEETING AT LEWES.

To the Editor of the Spiritual Times.

Correspondence.

Sin,--I have just received a copy of your enter-prising paper, and read the report of the wn-English method of challenging opinion at the Lowes meeting. I am glad you met with such treatment from the ignorant and the bigoted-but my gladness has a sympathy with the advocates of unpopular opinion Those who fear the test of opinion for truth's sake do not as yet understand the battle-ground of their boasted Lutheran protostation. Differing widely from Spiritualism and Spiritualists, I am bound to say that I have mixed much in their company; that I have seen much phenomena which I cannot explain I have doubted and still doubt the agencies, but I never have doubted the integrity and sincerity of those gentlemen who can have no interest in deciving me, and whose characters are "above suspicion." Go on in your noble work-erect your own platform and press, and thus help to elevate human thought and human condition.

AN ATHEIST.

conventional respectability must be brought to account.

Theological Spiritualism is dead,

"And doath once dead, There's no more dying then."

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

SIE,--I hail with pleasure the appearance of your paper. Spiritualism wanted a weekly organ. The existing religious and socular publications have generally been ready only to allude to it when enabled to set forth damaging statements : they have not yet learnt to do as they would be dono by. A while back the ministers of religion mostly stigmatized it as imposition or delusion. Many of such are now enabled to view the manifestations themselves, but assert them to be wholly of the devil, and that nothing right can progressively result

from table talking now, any more than could a prophet spring out of Galilee in olden time. There are many ministers deeming themselves the peculiar servants of Christ, who are ready to quit their Christian charge to obtain one or two hun. dred a year more income, and to advance in worldly position.

How seldom do we hear of their relinquishing these worldly advantages for the sake of embracing a poorer but more needful charge? Many of these Parsons regard the honest pains-taking Spiritualists as par-taking of the devil. The solf denying Spiritualists have to bear much reproach, and to take up their cross and follow truth whither it will lead them. Now.a. days, that which does not conform to knowledge and truth, as seen through educational and sectarian spectacles, is at once denounced as error. How little difference appears to be evinced in spirit, by the positive-minded Protestant orthodox man, and they of the Church of Rome, in their maintenance of infallibility. No man's inferences are Divine authority, and supremely orthodox to othors, and he who believes in the *estire* inspiration of the Bible is guilty of presumptuous judgment-that condomns

Before spirits can do permanent good to men they should feel the need of personal reform-seek it and cry out for it. When the magnetism of their aspi-rations and prayers ascend, on high, the magnetism of the spirits can meet it, and then sympathies can be brought into *rapport* with man, and aid be given them to work out the great and glorious work. To thoroughly and entirely redeem mankind from all the sine, vices, and miseries that now afflict them, is the work, good spirits have determined to perform. It may soom an impossible thing to your finite minds, but we know well our powers, and the Mighty Power that is above us, and from whom we

secure our strength. We know that we shall ultinately succeed.' I remain, sir, yours respectfully, London, March 13, 1864.

SPIRITUALISM TERSUS ORTHODOXY. ARTICLE 1ST.

To the Editor of the Spiritual Times. Sin,-As Spiritualism becomes more diffused, and

the phenominal phase has done its work-when man. kind shall be satisfied that this invisible power does really exist, that spirit manifestations are genuine when the theories of "odyle," "magnetism," "Mary Janeism," and "Mahonism," &c., shall have spent their force, and we come to recognize the power, P.S.-I shall help the circulation of the Spiritual Times with all the zest I aid the organ promulga-ting my own opinions. Intolerance and bigotry and will, and intelligence that move, rap, and make themselves known to us on our tables and articles of furniture, and by sundry other means : when we come to recognise the individuality of the spirit as an "independent intelligence"-when we are satisfied that spirits do, can, and will communicate with us poor ortals while in the flesh; mankind, and especially the religious portion, demand to know what kind of theology, piety, and morality these spirits teach. Do they teach orthodoxy or heterodoxy, which? Some sy they teach that God is in *three persons*, and sanction the Trinitarian creed; others say they teach the Divinity and Supremo Jehovah as one in Jesuz-that Christ is God, not "son of God;" that all that is stated by the Trinitarian is right in respect to the Deity of Christ and eternal punishment, and is sanctioned by the high and developed spirits, and "word of God" in the ruch and source spirits, and "word of God" in the cruch and savage, and bloody Spiritualism of the Pentateuch. That the teachings of Moses and of all the Jewish writers of the Old Testament that contains an internal sense must be thes and correct spite of reason, and the objections raised by the progressive and thinking mind to the contrary. We are told to hold fast by the "Christian Faith," susctioned as it is by long and continued pro-phery through the ages; not to permit the "invisi-bles" to rob us of our "orthodoxy," &c. Now this class of reasoners, in their pompous and rhetorical display of words, do not tell us what kind of Chris. tianity they mean, and how we are to detect the spiritual infiltrations of the undersloped spirits. In the dictum and style of this class of reasoners there is a little of the priest. Let us see where the infal-libility is to be found. A STANDARD OF TRUTH AND DUTY IS WANTED !! We ask the Church of Rome, and hav missis and instructors tall we that there

and her priests and instructors tell us that they the church and her councils are the standard by which all truth must be tested, whether from them or spirits,-that whatever opposeth the Church, its teachings and authority, is accursed, and must be destroyed. To this the Protestant Church objects, and sets up as a standard of "truth and duty Jewish and Christian Scriptures as the "Word of God," infallible, and free from error, and that this alike be tried. But these parties are not agreed upon this point. Some say it is all infallible, every word; others that only a portion is infallible, and that this is the Word of God; another class tell us that there is an "internal sense," and that is the "Word of God," and is infallible, and that the standard lies there. But this latter class are not agreed upon that point, some explaining the internal sense one way (T. L. Harris), and others explaining it by the "lower sense" united to the spiritual sense (new church). Here it is evident that the infallible standard is not found, for both parties are it by the at war against each other, and look upon each other as in error. Where lies the standard of Tuurn and Dury? Can a man, or a spirit, or an angel teach an infallible truth to a finite and fallible man? Is it in the nature of the human mind to receive infallible truth free from error ? I trow not. Where then is the standard? Has the human mind no rudder, no compass to steer by on the ocean of life to eternity? Let us see. In man are found three faculties :-REASON, INTUITION (or religious sentiment), and CONSCIENCE. These three primary faculties consti-

number. How are we to separate the chaff from the wheat ? Who is to decide the commentators and biblical criticism, or the Divino authority from the church and her councils? The Protestant church choose the former course. How she is now divided into numerous and diverse sects, all explaining the Bible from their own "stand point." Spiritualism comes with higher light than the mere rationalistic faculty. She comes to give us the "key," whereby to unlock and explain the mysteries of the Old and New Testament, and to reveal to our eyes the beauties of the true gospel of Jesus. Let us now soe what are the general teachings of the spirits in reference

- 1st. The Deity of Christ. 2nd. Future punishment. 3rd. Miraclos. 4th. Salvation and development.
- 5th. Prophecy and inspiration.

This will take six articles, including the present one, which I will with the permission of the Editor of the Spiritual Times, lay before his readers. May the Comforter and the Spirit of Truth guide us in the right path, now and for evermore, is the sincere prayer of your friend,

D' ESPRIT.

SPIRIT-POWER INSTITUTE. ESTABLISHED 25TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

A great change is passing in the minds of thousands of pursons, respecting the possibilities of obtaining satisfactory proof that their deceased relatives still live and love. Their affections yearn for evidence. Those who have frequently witnessed the phe-nomena of spirit-power produced by unseen, living, intelligent beings, have on every hand been called upon and carnestly entreated to produce similar evidences. This in many, very many instances they have not been able to effect, because the phe-nomena are not produced by the will of man, and there not being a centre to receive and distribute the knowlege of events transpiring around them, much mental pleasure has been lost. It is also found, that the principle of spirit life and action is denied by many ; and the press has been the ready instrument to distribute incorrect statements, and harsh un-seemly sentences, against those who affirm that spirits

good and evil live and set for and against man. The Spirit-power Institute has been established to defend the principle of spirit action on substances animate and inanimate; to cluster together the witnesses, and to encourage the formation of spirit-power

circles. Freely the council have received, freely they give. They neither give nor receive salaries. The unavoidable expenses for printing, postage, &c., they will receive in due course through the channels herein after detailed.

The test for candidates for admission as members of the Institute is :--"I believe that good and evil spirits can and do

communicate with man." The objects and plans of the institute are as follow :---

OBJECTS: 1st. To defend by means of written articles in the press, and by oral declarations on the platform and elsewhere, the cardinal fact; that unseen intelligent spiritual beings are ever near, and frequently acting on man, physically and montally for good or for evil; as certainly, as unseen and unporceived electricity acts on the human body. 2nd. To uphold That man dies not when his visible

body is unfit to carry on its usual mechanism; but the is separated therefrom, and continues to live possessed ed of of memory, mind, and will.

3rd. To uphold That man in his continued life, has the power to revisit his friends. and minister t them under established spiritual laws, as we in the physical body do under established physical laws. 4th. To uphold That the spiritual laws are in the course of unfolding by means of the phenomena of spirit action on mind and visible substances, as truly and as effectively as the physical laws are in the present day unfolding under an attentive examination of physical phenomena. 5th. To assist by means at the disposal of the institute, all movements having the foregoing objects in view. PLANS : 6th. To centralize the operations of Spirit-ualists by enrolling as members all persons accepted by the council of the Institute who agree to the "test." 7th. That the council consist of not more than three persons elected by ballot from the most active and leading Spiritualists in each of the ten postal districts of the metropolis, who would by the mem bore of each district be acknowledged as its representatives. 8th. To collect evidences of the action of spiritual beings on substances animate and inanimate that have recently taken place in each postal district, and narrate them orally or by written statements at the meetings of the council. 9th. To circulate a knowledge of facts at meetings public and private by means of the representatives in the several districts, and by the press. 10th. To encourage the formation of epirit-power circles in each postal district by means of district committees, and throughout the whole empire by the more direct action of the council. 11th. To appoint visiting committees from the Institute to accept invitations to attend district circles. 18th. To collect and register the names of mediums, public and private, who are willing to co-operate with the Institute. As to financial details, the council have to state that no entrance fee is charged for membership. If the Institute is a useful auxiliary for the development of Divine power; that power will influence the holders of wealth to yield heartily the funds to carry on the operations of the Spirit-power Institute. Communications for the council may under en velope, be directed to the chairman, 15, Basinglinll. street, E. C., or Emmore Park, S. Norwood, till the 25th of June 1804.

ably appropriate to the sentiments expressed. There is a "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 effective singing. The part-song is on the same sheet, making the purchase an unusually cheap one. The harmony of this latter composition is excellent, and the flowing theme is well divided, so as to show off the several parts. The song is fo four voices, and, if well balanced, the ensemble should be charming. The modulation is especially refined and scholarly .- Brighton Quardian.

METZLER & Co., London and Brighton.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!! ADVERTISE!!! Ladies and Gentlemen residing in London or the country will find it to their advantage to forward their advertisements to JOHN MAXWELL BROOKE, Advertising Agent for the London and Provincial Press, 181, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Advertisements received for the Spiritual Times. Illustrated advertisements and bill-heads neatly designed and executed on very moderate terms.

On the 1st of every month, price 6d., THE SPIRITUAL MAGAZINE London : F. PITMAN, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Second Edition, carefully revised.

"Spiritualism fairly tried, and its phenomcun traced to their true cause." By the REV. EDWARD NANGLE, M.A., Rector of Skreen, Ireland. Persons wishing to have the above will please to enclose 7 postage stamps, with the name and address, to the Rev. EDWARD NANGLE, Skreen, Ballisoona.

Shorthand-Pitman's Phonographic Teacher --- Sixpence.

Shorthand-Pitman's Phonographic Manual -Free by Post, 1s. 6d. Phonography is easily learned, and is of inestima-

ble value.

London : F. PITMAN, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C. Bath : I. PITMAN, Parsonage-lane.

Mr. J. Powell, author of "Spiritualism, its Facts and Phases," "Clippings from Manuscript," &c., will be happy to arrange with Secretaries of Institutions to give his original Entertainment in Meamerism and Electro-Biology, or to deliver Lectures on Spiritualism. Terms on application. Address 4, Portland-place, Eastbourne.

Invalids desirous of Mesmeric Treatment at the Sea-side may find benefit by communicating with Mr. J. H. Powell, 4, Portland-place, Eastbourne.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for insertion must be accompanied with the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Subscribers can receive The Spiritual Times and Weekly News direct by post from the office, per single copy :--

Yearly, 10s.; Half-yearly, 5s.; Quarterly, 2s. 6d.

The above terms alone apply to Orders forwarded to Mr. Archambo Cooper, Eustbourne, to whom Orders and Advertisements, payable in advance, must be sent.

Advertisements will be inserted as follows :-Four lines, 2s. ; And every additional line, 3d. A reduction for a series of insertions by special arrangement.

uietude that the enchanter should be sought for, and the enchantment dissipated. Accordingly, she herself found old Dummey at another

public house, and offered him three sovereigns and some beer if he would disenchant her. and desired him to come and sleep in her house. The old fortune-teller either said he would get his throat cut, or he would sooner cut his throat himself, than go. Emma Smith was only the more excited, and deluded with the idea which had possessed her. The sad story is soon told: with the assistance of another she managed to give the supposed wizard a ducking, from the effects of which he died. The participators in the guilt were tried at Chelmsford, and sentenced to six months imprisonment. This case is a most complete evidence of the

truth of the doctrine of psychological impressions. Emma Smith was, no doubt, at the time when she refused old Dummey a bed, in an impressionable mental condition. She had, as the evidence shews, favored the rumours that her visitor was a wizard, and probably her reasons for refusing him a bed were founded upon this belief. She thought if he did not sleep in her house his influence could not affect her. But when she saw him stroke his stick, and gesticulate in the savage manner he did her fears grew strong, and there is little doubt she became absolutely possessed with the most fatal delusion that the old man had bewitched her. Had her condition of mind been properly understood by her neighbours, all the sad consequences of her conduct might easily have been prevented.

Old Dummey himself must have been ignorant of the mental laws which Electro-Biology or Psychology explains, and which were mysteriously operating when he was gesticulating and shewing stern signs of his anger.

We scarcely know a more absurd case than the one we speak of. Here is a woman biologised by an old man, who does not know he is biologising her. She is allowed to leave her home, and in a state of monomania to inflict njury and even death on her supposed tormentor. If old Dummey had the knowledge necessary to impress her with the idea that she was bewitched by him, how was it that he did not use the knowledge to prevent her from taking a part in the brutal transaction of putting him into the water? The fact is, the old fortune-teller was about as ignorant of the science of mind as Emma Smith and her neighbours,-and the only thing that can be said in the matter is, that the occurrence of such an event proves the fearful ignorance prevailing respecting the mysterious magnetic and spiritual laws which are constantly and silently operating.

Opponents of Spiritualism refer to this modern piece of witchcraft, and tell us that such is the fruit of our supernaturalism. We say nay ; it is the fruit of ignorance-ignorance fostered by our clergy and scientific men,ignorance of the common laws of our every. I his holy name .- Dr. Cumming.

I romain, Eastbourne, March 16, 1864. Yours, &c., ROBERT COOPER.

In editorial brackets we are presented with some wise and knowing romarks. The Editor expresses himself honoured by receiving a message " from the spiritual world." But thinks probably "3 Spirits" may be, "Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton." We do not, because ordinary immortals if good enough to converse with us, are surely good enough to communicate through us to even the great Sir Oracle of the Brighton Herald. Does the Editor of that paper esteem himself removed so far above ordinary beings that the "great Triumvirate of English Litersture" should be summoned from their spirit realms to do the rough, common, every-day, sober work of sending a message to him? It is out of all character -he must sit a long time in his "sanctum sanctorum" before such spirits will honor him.

The Editor is disappointed because "this message" came to us in a very common-place way, directed and left at our office like any ordinary epistle." How should it have been sent? Do not all communications intended for insertion in the Herald get into the Editor's box ? Why, 3 Spirits would have been dunces to expect their communication to find admission in the Herald if they had failed to employ the proper agencies for the purpose. They probably knew the Editor of the Brighton Herald better than he knew himself; and not being disposed to be "done" by one so full of "wisdom and knowledge,' they chose the means of serving their own purpose. "Why did'nt '3 Spirits' put themselves en rapport with us in the way to produce an impres sion ?" Because they had too much "wisdom and knowledge," and since "time and space" may be mething to them, did not deem it judicious to try and "impress" rock. We hope the Brighton Herald Editor will forgive this hard expression, since he is himself so hard.

The "3 Spirits" were nother "Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton," nor "George Chapman, the Smuggler-his victim the Dutchman, and Mary Cooper." They had too much "wisdom and know. ledge" to give their names to the Herald, lest he should refuse their communication, because they were not "the great Triumvirate of English Literature," whose spirit-feelings "may be lacerated" at the sorry "sneaking" manner in which the Herald swells into mportance on literature in general.

We trust if "3 Spirits" have failed to "treat him with a serenade of raps," he will deem himself nonoured nevertheless.

If, however, the word "scandal" as used by "3 Spirits," be considered "inapplicable" and strong, by the Editor, appeasing "3 Spirits" with the "amende konorable" made through us there is "interdoubt but they will "in a proper spirit-like manner," forget and forgive, and substitute a word in its place quite applicable.

There may be agoncies, powers, influences, in the air, in our houses in our sanctuaries, in our counting-houses, in the world, on the oceau, on the field of conflict, influencing, actuating, strengthening, encouraging; not taking the place of Christ, but emissaries excuting Christ's behests, and fulfilling his purposes of loving-kindness to all that believe in



he believes that this matter of inspiration is attached only to portions of that book. What any man truly believes is orthodox to him.

The manifestations being in accordance with the powers and nature of all spiritual existence, they are unavoidably open to all orders of spirits and men, from the evil to the most truthful; and as in Apostolic times it was found needful to try the spirits, whether they were of God, and when of God, likewise that persons should be warned not to yield themsolves to a voluntary worshipping of angels. So is it now; and this, good spirits enjoin upon all, as well as point out all other defects and difficultics. As then, so now, can good spirits cause one medium to speak in divers tongues-another to in terpret-another to instruct and prophecy by word of mouth-another to write, and another to heal the nick. &c.

Religionists suppose all these gifts of spiritual power and import to have been then given by the direct agency of God upon the people; surely they are mistaken !

Good spirits can now confer these Divine gifts upon mediums just as St. Paul and the apostles did apon those on whom they laid their hands,

Why do Roman and Protestant bishops lay their hands without any apparent or known result on those whom they ordain, saying, "Receive yo the Holy Because they are not on the same plane of Ghost ?" spiritual light, influence, and character as were the apostles

As did the apostles, so can the good spirits that are on a spiritual plane as high, confer upon suitable mediums these Divine powers.

God can flow even to men. That herein consists the golden chain of love and of spiritual influences which binds all God's intelligences to each other and to God. That hereby can be embraced a true com-munion of saints, and that standing in relation to universal angelic aid, is the appointment to each one from birth of their guardian angels, who it is said "always behold the face of our Father, which is in heaven.'

Spiritualism is important if only for revealing to us the certainty of the future life-of the nearness of the spiritual world-the nature and value of orderly communication-of the suffering nature of the future to such as continue in the love of evil, and the certain progressive advance and happiness of such as turn to truth through the reason and the conscience of the the lave of good, in the image of God, and after the example of Christ. But as all the communications are said to be of the devil, I subjoin a few lines extracted from one purporting to be from an ancient and good spirit :-

"We (the good spirits) who now come to you, can preach no higher or better teachings than those Christ gave, but we can greatly assist you to work them out in a more perfect and truthful manner than has kitherto been done, and this is our true mission to you. A mission, which indeed, the whole world absorbed in self stands greatly in need of for redemption from its crils. We are not to pull down, but to build up the principles and religion taught by Christ in his sermon on the Mount and elsewhere. We do not come to upset Churches, nor to attack their erring creeds ; but we come to say to every man and and ceased to acknowledge the continuous stream woman, 'your own body is the true temple of the spirit :' let it shide then and bring forth its purity. Individualize yourselves. Let not this man's teach. ings or that man's opinions rule you, only so far as they approve themselves good to your own souls. Let each one follow the internal light that is im. planted in him at his birth. Whatever in the scriptures approves itself to your souls, as good and true tesching, calculated to make man wiser, better, purer, humbler, more habitually truthful, more loving, more self-denying, hesitate not to follow.

tute the warp of religion, into which man inference warp his theology. The Fetchist puts in the weft of idels of wood and stone; the Polytheist the weft of gods many and numerous; the Monotheist and Theist the weft of one God the Father. Now here it is evident that the man is the standard, and not the book or the church,-that inspiration and revelation depend upon the QUANTUM of BEING, and not the OUT-WARD STANDARD of a church or book which ignores the connection between God and the human soul that inspiration is as possible in 1864 as it was in A,D. 293. Here lies the gist of the whole question !!

People do not perceive that from Christ as the great medium of God's spiritual powers, down through the heavenly beings, the gifts and powers of God an initiation, and conscience, in their develop-ments, must try and decide all questions in theology and aniritualism, and it is to these faculties that all and spiritualism, and it is to these faculties that all inspiration, ancient or modern, appeals for decision The standard is WITHIN THE SOUL not OUTSIDE OF it, as the churches and the priesthoods would have it. It is the religious nature fully deceloped that rejects the teachings of men and spirits that contradict reason, intuition, and conscience. We have now got a standard that leaves every man five to out his own plane of development, and to work

assert his own individuality. This is THVE SPIRIT. TALISM. Whoever denies this is not a Spiritualist in the real sense of the term. By this standard all spirits, high or low, may be tested. Jesus Christ and

his apostles appealed to this standard, and taught first Christians of the Primitive Church; and it was because the reason, and the conscience, and the in tellect were not DEVELOPED, that the Christian scheme has not been able to accomplish its work. This has to be a work of time. Paganism and its lower developments mixed with the stream, and unreasonable and superhuman theories crept in, and the simple gospol of Jeaus became a mass of unintel-ligible mysteries. The "Son of God" became Deity, --the Father became a tyrant, --a King's Deity,-the Father became a tyrant,-a King's which surround us. And though the highest wisdom punishment vindictive and eternal,-future life a will still most often teach us our utter ignoranceresurrection of the natural body, - inspiration a dead though the best adoruments and greatest alleviations letter of the past, -- and the spiritual world a myth, of life will still throw into sharper and more painful and all intercourse with spirits witcheraft and diabolism worthy of death. This was the darkness of the middle ages. The church rejected the Holy Spirit, Eternally the circles of Divine indux widen upon the the middle ages. The church rejected the Holy Spirit, of inspiration flowing through the mediums and with stronger and more health-giving impulses.

prophots of the Church, unless they searchined her Knowledge breeds knowledge-invention, invention, dogmas and authority. Thus it was that mankind and their use and exercise a growing tendency to groaned in darkness and superstition until the

the manuscripts and inspired documents of the days approach, though distant perhaps by centuries 'no more war," and the work was only half dane; there was the book full man's life be made consistent with his glorious of interpolations and corruptions-thousands in | capabilities.-L'aily Telegraph.

JNO. JONES, Chairman. HENRY BEILFELD, Hon. Sec.

Science pursues her patient toil, and "knowledge Were this merely a material gain, increases." would be less important. Science, however, is not the enemy, but the true and faithful handmaid, of real Religion, and raises us higher only to show how boundless and beautiful is Gop's universe-how fair the capacities of creation-how noble the prospect of humanity, how grave its duties -- how adjusted and fitted to the one great work of moral development is every object and combination among the things

sea of human life, and new angels "trouble the water" peace. Bigotry opposes it; men's vices and preju light of the reformation burst upon them; and Wickliffe, Tyndall, and Huss, Melauethon and Luther fought the battle of the Bible, and brought

Church to the home and the domestic circle. But when even here there will be

TOWN TALK. BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

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

PARLIAMENT has risen for the Easter holidays. ilitherto the session has been duil and commonplace. The wrangling and personalities which took place during the past week are altogether unbecoming a British Parliament, and tend to lessen us in the eyes of other nations. The position of the Government in regard to foreign affairs is felt to be one of difficulty, and abundantly open to criticism; but the more thinking and prudent members of the Opposition are by no means certain that anything better could have been done, and I am quite sure that there is no concord among themselves as to what policy could have been adopted more conducive to our national prosperity. There is a general expectation that the Opposition will raise a great party assault immediately after Easter.

The visit of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg to Paris has excited attention in London, as all manner of rumours have been afloat concerning the Emperor of the French and his trickeries. I firmly believe, however, that he is a much more faithful ally of England than we give him credit for. It is not doubted, I believe, that the object of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg's visit to Louis Napoleon was to try to gain over the Emperor to the cause of the Duke of Augustenburg, and it is quite certain that the Duke has completely failed in his enterprise. This failure, as generally reported in London, may be considered a mark of deference on the part of the Emperor to England. The French people, and even the French Government, oftentimes get dissatisfied with us. At the present time there are loud comments in the Parisian world upon Mr. Stansfeld, and the part Lord Palmerston took in the debate in the House of Commons; but Louis Napoleon knows well the character of the English people, and depend upon it he never desires to be at variance with us.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales held the first Drawing-room of the season at St. James's Palace, and of course there was the usual crushing, scrambling, and tedious delay, though upon this occasion there were not so many dresses torn and damaged as formerly, in consequence of the improvements that have lately been made in the approaches to the Presence Chamber; still there was the crowd-the ladies, dressed in Court robes, struggling for air, and pushing forward almost as disorderly as the "gods" in a minor theatre. The Princess looked more beautiful than ever; and if she did not receive the noble and great with the majestic dignity of the Queen, her sweet smile left an impression upon every heart, which will be long before it is obliterated,

The naughty, wicked London boys, what mischief they sometimes do ! Every one knows how well Backingham Palace is guarded; and every one knows the melincholy appearance it has when the blinds are down, and no flag is flying from the Tower to announce that Royalty is living within its walls. Well, to the extreme discomfiture of the police and guards on duty, they discovered on Thursday two immense placards within the railings of the palace, with these words :--"These commanding premises to let, in consequence of the late proprietor retiring from business." Of course, a complaint was immediately taken to Scotland-yard, where the authorities were astounded at the indignity of the act. Extra policemen were placed on duty; still, to their surprise, on Saturday the placards were there again. Of course, effective means are now taken to prevent the recurrence of such an act. The matter has been talked of in rather a serious light; but I feel convinced that the thing was altogether intended for a joke-perhaps more to bother the police than anything else.

I am very glad to find that the Lords of the

OUTLINES OF THE WEEK.

THERE is nothing more remarkable in the character of the American war than its ever-shifting. ever-varying features. The successes of one week are very often the reverses of the next; the movements that are expected to be decisive of a general, very often result in the loss of his reputation. Only last week the South was alive with the armies of the Federals crossing and intersecting it in all directions; this week we hear but, of the failure of their plans, and the defeat of their forces. Next week, probably, we may hear of the Federals being in great strength again, and we may have anticipations of some great victory; but it all seems to end in smoke. The war is, to our eyes, no nearer the end than it was this time twelve menths; indeed, we are becoming careless about what happens across the Atlantic, for on neither sidedo we see the slightest effort made to restore peace, nor any anxiety exhibited to save the lives of the people who are weekly sacrificed in hundreds to gratify, it would soom, a spirit of revenge, rather than a determined principle of patriotism or right. The next Presidential election is coming on in the North, and it is confidently expected that Abraham Lincoln will again be elected. His four years of office are said to have made sad havoc with his constitution, and he is reported to be the wreck of what he once was. Great sympathy is felt for the Prosidential head, for it is believed that, had he sufficient power, he would restore freedom to every slave on American soil

THE fighting still continues in the North of Europe, but all the efforts of the Austro-Prussian army to capture Duppel appear to be unavailing. The Danes have here a strong fortification, and fight behind their batteries with determined bravery. Sweden seems to be very desirous of assisting Denmark, notwithstanding the statement put forward that the King, under the advice of Napoleon, was intriguing to bring about the creation of a United Scandinavia, with himself at the head, and the consequent absorption of the kingdom of Denmark. Indeed, all kinds of rumours have been afloat to cause alarm in Europe, but we have a firm belief that Napoleon III. is as anxious as the English would desire him to be to unite with us in restoring peace. We are happy to say that there seems to be a more hopeful tone in official quarters concerning this unfortunate quarrel. Not only is Denmark confidently expected to consent to the armistice and conference proposed by Earl Russell, but it is considered very probable that Austria and Prussia will not show themselves so unreasonable as some parts of their conduct might lead us to imagine.

THE recent calamity at Sheffield is of more fearful import than we first imagined. Between two and three hundred bodies have been recovered, and the loss of property occasioned by the deluge is said to exceed half a million. But however great this loss of property may be considered, it sinks into comparative insignificance when contrasted with the dreadful loss of human life. When we think of the sleeping hundreds who were hurried into eternity without the slightest warning, a thrill of horror pervades the mind, and we ask, Could it have been prevented? If so, who is to blame? We are glad to see that the subject has been introduced before Parliament, and that the strictest inquiry will be made into the matter, and we opine that, at any rate, the Government surveyor will inspect others of the same kind which are in existence, lest a similar calamity may full upon those who reside in their neighbourhood. A special commissioner has been appointed by the Government, armed with full powers of inquiry and investigation. In the mean time we must echo the cry for help which has gone forth, and bid our readers think, not only with sorrow for those who have gone to their last home, but in pity and benevolence on those who are left. The case is one of the most painful and heartronding which has occurred for many years. The dire necessities of thousands demand immediate rolief. Let the charities of the wealthy flow freely and bountifully, that those who are made childless by the sad event of a short hour may have comfort: that those who are young, and helpless, and parentless, may see some hope shining through the dim future; that all who have suffered from this awful visitation may be succoured and assisted. Many who have escaped have lost all which made life happy; all that they loved and that loved them; and all the comforts and necessaries of a home which they have toiled years to obtain. Her Most Gracious Majesty, with the love she always bears for her subjects, hus expressed her sympathy for the sufferings of these poor people, and forwarded a handsome subscription in aid of the fund which is being raised for their relief. We would say to all who have the means, "Go and do likewise." Wz give the following as an instance of the desire of Lord Palmerston to give way to popular ideas. It will be remembered that a week or two ago it was proposed by Government to dispense with the ordinary training of the Yeomanry Cavalry throughout England in the years 1834-65, thereby saving the country an annual expense of £46,000. This was opposed in the House of Commons, and on the motion of Colonel Taylor. that they should assemble as usual, the Ministershad only a majority of one. Last week a deputation waited upon the Promier at Cambridgehouse, in order to induce him to rescind the decision arrived at by the Government, and to allow the force to meet during the present year as formerly. With this request Lord Palmorston at once complied, stating that as the advices recently received from New Zealand were so favourable, Ministers would be enabled to apply a portion of the funds intended for that colony to efray the expenses for the training of the Yeomanry Cavalry. Lord Palmerston, in his usual bland manner, took occasion to compliment the deputation on the high state of efficiency of the force, and the value of its service whenever it had been required; and expressed an unqualified opinion that it formed a necessary auxiliary to the new rifle volunteer force. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, the new Governor-General of India, has already signalised his administration by the introduction of a measure of sanitary reform, to which great importance is attached by the Indian press. A central board of health is to be established at Calcutta, in direct communication with the Supreme Government, and having under it local boards or committees throughout the provinces, whose duty it will be in all respects to look after the particular interests confided to their care. Such a system as this has long been needed in India. An old and wise proverb says that "cleanliness is next to godliness." The proverb applies to individual habits of cleanliness, but it is equally applicable to a nation. A good sanitary economy is the very highest element in the providence of life.

which was splendidly waged, occupied only twenty two minutes. The Oxford crew, however, appeared to win very easily by twenty to thirty boats' lengths. This is the twenty-first annual contest, and the present just gives a majority of victories to the Oxford crews. In 1861 the Cambridge were two ahead of their opponents, but as Oxford has won three times successively, the majority is given to them this year.

TERRIBLE BOAT ACCIDENT IN THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

A correspondent writing from Ithaoa, in the Ionian Islands, says :----"On the very eve almost of the departure of British

troops from these islands the small garrison of Ithaca has been suddenly thrown into the deepest gloom by an accident unparalled for its futal results since its military occupation by the English. On the evening of the 28th of February a boat containing almost the whole 'complement of non-commissioned officers bewhele 'complement of hon-commissioned officers bo-longing to a datachment of the 2nd battalion, 9th foot, stationed in this island, was accidentally capsised within scarcely a mile from shore, in the outer harbour of Vathy (the capital of the island). Being all more or less good swimmers, thicy wore able to regain their hold of the overturned boat, and made repeated, though ineffectual, attempts (owing to the counter-cation words to a position of the meat and sail) to though interfactual, attempts (owing to the counter-acting weight and position of the mast and sall), to 'right her.' As night was coming on, and there ap-peared no extranoous aid of any nature to look for-ward to, three out of the number having managed to divest themselves of their clothing, reselved to swim for it; the rest stuck to the boat, and have not since been been defined as for it; the rest stuck to the beat, and have not since been heard of. Though all three swimmers separated shortly after leaving the beat, one nover to meet again, the other two reached shore in a most ex-hausted condition, and lacerated by the sharp, neelle-formed nature of the rocks, up which they had te climb to regain their footing. But this was only to be the commencement of their hardships. The night was dark and litterly cold, and thus situated, without a stiteh of clothing to cover their shivering frames, at a stitch of clothing to cover their shivering frames, at the foot of a pathless and rugged mountain, which in-tervened between them and the nearest road 'home,' they both wandered about in contrary directions, they beth wandered about in contrary directions, hearing naught but an occasional shout or cry from their more unfortunate comrades, who still appeared to cling on, hoping against hope. These grew fainter and fainter as the night wore on, till nothing more and nameer as the high word on, the hotning more was heard. Eventually they came npon some shop-herds' huts, but no sconor had the latter caught a glimpse of them than they 'banged to' their doors, invoking the whole calendar of saints to exorcise these ghosts or evil spirits. Thus rudely and inhos-pitably repulsed from their own follow-orcatures, they urandered fourth there are in till one such down from wandered forth alone again, till one sunk down from sheer fatigue, and passed the remainder of the night wandered forth alone again, in one solar down from sheer fatigue, and passed the remainder of the night in a sort of swoon. On recovering his senses it was daylight, and being partly restored, though suffering agonies from thirst, he managed to direct his steps towards a flock of goats browsing on the mountain side, but at his first appearance the showherds field in terror. Necessity, our great mother of invention, then suggested to him the happy idea of seizing one of the goats and milking it, which considerably re-lieved him, and after two or three more hours, thus refreshed, he was eventually picked up, in a most pituble condition, by the Commandant (Capt. Roberts) and his crew, which had gone out in search of the missing. The other unfortunate (Colour-Sergeant Stevens), after repeated attempts to obtain shelter or admittance, bravely straggled up the mountain to the monastery of San Catheri, which is situated close to the summit. On reaching it, about dawn, the Agouadmittaneo, indvely strugged up the monatery of San Catheri, which is situated close to the summit. On reaching it, about dawn, the Agou-menos or Abbot at once took him in, and having elothed and treated him in every respect with truly good Samaritan kindness, he mounted him the fol-lowing day on his own mule, and bronght him back to town. Such are the brief outlines of this sad occurrence, and, though every attempt has since been made to recover the bodies, or otherwise obtain any kind of intelligence respecting the others missing or the boat, nothing has hitherto transpired to relieve the minds or anxieties of this community. The following is the list of the boat's crow:-Found: Celour-Sergeaut W. Stevens, Private D. Adams. Missing : Sergeant Thomas Brogden, Corporal David Stanyard, Corporal Henry Hale, and Corporal John Growther."

AN AWFUL ADVENTURE ON AN ALPINE MOUNTAIN.

show :----

show :--"Berne, Monday, March 7. "I am afraid some nows may have already reached you by the newspapers of a sad accident that has taken place last week in the Valais, and out of which I have escaped by a miracle. In this torrible event God has protected me in an extraordinary way when I had given up all hope. Alast He has called back to Hinself one of my dear friends and his guide. I will now tell you in a few words what happened. On the 28th Mr. Boissomet and I left Sion at half-past two a.m., with four guides, to mount the Haut do Cry, a mountain of 9,700 feet high, in the neighbourhood (of Sion). My friend had as guide the famous Ben-nen, the first guide in the Valais. I had a simple chamois hunter who knew the mountain, but only that ona. The night was splendid, we walked up tho pino forests, and a little before seven saw the san riso above the mountains. It was one of those sights almost toe heautiful to describe; the air was ealm, the sky cloudless, and the temperature a half degree abouts freezing point (centigrade). We measured the holght, and found it about 7,000ft. Our progress found no obstacle, and about twolve we wore within 850ft. of the summit. " We had been enjoying the splondid day, and wore so happy. Suddenly the snow-field, on which we wore orossing diagonally, tore above us, and the lower part began to descend with us; we had started an avalanche under our feet. I made one desperate attempt to stop our progress, by driving my pole deep into the snow. "Berne, Monday, March 7. begin to deside with us, with as the state of the iteration our progress, by driving my pole deep into the snow. It was useless. We were all six carried down towards the valley, and stopped only after having passed over 1,800 or 2,000 feet of ground. The rope tore between the first and second guide, but this was useless, as motiving on provide a statement of the size of that the first and second gride, but this was discless, as nothing can arrest an avalanche of the size of that which had started; it was revoral hundred yards wide, and of an enormous length. The descent may have taken about one minute. I had time to think of home, taken about one minute. I had time to tkink of home, and to make, as I thought, my hast prayer. During the descent I was buried once, then I came again to the surface, the motion coased, the avalanche had stopped; its last wave covered me. Instinctively I threw up my arms to protect my head; in the moment the avalanche stopped it froze. I then thought I should be crushed to death. It was dark, and I was sufficiently. I could not move, for I was frozen hard. At hast I folt that my hands, as far as the wrist. had motion. I uncovered the snew above frozen hard. At first I folt that my hands, as far as the wrist, had motion. I uncovered the snow above my head; at last I saw a little light, but my hands could not reach my mouth, the arms being imprisoned. I pierced, with a last terrible effort, the crust of snow that was before my mouth. I folt air again. God had could not saved me. "On my right hand Bennon, the guide, lay dead on my left my poor friend. You cannot imagine how I came down again into the plain ; it took five hours and thonce I went to Sion in a carriage. suffered from frost; thank God, the suffered and my dot had suffered and my dotter says I shall soon be well again. My poor friend and his guide were found again, one on he day following, the other four days after. The the day following, the other four days after. The other three guides escaped with slight wounds, save my personal guide, who had nothing. It was he who took me out of the snow and ice, and he saw my hands. I am still in bed, at home, as I was transported to Berne two days after the event, and I arrived safely."

PARLIAMENTARY JOTTINGS.

WHEN an eye-witness records what takes place in the Houses of Parliament, he is supposed to be entirely unprejudiced and to relate only the facts as they are brought before his view. Thus, whilst we record what passed in the House of Commons last week we are desirous of expressing no political opinion, but merely the impression of the moment as the facts were brought before our notice: The two personal attacks upon members of the House have been the leading topic of the week, and it will be our duty, as mithful reporters, to picture the scenes which have taken place.

The Mazzini Debate.

Everybody knows that Mr. Stansfeld, one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty, was accused during the trial of Greco for conspiring against Napoleon III., of being a co-conspirator of Mazzini, of har-bouring him in his house, of furnishing him with money, and of being privy to his schemes of assassination. Ever since Mr. Cox brought forward a motion for explanation concerning Mr. Stansfeld's presumed connection with Mazzini, the junior lord has been subjected to crossexaminations from numerous members of the House Some indeed, such as Mr. Alderman Rose, would desire to know what friends he admitted to his residence, whom he asked to dinner, and, perhaps, what their conversation might be during this social meal. The "Oh! ohs!" and "Order, orders," however, which were uttered by the majority of the members to these un-English, not to say impertinent, questions diminished in some measure the violence of the attack. Novertheless heavy invectives have been hurled at the hon. gentleman for the last fortnight, and the discussion perhaps reached its height on Thursday, when Sir H. Tracey moved "That the statement of the Procureur Général on the trial of Greco implicating a member of the House and of her Majesty's Government in the plot for the assassination of our ally, the Emperor of the French, deserves the serious consideration of the House;" and when, during his speech, the hou, baronet heaped recriminations on the head of the minister, the Opposition exhibited the most uncontrolled delight at everything which seemed to fix guilt upon either Mazzini or Stans-feld, and "hallooed" on the self-appointed prosecutor as they would have "hallooed" on their hounds in pursuit of a fox. The House was full to repletion, and we counted at one time upwards of twenty members in the gallery who could not obtain scats on the floor of the House. Such a glorious scene of confusion, and such loud party utterances as took place upon this particular evening, reflected little credit on our House of Commons.

Mr. Stansfeld.

The Civil Lord of the Admiralty looks anything but a conspirator. He has an almost effeminate appearance, and assists Nature in this particular by wearing his hair very long, and parting it down the middle. Mr. Stansfeld is as mild of speech as of look, and any one would declare, from his personal appearance, that he would no more think of assassination than of turning a somersault in front of the Speaker's chair. On this occasion, when rising to reply, he bore himself admir-ably. To a man of his standing-indeed, to a man of any standing in the House-his position must have been a trying one. But he never lost his nerve or self possession for a moment. In spite of the interruptions which he received from the Opposition Bench, he preserved the selfrestraint which he had imposed upon himself; nor did his language—and that is, perhaps, the best test of self-possession—lose from beginning to end that neat and finished correctness for which he is remarkable. We did not notice a single broken or imperfect sentence. But as discretion is the better part of valour, Mr. Stansfeld admitted to some extent that he had been guilty of indiscretion, and he appeared to surprise the Opposition and the appeared to surprise the Opposition and to gratify the Govern-ment when he said, in allusion to Mazzini's letters being delivered at his house, "I entirely admit that it is not fitting, whatever may be the contents of Mazzini's correspondence, that it should be addressed to the residence of a person occupying the position which I have the honour to hold." He further said that Signor Mazzini had taken steps to prevent any more such letters coming to his house. The hon, gentleman sat down amid the cheers of his friends and partial groans from the bench opposite him.

Mr. Disraeli.

The leader of the Opposition has taken his seat very regularly during the past week ; he is almost the first to arrive and the last to depart. He appeared to be scanning with an eagle's oyo everything which was going forward, and only waited for a favourable opportunity to discharge his arrows. The right hon. gentleman is grown much stouter of late, and his coal black hair begins to be tinted with the heary touch of time, which gives him loss of the Jewish cast than formerly. On Thursday, Lord Palmerston having replied to a question of Sir J. Pakington whether any apology had been given to the French Government in the Mazzini affair, and the Premier having stated that he thought the House of Commons and the French Government ought to be satisfied with the candid disclaimer which his hon. friend had made in the matter, Mr. Disraeli roso, with an impetuosity rather unusual with him, to denounce the reply of Lord Palmerston as un-worthy of a Minister of a great country towards a friendly power; and as he proceeded in his speech, he waxed warmer and warmer, becoming more pointed at every step, till, in speaking of the letters received by Mazzini at Thurloe-square, and the presumed nature of them, Mr. Stansfeld, from his seat, inquired from the right hon, gentleman, "what correspondents he was alluding to." This give the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer the cue, and turning round sharply upon the unfortunate Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and looking him through and through, said, "You know them better than I do, I suppose." Mr. Disraeli is a great actor-at least he remembers the Demosthenio advice, "Action, action, action is the one thing needful to orators." When the right hon. gentloman's face is in repose, you would hardly believe it was capable of such varying expressions as it can assume, and that that very dejected countenance could light up as a soldier's face would with an idea Mr. Stansfeld now, with a modesty of conquest. peculiar to him, in answer to Mr. Disraeli, said, "I know of only two letters." The leader of the Opposition, however, saw his triumph, and dealt bis strokes again and again. He continued, ""What correspondents?' suys the lon. nomber for Halifax. Why, the assassing of Europe. What correspondents? Why, the advocates of anarchy throughout the Continent. What corre-spondents? Why, the men who point their poniards at the breast of our ally." The effect of this outburst was of that magnetic kind which spontaneous eloquence, driven home then and there alone can produce, and the cheers and uproar in the House was something extraordinary, and lasted for some few minutes. It was not the Hear, hear," twice or thrice repeated, but one continued strain caught up on the Opposition Bench, and gradually increasing till now and then some stalwart voice would be heard above the others. While this cheering was going on, however, we were reminded by friends more learned in these matters than ourselves, how the author of "Coningsby," having attained the position of r great statesman, forgets the literary passions which fired him in his early days, when even his muse could sing-

cheers of his friends. So far every sneaker had got up with an evident bias upon his mind, and directed his shafts right or left, as the case might be; and it did seem rather ungenerous to lookerson to see the manner in which members of the Opposition appeared to hunt down the pale, thought-ful, boyish-looking Minister; but he had a friend

near at hand on whom he had not reckoned. Mr. Bright.

In these Parliamentary Jottings we shall often have occasion to speak of Mr. Bright, for on all important debates his voice is heard, and on this occasion the speech of the hon. member for Birmingham made more impression than any other. It was the only speech on either side which was impartial; Mr. Gladstone, no doubt, intended to be so, but he was led away by his feelings into an eloquent pleading for Mr. Stansfeld. Mr. Bright, in his most energetic and fervent manner, reproved the "hungry" Conservatives, as he called them. who, he said, were springing open-mouthed to office over the body of the member for Halifax, ruining his political prospects because he had been guilty of a generous indiscretion. This was one way of putting it, and, of course, there is another. But, expressed with a force of manner and intenso action characteristic of the member for Birmingham, this appeal had a prodigious effect upon the House. It was a sight worth seeing when Mr. Bright pointed over with outstretched forefinger and brawny arm to the front Opposition Bench, taunting them with having lent thomselves to this attack in order to worry the Government, and declared that if he was as "hungry as the hungriest" Conservative, he should be ashamed to make his way to the Treasury Bench over the character, the reputation, and the future of this young member of the Government. The cheers which followed this speech more than equalled those given to Mr. Disraeli on his side of the House. We thought the "Hear hears" from the Ministerial Benches would never have ended, whilst the whole House was in commotion. Cheers were even heard from the Ladies' Gallery; the fans and parasols were made to keep time with the cheers within by gently knocking them against the brass bars of the cage in which the wives, daughters, and friends of the members are cneased. One enthusiastic friend of Mr. Stansfeld, sitting behind the Ministerial Bonch, so forgot himself as to clap his hands — an unusual ebulition, at which Lord Charles Russell looked unutterable things, and the Speaker put on a graver face than he is accustomed to wear.

The Division.

After Mr. Bright resumed his seat, Lord Robert Cecil said a few words condemnatory of Mr. Stansfeld's conduct, which were listened to with impatience; then the Chancellor of the Exchequer appealed to the candour of the House to place confidence in the unimpeached honour and integrity of one of its own members. After which Lord Claude Hamilton and Mr. Cox attempted to speak, but the House was eager for a division ; and when but the House was enger for a division, and then the bell commenced ringing to notify that this was coming on, the excitement was intense. Every one there that the division would be a close one. Mr. Stansfeld's fate hung trembling in the balance. The Government and Opposition whips looked anxious, and each surveyed the scene with lively interest as their respective parties filed into the lobbies. Then the House was pronounced " clear and the tellers began to perform their duties; and in a few minutes the count had been completed, the slips of paper were laid before the clerk at the table and the result was awaited with an impatience that was unconcealed. Presently the return was given to the Ministerial Teller (Mr. Brand), and then arose a cheer both loud and long. When, however, that gentleman read out the numbers-Ayes 161, Noes 171-the Conservatives hailed the actual figures with uproarious applause, giving the idea that both sides were equally satisfied with the result.

Lord Palmerston.

Before closing our notice of the Mazzini debate we cannot help referring to the acknowledged noble character of the venerable Premier. Every one knows that Lord Palmerston is never seen to so much advantage as when he is standing by a friend or colleague, and on Thursday his lordship stood by Mr. Stansfeld with the utmost vigour and heartiness. The noble lord quite threw off the lethargy which has sometimes seemed to cling to him during the present session, while the bold and manly bearing and the ringing voice were those of his best days; but when this lengthy discussion was again renewed on Friday, the venerable Premier came out bolder than ever and stated, in answer to an inquiry from Lord Eleho, that Mr. Stansfeld had placed his resignation in the hands of the Government, and he had refused to accept it, and was willing to take the whole responsibility. It was perhaps feit by the whole House, as expressed by Sir J. SERIOUS FIRE AND EXPLOSION IN MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER. About eleven o'clock on Friday morning, a fire broke out in the extensive premises occupied by Messre. Goadsby and Co., wholesale chemists and druggists, Albert-place, Albert-bridge, Manchester. The fire was said to have originated in one of the inner cellars; and from the combustible nature of the oils and mate-rials stored there great alarm was created. The fire apparatus from the Albert station police division was quickly drawn to the spot, and a copious supply of water poured on to the fames. While the attention of the firemen was directed here, the flames ascended to the middle and top rooms of the place, which is three storeys high. Probably the density of the smoke and noxiousness of the vapour prevented the firemen from getting at the seat of the fire. Additional assist-ance was summoned from the Town-yard, and one or two engines drove down, with sufficient force to cope two engines drove down, with sufficient force to cope with the most dangerous fire. A fire escape was then with the most dangerous hee. A hree-bacape was then brought, and with its means several meen, by direction of Mr. Tozer, entered the second floor, and played upon the fire in the upper storeys. Barrels that were in store in one portion of the ground promises were rolled into the street, to prevent the possibility of eatching fire. All the shops in the neighbourhood shut up on the first alarm of fire, and the jewellers residing next docr commenced removing their stock. After the flames in the upper storeys had been subdued, several firemen were directed to go into the cellar and play upon the stores there. Believing that the fire was overcome, Mr. Tozer ordered some of the hose to be rolled up. This was done. Then Captain Palin and Mr. Tozer went into the building to make an examina-tion of the upper portion; and while engaged in doing so an explosion of naphtha took place in the cellar, which was followed by a second, and a third, that shook the building from basement to top storey. Captain Palin and Mr. Tozer escaped from the place by a ladder into the buck. On getting into the street, they found that the windows of the store department had been blown into the street, and the firemen in the brought, and with its means several men, by direction had been blown into the street, and the firemen in the cellar were calling loudly for help. Three of them who were in the cellar at the time were severely seerched were in the cellar at the time were soverely correled about the face and hands. These were Thomas Davies, John Hall, and John Court. Two other firemen, and a sixth man, William Inns, a hatter, who was about the premises, were also injured. The first-named were removed to the Royal Infirmary, where they were dressed, and afterwards sent home. Mr. Tozer's face bore marks of having been scorched, either canased by the explosion, or subsequently. In this cellar where the explosion took place are large quantities of naphtha in tin cases; and it is supposed that some of these cases, getting hot, caused the disaster. The flames spread through the building with great rapidity, and the whole interior, looking from the street, appears to be destroyed. In one part with great rapidity, and the whole interior, looking from the street, appears to be destroyed. In one part the roof has disappeared. A fire of such danger to property in the immediate vicinity has not occurred in Manchester for a long time. Premises of this kind, where the floors and walls must after the lapse of years have become saturated with combustible mat-ter, when once they take fire burn with irresistible fury; and it was only by considerable daring on the part of individual members of the brigade, and the con-summate skill of their superintendent, that these prepart of individual members of the brigade, and the con-summato skill of their superintendent, that these pre-mises remain standing, and those adjoining have escaped altogether. The fire caused considerable con-fusion in the traffic of the streets; it ut with a numer-ous staff of police at hand, whose services were brought into use, order was maintained, and vehicles, but abing a circuitous rante kent dear of the scene of by taking a circuitous route, kept clear of the scene of the fire. The damage is estimated at $\pounds 4,000$. The stock and premises are insured.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

Engagement between ' anish and Prussian Vessels. BERGEN, MARCH 17.

A sharp naval engagement was observed from Ru-gard this afternoon between five Danish steamors and two Prussian men-of-war and several gun-boats. At four o'clock the action was continued in the rear of Granitz, on the eastern side of the island.

HAMBURG, MARCH 17. A handbill distributed in this city to day stated that Prince Frederick of Augustenburg had been found dead in his bed at Kiel. A later telegram states that the rumour was wholly unfounded. The prince is in perfect health.

COPENHAGEN, MARCH 17. A report of the Commander-in-Chief to the Ministor of War, published here to day, states that the batterios of the onemy stationed at Broager opened fire yester-day, at ten a.m., oh the Düppel entrenchments. The bombardment lasted till three p.m. The onemy fired altogether 500 shots. We replied occasionally, in all thirty-five times. Our firing seemed to be successful, as two of the enemy's batteries were eithered for some as two of the enemy's batteries were silenced for some time. Our material has not been injured, but our losses in men were not inconsiderable, owing to an unfortu-

On Monday night 600 Prussians, covered by two batteries, planted on the Holstein coust, passed over in fishing boats to the island of Femern, where they captared the garrison, consisting of ninety men.

SONDERBURG, MARCH 17. A severe engagement took place to-day along the whole line of the Duppel forts.

whole line of the Düppel forts. Later in the day large masses of Prussians attacked the Danish centre and right wing, and at the same time a violent fire was opened upon the left wing from the Broager batteries. One entrenchment alone re-ceived 250 projections. ceived 250 projectiles. The Danish works took an active part in the engagement, which lasted until the evening.

Treasury have issued a minute recounting the services rendered to this country and to the civilised world by Sir Rowland Hill, and setting forth his claims to a token of national gratitude on his retirement into private life, after more than twenty years of hard work in the Post-office, which department has been brought, mainly by his exertions, into the highest state of utility and efficiency. The token which the Lords of the Treasury have decided upon is a pension for life of £2,000 per annum - not a farthing more than Sir Rowland Hill deserves. A further tribute of respect for his services was paid to him when the Government arranged for a pension to be given to Lady Hill, should she survive her husband. However much credit may be given to those persons who, before the development of the plans of Sir Rowland Hill, urged the adoption of the uniform penny postage, every one must acknowledge that to the late Secretary of the Post-office is the country indebted for the great boon of its present elaborate and cheap postal economy; therefore let us "render honour to whom honour, and tribute to whom tribute, is due."

I have heard it confidently stated that Garibaldi is about to visit London, and that already subscriptions are being raised to give him the reception due to a patriot. What his special object is in visiting us is not recorded, but I sincerely hope he will not violate the Foreign Enlistment Act. Garibaldithas done good service in his day, and the Italians should be proud of such a man; he has placed a King on the throne of Italy, who has introduced as much freedom as he dared, and there is no doubt that Victor Emanuel will, as opportunity offers, make his people much more free. Garibaldi is too impetuous, his noble heart leads him to believe that " right should be might ; " but experience of the world convinces us that a necessary that should be observed in all matters connected with great events. If I were Garibaldi's Mentor, I would say to kim, in Shakespeare's words-

"On the heat and fiame of your distemper Sprinkle cool patience."

Z.

Witchcraft in the Highlands .- A small farmer in the island of Gigha, named Smith, took it into tis foolish head that a woman named Mrs. M'Gonghan, foolish head that a woman named Mrs. M'Goughan, who was not on friendly terms with his family, was "uncanny." He was clearing out his stable early one morning, when daylight had scarcely dawned, and to his astonishment he saw the "appearance" of a woman close at hand. He threatened to put a graps into the visitor if it did not decamp, and getting hold the implement to make read his promise. of the implement to make good his promise, he turned round in a moment, and saw nothing but a haro sendding round the corner of an adjoining pat-stack. He supposed Mrs. M Goughan was the "appearance" Its supposed hirs. At thoughth was the "appeared," because she had not had a good name before that," and published the story amongst the islanders, who believed and trem-bled, even clores of the Kirk being so herrified that their hair stood on end. Mrs. M Goughan, who had no reidsh for having herself branded as a witch, and who reads to be the gub conside women on the whe seems to be the only sensible woman on the island, raised an action for slander against Smith, claiming damages to the extent of £200. The result was that the foolish fellow had to pay the piper to the tune of \$10 and expenses for his trouble.

On Saturday the great University boat race came off on the Thames with every advantage of fine weather. The interest manifested in the event was, if possible, greater than ever. The contest,

The mortality in the metropolitan district fell upwards of a hundred last week from the number in the week preceding, but it is still considerably above the average. Taking the average of the last ten the average. Thering the working of the increase of popu-lation, the present return exhibits an excess of 215 over the amount usually presented in the early week in March. In the same period there avera, 1962 chil-in horn; the corrected average for the ten years gives 2,076

Crusade against Church rate Defaulters .--A crusade against the non-payers of church-rates, says a local contemporary, has been commenced in Brose-ley. The goods of a man named James Clark have been seized, and also those of Mr. W. Yale have been been seized, and also those of Mr. W. Yale have been taken by a distress warrant. In reference to Clark's case the Broseley Anti-church Rate Society has issued the following placard .--- "Cruel distraint for church-rates by the Broseley churchward (us, William Nicholas, On Theodor Level and Charley Charles and the set of the set of the Charles of the Broseley churchward (us, William Nicholas, rates by the Broseley churchwardens, William Nicholas, Esq., and Hamphrey Charlton, Esq. On Thurday last a distraint was made on the goods of James Clark, a poor labouring man, with a wife and seven children, a hed-riddon mother, eighty-three years of age, and an imbaeile sister, forty-three years of age, the two last receiving parish rolief. The amount of church-rate was 1s. 3kd., for which and costs the above-named churchwardons have caused to be taken the following articles :-Clock, oak chest, oak cupboard, two tables, seven chairs', tea-tray, looking-glass, smoothing iron, and straw mattress, thereby almost comptying the poor man's house, and causing some of the children to lie on the fleor the following night." To obtain a safe and large return for Money.

on the hear the following high. To obtain a safe and large return for Money, read Pike's "Briain's Metal Mines, post free Thirteen Stamps-Mr. Pixe, Share Dealer, 3 Pinner's surt Londen, 5.0. Horniman's Tea is obsice and strong, moterate in price, and wholesome to use. These advantages have secured for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in prokets by 2,200 Agents.

"Blost be the hand that dares to wield The regicidal steel that shall redeem A nation's suffering with a tyrant's blood."

We are not aware that even Mazzini himself has ever uttered a stronger sentiment than this, while we may be well assured that no such sentiment can be traced to the lips or pen of Mr. Stansfeld. If Mr. Disraeli could have recalled the identical frame of mind in which he wrote the above impassioned eulogy on regicides, he would perhaps have been enabled to deal more leniently with Mr. Stansfeld's errors. Men of generous natures are soldom quito sana in early youth. They are generally idealists, and on comparing the actual state of things in this very imperfect world with the Utopia which lives in their mind's eye, they are apt to indulgo in frenzies which do not comport with a sober citizen of forty or upwards, and which they themselves will often smile at when the fire a soher citizen of forty or upwards, and which they themselves will often smile at when the fire of youth is cooled a little. These were some of the observations we heard around us. But to return observations we heard around us. But to return the bill be dismissed, unless the plaintiff proceeded with the suit within the usual period allowed on a to the debate. Mr. Disraeli sat down amid the motion of this nature.

Walsh, that this decision was based less upon the Premier's feeling that Mr. Stansfeld was altogether in the right, than from a chivalrous determination never to desert a friend in a scrape, and always to pull him out of the mire if possible. The House cheered this, recognising the "pluck" of the venerable statesman, and the John Bull foeling which he invariably possesses.

Our readers will remember that the members of Parliament have bade each other adieu until the 4th of April, when they meet again after the Easter recess. It was our intention in the present notice to have touched upon Mr. Sheridan and the Insurance Bill which made so much stir the House, but our remarks on the Mazzini affair have extended to our usual limit; we, therefore, propose giving a slight sketch of this and the closng of Parliament in our next; and also to take a peep into the various select committees, and their mode of conducting business. When Pariament again opens, we shall resume our comments upon the proceedings as they take place.

THE SEWING MACHINES IN CHANCERY.

In the Court of Chancery last work the case of For-well v. Harding was heard. This was one of the forty-six anits which the assignee of Judkin's patent for sowing machines had instituted for alloged infringemonts of that patont, and which were not included in his lordship's order for the analgamation of the seventy other suits which the plaintiff instituted for seventy other suits which the plaintif instituted for alleged infringements of his patent rights. Under the order for amalgamation it was arranged that the case of Foxwell v. Bostock should determine the other sixty-nine amalgamated suits; and in that case his lordship, on Wednesday last, gave judgment to the effect that the amendment of the specification had invalidated Judkin's patent. The defendant in the present suit filed his answer in November last, and a motion was now made on his behalf that the alar. a motion was now made on his behalf that the plain tiff's bill against him be dismissed for want of prosecution.

Mr. Locock Webb, who appeared for the plaintiff. said that in not proceeding further in this suit the plaintiff had acted precisely, as he presumed, under his lordship's directions.

The Lord Chancellor : This defendant did not come

The Lord Chanceller: This defendant did not come in under the order for amalgamation. Mr. Locock Wobb: No; but when his lordship pro-posed in Decombor last to make an order for the amalgamation of some of the suits, Mr. Glasse par-ticularly called his lordship's attention to the diffi-culties which might arise under such an order. On that point his lordship then said, "With regard to those defendants who have not concurred in this ap-plication for an amalgamation of suits, the best course, I think, would be to suspend the proceedings and leave me to deal with any application on the part of prosecution." And thereupon Mr. Glasse observed that he difficulty was, that those defendants were not then before the Court, and could not be bound by the order for amalgamation. And then his loydship said order for amalgamation. And then his lordship said. I will deal with the matter as the circumstances may arise.

ny arise." The Lord Chancellor: What did you do upon that ? Did you intimate to the defendant that you would suspend the proceedings against him until the conclu-sion of the trial of Foxwell v. Bostock? Mr. Locock Webb: No. The Lord Chancellor: Then you must take the con-

The Lord Chancehor : 1 104, you must that the con-sequences. I clearly pointed out to you that you should intimate to the defendants who were not included in the order for amalgamation that cluded in the order for innurgamenton that you would suspend all proceedings against them until the result of the trial of Foxwell v. Bostock was known. As you did not choose to do so there is nothing on which I can found any right to interfere with the ordinary

FLENSBURG, MARCH 18. The bombardment of the entreachments of Düppel was resumed to-day. A torrific canonade is being heard here. COPENHAGEN, MARCH 19.

Yesterday three Prussian mon-of-war attacked the Danish blockading squadron off Griefswald (Pomerania). After an engagement lasting two hours the Prussian vessels returned to the harbour. Artillery firing was resumed to day at Düppel.

KOLDING, MARCH 19.

To-day a reconnaiseance was made against Fredoricis. The Crown Prince, Prince Albrecht, and the Prince of Hohenzollern, were on the field. The Danish outposts of the entrenched encampment were driven into the fortross. During the reconnuissance sites wore selected for the erection of batteries. A sharp firs was kept up by the Danes from the fortress and guaboats.

THE COURT.

THE Court still remains at Windsor. The Queen takes her usual exercise, and is generally accompanied by the King of the Belgians, who is at present on a vist at the Gestie

by the King of the Belgians, who is at present on a visit at the Gastle. THE Duke of Somerset and the Bishop of London arrived at the Castle on Saturday. The Duke of Somerset had an audiorce of the Queen, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty, the King of the Belgians, and the Royal family. HER Majesty the Queen, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, and the Ladios and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel. The Bishop on Sunday morning in the private chapel. The Bishop

on Sanday morning in the private enapel. Ine Distory of London preached the sermon. THE Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut. General Kuellys and Lieut. Colonel Keppel, and Prince John of Glücksburg, attended by Baron Guldenerone, em-barked on board a steamer at Pimileo on Saturday morning and witnessed a boat-race between the Universities of Orford and Cambridge, which was rowed om Putney to Mortlake.

from Puticey to Mortlake. ON Staturilay afternoon her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales held a drawing-room on behalf of her Majeaty. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by the Countess De Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Stoner, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Harris, Lord Alfred Hervey, the Hon. R. H. Moado, and Liout-Colonel Keppel, and escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, left Marlborough-house at five minutes to two o'clock.

ON Sunday the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince John of Glücksburg, with Countess de Grey, Lieut. Colonel Keppel, and Baron Guldezcrone, attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Communication of the Sub-The Communion service at the Carpor to the Rev. the Sub-Dean, assisted by the Rev. R. Wood and the Rev. A. H. Sitwell. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached the sermon, from Matthew xxvii., 25. Anthem, "My Gol, my God, look upon me," Benson. Mr. Goss pro-sided at the organ. The Duke of Cambridge, Marquis Camden, Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, Earl of Dasset and St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, Earl Canada, Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Syrney, same of Desart, and the Plenipotentiaries from Madagase ir, with their interpreter, were present during the service in the Chapel Royal. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by his Highness Prince John of Glücksburg, drove to Rich-mond-bark in the affarmore nond-park in the afternoon.

Singular and Fatal Accident.—A few day ago a girl named Ellen Shannon, aged nincteen years, and employed in a Liverpool warehouse, arrived late at her work; and, finding the door closed, called out that she would come up by the "jigger rope" if they would hoist her. She then took the rope, and some of the girls in the upper story began to hoist her up. She had reached the height of the fourth story when, losing nerve by hearing some men laugh at her, she could do so, however, she let go her hold, and fall to the ground, injuring her spine so severely that she died some short time afterwards.

THE NEWS BUDGET.

Melancholy Occurrence through Fire. Between nine and ten o'clock on Friday morning, as Mrs. Thibault, the wife of Mr. Thibault, of Barns-Mrs. Thibault, the wife of Mr. Thibault, of Barns-bury-park, Islington, and Cannon-street-road, was eitting before the fire in her bed-toom, having just recovered from her confinement, her drossing-gown caught fire, and she was in a moment completely enveloped in flames. The nurse entered the room at the instant, and with great presence of mind enatched the counterpane off the bed and threw it over her mistress, and succeeded in stifting the fire. Mrs. Thibault was however, burt in a very severe memory Madical aid was instantly procured, but from the delicate state of the unfortunate lady's health she is not likely to survive

Death of a Colonial Journalist.-Mr. Charles John Fairfar, one of the proprietors of the Sydney Morning Herald, died at Sydney, on the 28th of December last, from the effects of a fall from a horse. Decomber last, from the effects of a fail from a horse. He was the eldost son of Mr. John Fairfax, the prin-cipal proprietor of the above journal, and had but recently returned from a prolonged tour in Europo and America. On the day of the funeral every mark of respect was paid to the memory of the deceased. The more respectable shops in the city were closed, the ships in port hoisted their flags half-mast high, while the Chief Jastice, many mombers of the Aus-tralian Parliament, ministers of different religious denominations, journalists, and others attended the funeral. Mr. Fairfax was, at the time of his death, close on 35 years of age.

Fall of a House in France.—A catastrophe occurred a few days back at Mount Saint-Michel (Manche), by the fall of a house in the ancient street (Manche), by the fail of a house in the ancient street which winds round the rock. Five persons were buried in the ruins, of whom three only were got out alive, after four hours' labour. The two persons killed were an elderly woman and a young woman, a cripple. The voice of the latter was heard for a time, and the curé, who was on the spot, gave her absolution: in a faw moments the unfortunate for a time, and the cure, who was on the spot, gave her absolution: in a few moments the unfortunato girl expired. The cause of the disaster is attributed to several circumstances—the high wind which blew at the time; the pressure of the ground of the church-yard against the walls of the heuse, built on a lower level, and the undermining of the house by the in-filtration of water from the hill.

The Confederate Tuscaloosa. - The correappendence respecting this vessel and her movements in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, has been published in a Parliamentary return entitled, "Morth America, No. 6." The correspondence extends from Sept. 26, 1863, to the 11th of the present month. The Translosse was originally a Eader to make the trans-

In the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, has been published in a Parliamentary roturn entitled, "Worth America, No. 6." The correspondence extends from Sept. 26, 1863, to the 11th of the present month. The Tueschoesa was originally a Federal merohant vossel, which, having been captured by the Alabama, was converted by order of Captain Sammes into a tender to his ship. The logality of this transfer was questioned by the Federal representatives at the Cape, and the colonial authorities seemed rather puzzled as to how to act in the matter. On her second visit to Simon's Bay, towards the end of December last year, Admiral B. W. Walker ordered her to be soized, with a view of her being restored to the Federals as an uscondenned prize. This intention was not, however, realised, for on the 4th inst. the Duke of Newcastle ordered the Tuscaloosa to be at once restored to the Confederates, as her detention by Admiral Walker had not been in keeping with the freedom which she enjoyed when she had, previously visited the Cape. The Lancasnire Relief Fund.—At the usual meeting of the Mansion-house committee, grants were made to the amount of 23,505, which were apportioned as follows:—Ashton-under-Lyne, #1250; Stockport, 2400; Glossop, 2300; Oldham, 2250; Hurst, L200; Stokport, 275, of which 225 was for elothing; Lees and district, #75; Hume, mothers' fund, £50; Chorley (clothing), £50; Haslingdon and Musberry, £50; Stokport, ator, and Charloaworth, £40; Leyland, £30; Bury, overlookers, £50; Oldham, 425; Markey, £15; Stokport, £00; Backburn, overlookers, £15; Tonge-cun-Altrington, £10; Leyland, £30; Bury, overlookers, £50; Chalder ton, £15; Great Harwood, £15; Banher-bridge, £15; Markey, Chalder ton, £15; Great Harwood, £15; Banher-bridge, £15; Markey, Chalder ton, £15; Great Harwood, £15; Banher-bridge, £15; Markey, Chalder ton, £15; Great Harwood, £15; Banher-bridge, £15; Markey, Chalder ton, £15; Great Harwood, £15; Banher-bridge, £15; Markey, Chalder ton, £15; Great Harwood, £15; Buonder work has beooth, £10; and Offer

Cambridge was good here and their labour Heren-lean, but their plack could not avail them; for under the Suspension-bridge Oxford led by another length. Between Hammersmith-bridge and Chiswick Church, and again botween the lattor place and Barnes-bridge, reached in 17 min. 20 seo., the steoring in both boats was very good, and the Cambridge crew, although they had then long been rowing a stern wager without any probability of success, continued evenly and fairly at their work with the most unremitting game and energy. The Oxonians, howover, widened the gap between them up the Reach, and on arriving off the Ship at Mortlake ceased, their labour, imagining as its seemed, that they had reached the gaol, but the boat at which to finish had been moved a few yards higher up, and they had to resume their labours. The time cccupied in the race was twenty-two minutes. Both the winners and the losers received the con-gratulations of their friends and the applause of those present, the illustrious Prince and suite joining in that demonstration of feeling. After a short interval the crows turned round, Oxford being a few yards in ad-vance, and rowed down to Putney side by sido with the Thames Subscription Club boat for some distance in the presence of Royalty, and elicited its warmest commendation. The Royal party debarked at Ham-mersmith-bridge. Fight with a Grizzly Bear.—A short time ago two hunters of San Jose, California, one of them called "Kentuck" and the other Letcher, started on a hunt in the mountains near that place. They had not been long out upon the hills when they started from a rugged gully a large she bear. She was gaunt and powerful, and evidently suckling onba. Letcher fired and wounded her with severity, but his rifle ball was not sufficient to "stop her." He ran down hill to the chapparel to get time to reload. The bear pursued, and the hunter unfortunately going to the den where chapparel to get time to reload. The bear pursued, and the hunter unfortunately going to the den where her young were, she came upon him in the bushes. At her first charge she threw him down, and bit him clean through the shoulder. She then quitted her hold, and tore his leg, besides lacerating him torribly with her claws. When his companion came up, and killed the bear, Letcher had fainted from loss of blood, and though now under good medical treatment, it is a question whether he will recover.—New York Spirit of the Time? Forgery by a Clergyman.—The Rev. Lewellyn

the Times Forgery by a Clerzyman.—The Rev. Llewellyn Powell, late curate of East Moulsey, was brought be-fore the magistrates at Baw-street on a charge of forgery. The prisoner was first charged on the 1st of February, was remanded, in the interval cut his threat in prison, and until now was unable to be in the presence of Royalty, and elicited its warmest commendation. The Royal party debarked at Ham-mersmith-bridge. The crews afterwards dined with the Thames Sub-scription Club at Willis's Rooms, when the Hou. G. Donman, President of the Club, proposed their healths, coupling with the toasts the presidents of the Uni-versity Boat Clubs. He said that the race of that day was peculiarly interesting, from its having become of age (twenty-one years), and as deciding to whom the award of merit was due aftor ten victories, and concluding by complimenting both crews upon the provess they had displayed. Mr. Carr, president of the O.U.B.C., returned thanks, and adverting to some compliments paid him by the chairman, said that he was not entitled to commendation for more than having stated what he believed to be the best eight carsmen from the various boats. He had done little to produce their condition of that day compared with the care and attention be-stowed upon the crew throughout its training by Mr. G. Morrison. In allusion to the race itself, he said that he considered that, as the lighter crew, the Oxonians had been advantaged by the finances of the day and smoothness of the water. Mr. Hawkshaw, presidents of the C.U.B.C., in reply-ing to the toast, said he had hoped to have the honour of addressing them for a winning crew, but they had been opposed to a better than themselves. After the Cambridge three successive defeats he had thought that a strong crew would be beiter, and had picked one, but he unst say they had been beaten by style. He, however, hoped they might soon recover their suc-cess of past years. There were about 150 gentlemen present at the dinthroat in prison, and until now was unable to be brought to the court. He was formerly curate to the Rev. George Jervis, incumbent of E ist Moulsey, and on the death of thit gentleman his curacy coased. He subsequently had been living on charitable contribu-tions, and wrote a letter to the Rev. Mr. Ford, a protions, and wrote a latter to the Roy. Mr. Ford, a pro-bendary of Exeter, to whom he represented that Mrs. Jervis, the widow of his late principal, was in great distress, and received from Mr. Ford a cheque for 25 for himself, and another for Mrs. Jervis for the same amount. Ho, however, appropriated both, and in order to get Mrs. Jervis's cheque cashed forged her name as an indorsoment. Mrs. Jervis proved that the signature was not hers, and said she believed it was in the prisoner's handwriting. She had frequently seen him practise initating other people's names. It was also proved that he had been twice proviously charged with folony, and once convicted of stealing a watch and plate.—Committed for trial.

OXFORD AND CAMBEIDGE BOAT RACE.

OXFORD AND CAMBELIDGE BOAT RACE. "Give me health and a day," demands the New England philosopher as his basis of operations in the pursuit of happiness. Tens of thousands were in pos-session of such a basis on Saturday, and they were much to blame if they did not occupy it to advantage. It was a day made for enjoyment, as indeed are most days, oven in this much maligned climate. It was a day on which one could hardly help being happy if only well fed at starting. It was a truly vornal day—bright with sanshine, begirt with roviving vegetation, and rustling with the breath of winds that did but stir the treases of the spring. But not even Cockneys love the contry so well and wisely as to pour out on the first day of spring in multitudes such as thronged on Saturday, the river-side spaces between Patney and Mortlake, simply to greet the release of nature from the elatch of winter. It was to witness a trial of strength and skill between sitteen young gentlemen of our two great universities. Oxford and Cambridge were to make their annual competition for the symbol of supremacy in the use of the oar. There were pleasare parties of every form and grade. There were pleasare parties at overy window and on every lawn overlooking the river. There was a vast miscellaneous throng of pedestrians, abounding in studies of social peculiari-ties, especially of the olerical genus, white xeek-clothed, bat wearing the blue riband, light or dark, symbol of a University training, and of associations and sympathies that neither lapse of years nor zeal in labour can impair. The preponderance of the Oxford crews. For twenty years past the balance of strength has been preserved. Oxford's last three consecutive victories did but give hor an oquality yith the sister University. In this, the twenty-first year, again site takes the lead. The subjoined report will show how strenonous was two of the race, from what-three consecutive victories did but give hor an oyue hoy decisive the victory. A view of the race from what-thever stand poin

Bo manness, and the advantages attending it so obvious, that we make no doubt that the experiment will be repeated at no distant day, and on a much larger scale. Purposely limited to a comparatively small section of the brigade, but little heard of out of its own immediate locality, this sham fight possessed features of its own which merit the attention of all interested in the movement. Devised by the adjutant of the corps, Captain Western, as an easy means of explaining to its members the real meaning and practical bearing of their drill, this night attack was intended less as a public display than as a private lesson, wherein precept gained strength and force from example. A stroll through the cleanly little town, which everywhere presents a pleasant com-bination of antiquarian interest and material pros-perity; a cursory inspection of the old fashioned streets, with their overhanging, heavy-gabled houses, wherein, in many instances, plate glass and other The Big Guns.—Some gunnery experiments of an extremely interesting nature took place at Shoe-buryness on Thursday. In the first instance it was resolved to test the plan which is said to have had so much success in America, of employing compressed octon to resist the impact of artillery shot. As wasted on such experiments, a quantity of wool was and it was found that both the 68-poundor and Sir through this yielding and elastic mass from onto the elavon feet, and then through the bottom of the iron tube and twolve feet of the carth embankment. Shells, plugged with Colonel Boxor's new wood fusces, were then fired, both against an earthern embankment and a solid mass of timber, when it was found that the shells loaded with this fuse burst satisfactorily in each case, blowing up the earthwork and destroying the wood target in a way which, if it had been a ship would have scattered death and destruction all round. Mr. Thackeray's Effects.—Last week a number of literary gentlemen, artists, and others. including several personal friends of the lato Mr. Thackeray, assembled at the residence of the deceased author, Palace-green, Kensington, to witness the sale battor. of the fluctuations in the odds which we have described, there were plenty of takers, and conse-queutly very large sums of money, exceeding the amount generally laid depended upon the result. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured the race with his presence on board the George Pea-body, chartered by the Thames Subscription Club. His Highness, who was accompanied by the Prince of Gluekaburg, General Knollys, Colonel Keppel, and five others of his suite, embarked at Pimlice Pier. The august party were conveyed to the head of the boat, where a portion of the bows had been specially roped of for their exclusive accommodation. Among the whole of the twenty previous races the competitors have of the twenty previous races the competitors have never been so honoured. The Prince of Wales, who with his party appeared much gratified at the trial of skill and manhood, debarked on their return after the race at Hammersmith-bridge, where their carriages awaited them. There were twenty-one other steamboats, including they are short year of the stations in rear of the barges which had been moored for the start off the Star and Garter at Putney, the course being thence to Mortlake, the boat marking the extent of the dista Mortlake, the boat marking the extent of the distance boing placed higher up than usual to compensate for the start not having taken place as usual from the Aqueduct-bridge. Mr. J. W. Cleitty, of Exter College, Oxford, as usual, kindly officiated as umpire; and Mr. E. Searle, of the eminent firm of boat builders, as starter and judge. The following were the crews:-Orford.-C. P. Boberts, Trinity; W. Awdrey, Balliol; F. H. Kelley, University; J. C. Parson, Trinity; W. B. Jacobson, Corpus Christi; A. E. Seymour, Uni-versity; M. Brown, Trinity; D. Pocklington, Bra-senose; N. Tottenham, Corpus Christi (coxswain), Cambridgo.-J. E. Hawkshaw, Trinity; E. V. Pigott, Corpus Christi; H. Watson, Pombroke; W. Hawkias, Corpus Christi; H. Watson, Pembroke; W. Hawkis Corpus Christ; H. Watson, Pombroke; W. Hawkiss, St. John's; R. A. Kinglake, Trinity; G. Borthwick, Trinity; F. Stendenson, Trinity; J. E. Selwyn, Trinity; G. H. Archer, Corpus Christi (corswain). The gentlemen of Cambridge University launched their boat from Simmonds' at twenty past eleven, and rowed down to near Putney aqueduct, exhibiting as much strength and power as they did in their best trials. Oxford were about a minute and a half behind their batter and on the set and outlety took to the their brethron of the oar, and quickly took up their position on the Middlesex side, and the others close o them. They were started from skiffs moored to barges at about fifty or sixty feet apart, and the whole being done with such expedition that they were off within ten minutes of Cambridge leaving the shore. within ten minutes of Cambridge leaving the shore. The gentlemen lost no time in getting ready, and started at 11.31, the Cambridge crew going off with such a splendid burst and with such well timed pro-oision as to merit a botter fate than that they had to succumb to before they had rowed any great distance The Oxonians' start, like that of some of their trials, was not perfection and the Cantaba wars a closer The Oronians' start, like that of some of their trials, was not perfection, and the Cantabs were so clover that they must have obtained a lead of half a length, and even scemed likely to increase this; but their coxswain, as in the practice, did not keep them as strait as he should have done; while Mr. Tottenham's course was during the early part of the race, perfection itself. At the London Rowing Club Boat-house Cambridge wasstill leading, and the orews were level half way up Finch's Field. Here the Oxonians had fairly settled them-selves to their work, and the impulsion of a few strokes brought their boat gradually in front. Now came the ting of war, and if, as cannot be donied. Cambridge tug of war, and if, as cannot be donied, Cambridge were inferior to Oxford in point of style, they showed that they possessed a large amount of strength and that they were not wanting in that courage and daring which has made England's sons the bravest on the face of the globe. With a lively sense of the position with which they were menaced, their efforts to hold their antagonists were very great, and although to hold their antagonists were very great, and although they could not succeed in regaining their lead they made the Oxonians travel at such a pace as has soldom or never been equalled before in the annals of Uni-versity beat racing; for the time of the Oxonians to Craven Cottage was only 3 min. 33 sec.; to Crab Tree, 4 min. 25 sec.; and to Hamwersmith, 7 min. 45 sec. There was not much tide, and no wind to drive what there was up with any velocity. Between Craven-cottage and the Crab Tree the Oxonians drew farther and farther away, and when Oxonians drew farther and farther away, and when they began the shoot there was a good two lengths between the boats, Oxford going early over to the Surrey shore, and leading, as they passed the Soap Works, by three clear lengths. The steerage of

THE QUEEN AND THE SHEFFIELD CALAMITY.

Mr. Roebuck, M.P., has forwarded the following letter to the Mayor of Sheffield :--"Windsor Castle, March 16.

"Sir,-I have had the honour to submit to her Majesty the Queen your letter received last night. Her Majesty had already directed me to make inquiry whether any subscription had been commenced for the relief of the sufferers by the fearful calamity which has occurred near Sheffield. The Queen has commanded me to inform you that it is her Majesty's intention to contribute £200 towards the objects advocated in your letter. Her Majesty has commanded me to add the expression of her deep sympathy for the poor persons thus suddenly overwhelmed with grief and exposed to suffering of every description in consequence of this unexpected and dire calamity. As I am not aware of the name of the treasurer, I shall be very much obliged to you if you will take the trouble to forward the enclosed check to the proper quarter. "I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your obedient humble servart.

"С. В. Рні ррз. "J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, on a statement by Earl Russell to the effect that further papers were to be produced, and that a correspondence with regard to a conference was still going on, The Earl of Ellenborough agreed to postpone his motion on the Durich question

The Balt of Animals rough agreed to postpone ins motion on the Dunish question. The Malt for Animals Bill and the Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (Ireland) Bill passed through com-

The Conveyancers (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. A conversation followed upon alloged Federal emistments in Ireland.

The House then adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Hay being about to bring forward the subject of the dispute between Mr. Glad-stone and Mr. Shoridan, sea question of privilege, The Speaker laid down that this would be widening the area of privilega, but suggested that as a personal matter this subject might be brought on at once by postponing the orders of the day.

The Speaker laid down that this would be widening the area of priviles, but suggested that as a personal matter this subject might be brought on at once by postponing the orders of the day. Lord Palmersion having made a motion to that effect, The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he had brought forward the case of a company in illustration of his argument against the system on which he was debating; and he added that the bearing of his reference to Mr. Sheri-dan in connection with the company was indirectly to de-precate the custom of gentlemen of position lending their names to associations of which they knew little or nothing, which operated as a gurantee of their soundness. He gave an opportunity to Mr. Sheridan of frocing himself from any imputation which was implied by his connection with the company, but that, in his opinion, had not been done; and he (Mr. Gladtonel, while reiterating what he had said, declared that if he land stated—that if he had uttered what was capable of being contradicted, he was libble to severe censure from the House. On that he was prepared to stand or fall. All he would say was that if Mr. Sheridan had made a distinct denial of what had been asserted, it would have relieved him of all alverse presumption against him. Lord Palmerston said after the statement of his right hom. friedmenton said after the statement of his right Mr. Gladstone. Mr. H. B. Sheridan said that he had made a distinct de-claration equivalent to that which had been laid down by Mr. Gladstone. The subject then dropped. On the motion that the House at its rising do adjourn to Mouday, at April. Lord Elcho, referring to Mr. Stansfeld, and what has recently occurred in reference to that gentleman, bogged to ak it that gentleman had tendered his resignation, and if it had been deelined. Lord Palmerston expressed his regret that Lord Elcho, in putting his question, had revived the discussion of the previous evening, which he believed and been finally con-ouded. He had to say that Mr. Stansfeld, and commun

her, including most of the leading men connected with boating Two accidents, which terminated fatally, occurred shortly before the start for the race, when the river was crowded with craft of all descriptions. Three youths were rowing a wherry just below Hammer-smith-bridge, when, through their unskilful manage-ment, they ran foul of a heavy barge, and the wherry immediately filled and went down. Two of the youths were saved, but the third, named Benjamin Wheeler, between twelve and thirter years of age, was carried away with the tide and sank. About the same time a boatman, named Enoch Smith, belonging to Kingston-on-Thames, was in the act of stepping from a coble on to the gunwale of a west country barge, lyinz off Battersea, when his foot slipping, he fell into the water. An oar was thrown to him to two and then let go, as if paralysed, immediately sank, and was carried away by the tide.

The subject having at length died out, the motion for adjournment was agreed to. On going into committee of supply, Mr. Gregory called attention to the demolition of the fortresses of Corfu, and the neutralisation of the Ionian Islands. He moved for papers on the subject up to the time of the signing of the treaty of cession. The subject was discussed by Mr. Sinollett, Mr. Layard, Captain Jervis, the Chancellor of the Erchequer, Lord J. Manners, and Mr. D. Grifiith, and the motion was with drawn.

The house went into committee of supply pro forma. The house went into committee of supply pro forma. The other business was disposed of, and the adjournment,

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF EMIGRANTS

IN NEW YORK. The following letter has appeared in a contemporary in reply to the statements which have been so prora-lent as to the treatment of emigraits upon their arrival in New York :--

New York, Feb. 27, 1864. We, the undersigned emigrants from Great Britain, and now residing in New York city, have read "Man-hattan's" "Warning to Emigrants to America," in which he states-

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Very Rev. John West, D.D., has just been installed at Dublin as Dean of St. Patrick's, with all the ceremonics and observances customary on such occa-

It is now confidently stated that no appeal has been holged by Bishop Colenso against the judgment of the Bishop of Capetown.

The trial of Wals' at the Waterford assizes has seen coacluded, and resulted in a verific of wilful murder. Sentence of death was passed, the prisoner, however, protesting his innocence.

The papers publish a letter from the Danish minister, thanking the Marquis of Clanricarde and the people of these islands for their sympathy and assistance, while fighting for the liberty and independence of Demmark.

The Earl Delawarr has quite recovered from the recent coll. The noble earl and counters are spending the Easter rocess with a select family circle at Buckhurstpark, Sussex.

The West India Mail steamer La Plata has arrived. There has been an earthquake in Copiapo. A new national currency is about to be established in Peru. The news in other respects is unimportant.

news in other respects is unimportant. A white jackdaw (says the Invergordon Times) is to be seen daily on the farm of Ballintraid, accompanied by a black one of the same species. White jackdaws are seldom or ever met with in this country. The "Dublin Evening Mail" announces the death of the Rov. Denis Brown, Dean of Emly, at the age of sixty-nine. The living of St. Mary, now meant, is of the net value of £33, and is in the gift of the bishop. March 14 heing the third anniversary of the death of

March 14 being the third anniversary of the death of the Duchess of Kent, the manusoleum in the Frogmore grounds was, by the permission of her Majesty the Queen, thrown open, and was visited by a large number of the Royal servants and retainers, most of whom wors nourning.

Six tho sand emigrants have arrived in Ohio sines the creation of the office of Commissioner of Immi-gration last year. The commissioner visited Europe several months since, with a view of furthering immigration. ---Ohio Paper.

It is rumoured (writer a Perth correspondent) that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will become the tenant of Blair Castle for some time during the summer, the Dake of Atholl having shortly to proceed to Canada to roken his regiment lanada to rejoin his regiment

A letter from Toulon says:--"A body of 500 convicts have just embarked on board the steam frigate Amazone, which is to convey them to Cayenne. Among the number is Shaw, the robber of the Duke of Branswick's diamonds."

The six men who enlisted on board the Federal ruiser Kearsage, in Cork harbour, have been put on their trial at Cork. They all pleaded guilty, and entered into their own recognisance to come up for judgment when called upon.

The Archduke Maximilian, with the Arch-duchess and suite, left England for the Continent on Tues-day. It is understood they will repair to Vienna, and from thence to Miramar, where the Mexican Crown will be for-mally offered to the Archduke.

The appointment vacant by the resignation of Sir Rowland Hill has been bestewed by the Postmaster-General, Lord Stanley of Alderley, on Mr. John Tilley, Senior Assistant-Secretary, who has been for the last thirty-five years in the service of the department.

A very shocking acident is reported from Carlisle. A young lady, during a visit to a bisenit manu-factory, was passing an Archimedean screw, with which, it is supposed, her crinoline became entangled. She was drawn round by the screw, and literally torn in pieces.

drawn round by the screw, and literally torn in pleess. The private rest dence of M. Garnier Payes was suddenly entered by the Paris police a night or two ago. M. Payes is one of the independent candidates for the capital, and the police having found him and his friends discussing the coming election, they were turned out of doors. The Lord Mayor of London, at the request of several gentlemen in the City, has consented to become the medium of resolving and transmitting any sums of money with which the public may entrust him, for the heught of the sufference by the dreadful calamity at Shef-field.

field. A little boy of twelve years of age (William Wade) has just been found guilty, before Mr. Justice Shee, at the Liverpool Assizes, of setting fire to the extensive cabinet manufactory of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., at Man-chester, and casing damage to the extent of £2,000. The prisoner was comployed at the works, and was under notice to leave. He will be sent to a reformatory. By a Development or Work of a case of the tot.

to leave. He will be sent to a reformatory. By a Parliamentary return it appears that the public money expended in the purchase and formation of Battersca-park amounts to £15,003 (defrayed from bilance of former grants of Parliament, and receipts derived from rents, interast on purchase money, and sales of old mate-rials), and that £4,158 of the £4,428 granted by Parliament has been expended on Chelsea Hospital grounds.

has been expended on Chelsen Hospital grounds. Churles Alsan, seaman, was brought up on re-mand, at the Liverpool Police-court the otherday, when the churge of attempting to murder his captain, master of the stoamer Yeun-tze-Foe, was dismissed. Mr. Railles re-marking that if Captain Stocks (who fired a pistol at Alson, and killed another seaman named Blake) had been present in the pisoner's position heshould have dealt with the case in a different manner.

Some little children stole some lucifor matches from a shephord's lut, and anused themselves by setting fire to a stack of barley at the "Sounds" Farm, occupied by Mr. Philip Kont, of Chippmham, Newmarkot. The buildings were quickly levelled to the ground, and 400 coembs of corn and a great many valuable implements were destroyed. estroyed.

destroyed. The Earl of March, who has just passed his examination for the army, is about to enter the 92nd Gordon Highlanders. His lordship will be the third of his family in this distinguished national regiment, which was raised and commanded by Alexander Duke Gordon, and in which the hats Date of Richmond held a captain's commission as Earl of March of March.

of March. A large reward has been offered for such infor-mation as would lead to the restoration of a young lady of great personal attractions, who eloped from her parents' residence near Portnanesquare with a gentleman of military apparance, with whom she was seen to enter a brougham at the coming of Bakor-street. The young lady is hoires to

THE GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES BILL. A deputation from the London Trades Council waited A deputation from the London Trades Council waited by appointment on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing-street, last week, with the view of laying before him their views upon the Annuities Bill. Mr. Odgers, secretary of the Trades Council, explained that the great object of the deputation was to disabuse the mind of the right hon. gentleman of all idea that there was an organised opposition to the bill on the part of the trade societies. After some further remarks from Mr. Odgers and others of the deputation,

opposition to the bill on the part of the trade societies. After some further remarks from Mr. Odgors and others of the deputation, The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed the pleasure he felt at hearing the explanations and state-ments just given. He had felt convinced from the first that the great majority of the working classes were favourable to the principle of the Annuities Bill. With regard to his remarks upon the Exeter-hall meeting and the action of trade societies, they had been much curtailed in the newspaper reports, and thus made to appear more harsh than they really were. He, however, had certainly been under the impression that trade societies were generally correive bodies towards the minority, and had expressed himself to that effect. He was pleased to hear they were not so --zt least, to the extent he had expressed himself to that effect. He was pleased to hear they mere not so --zt least, to the extent he had expressed himself to that effect. He was pleased to hear they were not so --zt least, to the extent he had expressed himself to the entirely opportanity of stating his opinion in Parliament. He entirely conceded the right of their wages, as the only means they had of defending them-selves against the power of capital; but, at the same time, he contended for the uspt of every man to sell his labour on what terms he chose. He thought the remarks of Mr. Odgers, respecting the procedure, por-ferfectly justifiable. There was uo doubt the Liberal party in the House of Commons had failed in their duty in this respect towards the working classes, to when, he thought, the franchise should be extended, and about which he should have something to say in the House. Ho regr tted that the class who had obtained their franchise through the efforts of the working classes should seem solities fill, and said it was an absurdity to say it was opposed to self. Government. No man was compelled to embrace its benefits unless an absurdity to say it was opposed to self-government. No man was compelled to embrace its benefits unless ho chose; and, if he did, he could do that for himself which now required a most combrous, expensive, and insecure machinery to perform. Ho was glad to hear the trade societies did not oppose the bill, which he believed, as it became better known, would be more

The deputation, after some further remarks, then withdrow, thanking the right hon. gentleman for his courtesy.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Saturday an accident of a fatal character, and attended with very appalling circumstances, happened at the coal department of the Great Northern Bailway,

attended with very appalling circumstances, happened at the coal department of the Great Northern Ballway, Maideu-lano, St. Pancras, the victim being a shunter of carriages, of the name of George Beeson, residing in Sydney-street, Caledonian-road. From inquiries made on the spot, it appeared that about eight o'clock the deceased, who had been shunt-ing some coal wagous, stepped on a line of rails just as an ougine was being backed. The consequence was that deceased was knocked down, and before the engine could be stopped it went partially over him. The fire-box of the engine, which is only a few inches from the ground, caught the deceased, and must have smashed nearly every bone in his body, as it dragged him along the ground for some dis-tance, and it was not until it reached the point that the body was released. As the engine was changing from one line to the other it turned the deceased on one sile, and bringing his head under the wheels cut off the top portion of it. The sight which the mangled corpse presented was most fearful. As quickly as possible the unfortunate man's remains were picked up and taken to the Albion public-house, York-road, to await the coroner's inquiry. The deceased n a steady man, who was very much respected, and had been in the employ of the Great Northern Railway for years, has left a wife and two children to lament his untimely loss. From all that could be gathered no blame is attached to any one— the matter being purely accidental. The engine-driver, it is stated, was not on the engine, having gone to breakfast, the person in charge of the engine being the stoker.

o breakfast, the person in charge of the engine being the stoken

London and Country Markets

Money Market.

Money Market. CITY, MARCH 22.—The stock markets to-day are steady, there being no news of sufficient importance to influence prices, and the amount of business being only mode-rate. The funds and other securities are quoted in nearly all instances about the same as they wore yesterday after-noon. Consols are now quoted 914 to 4 for money, and 914 to 4 for the account (April 8). The official business report is as follows:—Three per Cent. Consols, for money, 914, i, 4, 4; ditto, for account, 914; Three per Cents. Re-duced, 851; 4, 1; Now Three per Cents, 894; 1; 1; India Five per Cent. Stock, 1014, 4; ditto Four per Cents, 99; ditto Bends, 83, 46 dis; and Exchoner Bills, 88, 98 dis.— The transactions in the railway market to-day are upon a restricted scale, and prices generally are nualtered. London and North Western, 654 to 664; Midland, 1274 to 1284, et div.; Groat Western, 654 to 664; Midland, 1274 to 1284, et div.; Great Vestern, 654 to 664; Midland, 1274 to 1284, et div.; Great Vestern, 654 to 664; Midland, 1274 to 1284, et div.; Great Western, 654 to 664; Midland, 1274 to 1284, et div.; Great Western, 654 to 664; Midland, 1274 to 1284, et div.; Great Western, 654 to 664; Midland, 1274 to 1284, et div.; Great Norkshire 1094 to 110, et div.; Great Eastorn, 474 to 3; et div.; Great Northern, 127 to 128, et div.; London and South Western, 98 to 99; and Metro-politan, 113 to 114. politan, 113 to 114.

assembled at the residence of the late Mr. Thackeray, assembled at the residence of the deceased author, Palace-green, Konsington, to witness the sale by auction of the library, household furniture, &c. All the articles put up were disposed of at high prices,

those present being anxious to secure some memorie of the great man whose career was so suddenly ont short. The library attracted particular attention. It short. The library attracted particular attention. It included volumes of the old English novelists and poets, included volumes of the old English novelists and poets, Euripides, Bopheeles, Homer, Virgil, Horace, and other classical writers, &c. His pictures were not numerous, but they had evidently been selected with great care and judgment. Amongst the articles sold were beautiful old Italian, French, and English deco-rative furniture and ornamental objects, with some valuable specimens of porcelain. The lease of the house, which is held direct from the Crown, and has abont eighty years to run, will be disposed of by private contract. private contract.

Unjust Weights, Measures, and Balances. -During the year ending March 25, 1863, there were 1,021 persons convicted in the motropolis police disrict for having in their possession false weights, measures, or balances. This is e or unjus This is exclusive of following divisions, from which no returns have sen received :- City of London, St. Pancras, St. Anne, been received :--City of London, St. Pancras, St. Anne, Soho, Straud, Tower, Beacontree Half Hundred, Croydon, Dartford, Edmonton, Richmond, and Wal-tham Abbey. The number of convictions in the various trades and occupatious vary very consider-ably; but it appears that the vendors of articles essential to the daily wants of the people represent a numerous class of offenders. Thus, 48 bakers were convicted. 87 butchers. 84 grocers. 83 chandlers, 89 convicted, 87 butchers, 84 grocers, 83 chandlers, 88 groungrocers, and 35 cheesemongers. The only busi-ness that exceeds these in point of convictions for unjust weights and measures is that of the victuallers,

nnjust weights and measures is that of the victuallers, of whom no fewer than 120 were fined more or less soverely. There were also 61 convictions of beer-sellers, and 40 of marine store dealors. Fatal Accident on a Railway.—Mr. Payne has just held an inquest at Guy's Hospital on the body of William Combeer, aged thirty-one years, a porter in the service of the London and Brighton Railway Company. From the evidence adduced, it appeared Company. From the evidence adduced, it appeare that the deceased, for the purpose of eatching a train at a point beyond the Norwood station, proceeded along the line between four and five o'clock in the evening. On gotting to the Solhurst-road-bridge ho noticed the down Brighton express train approaching him; but thinking he had time to get across the bridge into the six feet between the lines before it came up, he ran on. Before, however, he had got across the train was upon him, and he was thrown with terrifle force to the up line, against the Croydon train, then passing. He was frightfully injured and was at once removed to the hespital, where he expired the following day. The modical evidence showed that his skull was fractured, his right arm broken, and several pieces of the bone of the skull driven into the brain. Some ovidence was given with regard to the practice of persons passing along the line in the along the line between four and five o'clock in the practice of persons passing along the line in the manner the deceased had done, but no blame was attached to the railway authorities, as their servants had full instructions on the subject. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Yeomanry Cavalry .- A numerous depu tation of Yeomanry Cavalry oilieers have recently bad an interview with Lord Palmerston, at Cambridgehouse, for the purpose of urging upon the noble lord lity of calling out that force for active service during the present year. The premier, after listening to their statements, said that since the last listening to their statements, said that since the last vote in the House of Commons upon Colonel E lwards's motion, the Government had enrefully considered the subject. Within the last few days advices had been received from New Zealand which were so favourable that the Government would be enabled to effect a saving upon the estimates and incur the expense of training of the Yeomanry without any addition to the gross amount. He had great pleasure, therefore, in in-forming the deputation that the force would be called out as usual this year. The noble viscount also comout as usual this year. The noble viscount also complimented the Yeomanry Cavalry upon their high state of efficiency and the value of their services whenever they had been required and expressed an unualified they had been required, and expressed an unqualified opinion that they were a necessary auxiliary to the new Rifle Volunteer force. The doputation having thanked the noble lord then withdrew.

streets, with their overhanging, heavy-gabled houses, wherein, in many instances, plate glass and other modern innovations, speak of the owners leaning to the comfortable rather than to the picturesque; a drive of some three miles, through the suburb of Davington, and up the steep and trying hill, at the top of which is the village of Ore; past flat, marshy-looking fields; and, entering by an open gato, we stand opposite a betrenched and wooden palisaded space, in which are situate a barn-looking building, some large guns, and earthworks. This is the battery to be shortly assailed from the river. A few minutes' stroll over the field and we are at Ore Creek, in the centre whereof lie, black and shape-2. That is less, the three ality's lanches under cover of fire, from which the attacking force, composed of the 13th Kent Artillery (from Sheerness), under the command Kent Artillery (from Sheerness), under the command of Captain Harper, are to effect a landing. To arrive here from the battery we have crossed two wide ditches, temporarily but substantially bridged over, to faolitate the operations of the invaders, and now stand on what by courtosy is termod "a sea wall," but which is morely a permanent and substantial turf embankment, dividing the fields or marshes from the creek. The gunboats, commanded by Lieutesant Darling, are each provided with a 6-pounder, and soon commence to orchange shots with the battery, which is by this time maned by the artillery we passed at Faversham, under Major Hall, Captain Crowkes, and Lieut. Sheppard. Some sharp firing now takes place, and the landing party advances, and divides itself into two bodies, one proceeding in losse order under the sea-coast to the right flank of the battery, which the other charges it in front. More firing from gunboats to charges it in front. More firing from gunboats to assist invaders, more return shots from gunbaats to repel the same, and we descend the "wall" and retract our steps to the battery. This we find has been taken. A solitary artilleryman is in charge of each twenty-four noundar, but the state in the prior description. four pounder, but the place is otherwise deserted, save by a few inquisitive sight-seers, who pat, and smell, and wistfully gaze at the gun, and who ejaculate emotionally, whon stolidly informed that it had been spiked by the enemy, who are pursuing its late defon-ders up to Woolwright's Farm. At the farm-house just mentioned the Faversham party make a stand, until driven out, whon they fall back some distance to arrive at a masked battery, from which they, in their turn, spread discomfuture and dismy. They have here, artfully concealed by brushwood, some other worderous-looking 21-pounders, wherewith they at once open on the enemy. This turns the fortnes of the night. The barn lately evacated by the rotreat-ing Favershamites, and now possessed by the landing party, becomes a more target for the guns of the masked battery; and after an apparently obstinate defence, in obedience to a preconcerted signal, the position of the guns in the masked battery is altered; they, too, are levelled at the boats, and the hurried re-embarkation is completed with difficulty under cover our pounder, but the place is otherwise deserted barkation is completed with difficulty under cover

cess of past years. There were about 150 gentlemen present at the din-ner, including most of the leading men connected with

FOLUNTEER NIGHT ATTACK AT FAVERSHAM. To the officers of the Kent Artillory Volunteers

To the elineers of the Nent Artillory volunteers belongs the credit of inaugurating a new era in volun-teer amusements, and of providing a new interest for volunteer corps. The night attack of Saturday last was so completely successful, the satisfaction it elicited so manifest, and the advantages attending it so obvious, that we make no doubt that the experiment will be repeated at no distant day, and on a much

bonting

of their cannonado This concluded the volunteer night attack. This concluded the volunteer night attack. It lasted about two hours, commenced punctually, and was finished at the time promised. There was, as far as wo could see, no hitch at any stage of the pro-ceedings, and the programme resolved on by the leaders, though neither printed nor distributed, was rigidly carried out. The vast volumes of sucks eddying up in the moonlight, the martial figures looming out therefrom, the constant firing, the un-certain light, the distant musis, the hastily spoken words of command, the heavy tramp of armed men retreating or advancing at the double, the clanking of their accoutrements, and the sclemn boom of the retreating or advancing at the double, the clanking of their accoutrements, and the solemn boom of the cannon, all gave an air of vivid reality to the scene. In the shadowy light of the moon the number of volunteers was multiplied indefinitely, and for all pur-poses of practical observation there might have been as many thousands as there were hundreds engaged. Modestly spoken of as an experiment, this sham-fight was so skilfully arranged and so perfectly carried out, that there can be no hesitation on the part of the Government authorities in rendering part of the Government authorities in rendering similar facilities on future occasions. The gun-boats lent, and the tacit approval implied by the lending, evinced a confidence in Lieutenant-Colonel Gladdish, the commander of the brigade, and Captain Weston, its adjutant, which the issue of Saturday proved not to be misplayed. When the Kentish artillery or their neighbours next propose a similar display, we trust every means will be adopted to ventilate their intention. They have not merely given a powerful stimulus to their own corps, but have added a new page to volunteer annals, and the night attack of Saturday will be hereafter quoted as an important epoch in the history of the movement.

A Sad Affair. --It is much to be lamented that after the wonderful cures of order by that never-failing remody, that there should still be so many afferers in existence. There is only one way by which we can account for it, and that is because many do not know of page Woodcock's wint P Us, which are working wonders in the cure of the following disorders :--Wind in the Stomach. Indirection, Billowmers a a a-Sold by all Medicute Vendors, at is 11d and 25 ad., or first by part for 14 or 55 stamps, from Paus Woodcocc, Chemist, Lincoin.

is no security for emigrants landing

2. That if kidnapped into the army, "they have no chance to write or send to the British consul." 3. That 1,000 British subjects "are at this moment in the army" who have been kidnapped and robbed. 4. That he ("Minhattan") knows "that the seizing of emigrants, robing them, and getting rid of them is practised every hour of the day." We most sincerely deny the statements of "Man-

hattan," and we hereby declare that the foregoing statements are erroneous, exaggerated, and at variance

with known facts. We solemnly believe that there is as much or more security for strangers landing in New York than there is for the same in Liverpool, London, or any other

large scaport town. We also believe that if kidnapping is practised at We also believe that if Ridnapping is precused at all, it is very rare, and not more than at home; that persons so kidnapped would have every chance to appeal to the British consul; and that to assert that 1,000 British subjects are now in the army who have seen kidnapped, and that emigrants are hourly soized. obbed, and got rid of, is a gross falsehood,

bed, and got rid of, is a gross falsehood, Malcolm Macleod, 27, Jane-street.
Honry Oran, 27, Jane-street.
Jaboz Ramsbottom, 37, Jane-street.
Duncan Jardino, 222, West Eighteenth-street.
James Rock, 27, Jane-street.
Thomas Johnson, 27, Jane-street.
Thomas Hesford, 637, Hudson-street.
William Hnddlastan, 27, Jane-street. William Huddleston, 27, Jano-street. Poter Thomson, 310, Avenue-court. Alex. Miller, Thirteenth-street. Robert Parker, Imrecentn-street. Robert Parker, Twenty-sixuh-street. John M. Yates, 69, Porry-street. George Parke, 844, Greenwich-street. Edward Sutcliffe, 835, Greenwich-street. John Wilcock, 378, West Twelfth-street.

Deaths in London.-It appears that the pro Deaths in London.—It appears that the pro-portion of deaths annually to every 100,000 persons averaged in the twn years ending 1860, 1,985 in Ken-sington, 2,615 in Chelsea, 1,891 in St. George's, Han-over-square, 2,581 in Westminster, 2,345 in St. Mar-tin's in-the-Fields, 2,290 in St. James's, Westminster, 2,404 in Marylebone, 1,760 in Hampatead, 2,323 in byor-square, 2,381 in Westminster, 2,345 in St. Martin's in the Fields, 2,290 in St. Jamos's, Westminster, 2,404 in Marylebone, 1,760 in Hampstead, 2,233 in St. Panoras, 2,095 in Islington, 1,880 in Hackney, 2,846 in St. Gilos's, 2,456 in the Strand, 2,641 in Holborn, 2,309 in Clerkenwell, 2,736 in St. Luke's, 2,763 in East London, 2,495 in West London, 2,222 in the City proper, 2,421 in Shorediteh, 2,352 in Bethnalgreen, 2,841 in Whitechapel, 2,870 in St. George's in the East, 2,553 in Stepne's and Mile-ond Old Town, 2,359 in Poplar, 2,803 in St. Saviour's and St. Olaro's, Southwark, 2,635 in Bermodsey, 2,744 in St. Goorge's, Southwark, 2,426 in Newington, 2,353 in Lambeth, 2,194 in Wandsworth, 2,319 in Camberwell, 2,527 in Kotherhithe, 2,440 in Greenwich, and 1,787 in Lowisham. Hampstead thus appears to be the healthiest, and St. George's in the East the Underly of the strates.

metropolitan districts. Making Ourselves Comfortable.—A singular case was tried in the Divorce Court, Wells v. Wells, and Hudson, being a petition by the husband, a jeweland Hudson, being a petition by the husband, a jewel-ler in Honrietta-street, Covent-garden. The core-spondent, a married man, is a builder in Great Peter-street, Westminster. Pleas, denial of adultery and connivance. The parties were married in 1853, and had no issue. The husband was much older than the wife, but they lived happily together, and she helped in his jewellery business. In 1861 the co-respondent was introduced to them as a customer. Soon afterwards the wife became addicted to drink-ing, and she showed aversion to har husband. He be-came suspicious, and had her watched. After going to Drayton for the benefit of his health, hereeeived informa-tion in consequence of which he came to town, and went with his solicitor and others to Victoria-street, Westminster, where Hudson then lived. On being admitted, Mrs. Wells came out of Mr. Hudson's bod-fortable." A "seene" ensued, and the husband's solicitor put two sovereigns on the table, stating that they were for her maintenance, and that her hus-band would not live with her again. Bafer there are they were for her maintenance, and that her hus-band would not live with her again. Before they got downstairs, the sovereigns were thrown over the stairs at them. - Evidence of adultery from 1801 to 1860 having been given, the jury retarned a verdict for the husband. Damages-£200, Decree nisi granted with costs.

at the corner of Baker-street. The sum of £13,000 on attaining her teenth year.

Among extraordinary advertisements this one A money overlabor of the providence of the provi

A German statistical writer remarks that the invontion of the sowing machine has enabled one woman to sew as much as a hundred could sew by hand a contary ago; but he continues, one woman now demands as much clothing as a hundred did a contary ago, so that the situa-tion is not so much changed after all.

tion is not so much changed after all. Singapore is about to be lit by gas; the English company is getting on with success, and the people are so delighted with the first display-that in the manager's house -that he cannot get any sleep at night on account of the calls to inspect. Civilization and gas are synonymeas, and dirty, miscrable Singapore by night will grow less benighted. Ninco Nanco, one of the most solebrated of the Ninco Nanco, one of the most celebrated of the brigands who have ravged the provinces of Southern Italy, is dead, and the Opinions of Turin says that brigandage is now nearly destroyed. The Turin journal continues to assert that the supply of brigands comes from Rome. Three hun-dred of them have been pointed out to the French authori-tics. Italian reinforcements will be placed on the Roman frontior, to provent the pussage of these "brigands." A four days beach as deliver work of the second second

frontior, to prevent the passage of these "brigands." A faw days back, a fishing smack named the John Ball, of 25 tons burlen, left Yarmouth port for Con-stantinople with a general cargo. She has been purchased for Mr. Norton, of the latter place, and had on board four experionced fishermen of Yarmouth, being intended for the trawling trade in the Black Sea. A large number of the sea-faring population collected on the guay to witness har de-parture, and wish hor success on hor venturesome under-taking.

taking. An Austrian countoss, who lost four of her sons during the war in Italy, has now been deprived of her fifth and last son, who fell at the battle of Oversee. In her deep grief she bolouzht a merchant to nudertake the mission of finding and bringing home the remains of hor child, and after some trouble the task has been accomplished. The boly was found buried with sity-five other Austrians, and has been conversed to Vienna.

We are happy to state that notwithstanding the We are startined to loss of life through the pit inunda-fears entertained to loss of life through the pit inunda-tion at Chesterield, on Thursday, the water in the mine being reduced to two feet below the arch, an exploring party waded through the water, and all the men were found and brought out alive, having taken refuge in the upper levels, which were free from gas or water.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Social Science Congress, which was held at the Guild Hall, York, the Lord Mayor being in the chair, it was determined that the ensuing meeting of congress should commence in the abore city, on Wednesday, the 21st of September. It was also resolved to invite Lord Broughan to preside on the occasion. The Rev. T. Myers, Dr. Proctor, and Mr. Councillor North were appointed the general secretaries.

The trial of Samu-1 Porter, of Flushing, near The trial of Samu-1 Porter, of Flushing, near Falmouth, formaltreating and wilfully neglecting his brother, Robert Porter, a lunatic under his charge, has been con-cluded before Mr. Baron Martin, at Bohmin. The case, it will be recollected, created a great sensation a few months ago. The jury found the defendant gailty of neglect, but recommended him to mercy. Sontence was postponed till the opinion of the Court of Appeal shall be known, and the prisoner was discharged on his recognisance.

Escape of a Convict.-A most daring escape has just been effected from the Nottingham County Gaol by a convict named William Wright, who was d at the last Assizes to five years' ponal servisentenced at the last Assizes to five years' ponal servi-tude. About five o'clock he was in the women's airing and, where he had been employed cleaning windows. A turnkey was near him, but, that officer's back being A turnkey was near nim, but, that officer's back being turned, he silently scaled the wall, and, having reached the top, jumped off on to the roof of a house which was about 20 feet below him. He then broke through into the top room of a house occupied by a woman named Reynolds, and was severely cut and bruised in doing so. Regnotes, and was severely one and ornised in doing so. No attempt to capture him was made, and he succeeded in making his way into the street, and thence through various thorough fures on to the London-road, and evenvarious thorough fares on to the London-road, and even-tually secreted himself in some malt rooms in the Crown and Anchor yard. Meanwhile the police wors in hot pursuit, and the whole of the buildings in the locality were searched, but without any immediate success. The search, however, was kept up under Mr. Superintendent Palothorpe's directions, and ultimately the prisoner was found an the roof of the malt rooms lying in a gutter by Detective Goulding. He was thoroughly exhausted. His testh ware knocked out by the fall; and when Goulding seized him, he said, "I cannot fight." He was then taken back to his cell after an absence of about two hours.

The Corn Trade,

The Corn Trade. MARK-LANE, MARCH 21.—Steady prices prevailed for English Wheat to-day, supply being limited, and a fair de-mand prevailing, white brought 41s to 47s, and red 38s to 42s per quarter; at the close of business only a few parcels of good quality were unsold. Foreign in steady request at full terms, ruling at 39s to 52s. Bereral transactions in Amorican.—A good demand for Flour: tewn-made brought 56s to 40s; seconds and contry, 25s to 55s per sack; and American, 21s to 26s per harrel.—Firm rates for Barley, and many parcels sold. LIVERPOOL, MARCH 22.—Market well attended. Moda-rate inquiry for wheat at fully late rates. Flour dull, and easier rates. Indian corn very dull. Beans steady. Oats and oatmoal dull.

and oatmoal dull.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, MARCH 22.-Market quiet. Bales probably 4,000 bales. TALLOW, MARCH 23.-The market is quiet: subjoined are the present quotations:-Town tailow, 41s 3d; Peters-ourg Y.C. on the spot, 41s 9d; March, 41s 9d; April to June, 42s to 41s 9d; October to Docember, 44s 6d.

June, 42s to 41s 94; October to Docember, 41s 64; April to HAY, SMTHFIELD, MARCH 22. — Messre, Harvey and Easton report trade firm for good huy :— Prime mendow huy, 75s to 80s; superior ditto, 81s to 90s; inforior ditto, 50s to 60s; clover, old, 90s to 110s; ditto new, second out, 80s to 105s; straw, 25s to 30s. Fith 12 AND VEGETABLES, COVENT GARDEN.— Vecetables and fruit in season continue to be pretty well kept up. New hothouse grapes may now be obtained, and apples though scarce, may still be had; there are like wise a few dessert pears. Oranges are very plentifal; the sect are realising from 5s to 10s per 10b. Cormais are beavy; among them are French lettuces, endive, currots, orchids, heaths, pelargonuuns, primroses, miguonette, and roses.

Cattle Market.

Cattle Market. METROPOLITAN MARKET, MARCH 21.-We have a few more beasts than on Mondey her. Trade is vlow, but there is scuredly a quotable reduction in prices. A clearance in the supply of sheep, and the damand very limited, conse-quently press are lower, and several remain unsold. Choice lambs and colves are in request, at full rates. From Ger-many and Holkand there are 430 heats, 230 heep, and 721 and 2,000 from Norfolk and Suffolk. 300; Ireland, 190; Per stone of ellas, s. d. s. d. Per stone of Sibs. s. d. s. d.

Best Scots, Hids, 4 8		Per stone of Fibs. s. d.	e. d.
		Best Long-wools 5 0	5 4
		Do. do. shorn 4 2 Ewes & 2d. qual. 4 4	4 6
Calves 4 0 Pigs 8 8		L DO, do, shora S A	8 10
Deput Dust a buse 5 a	5 0	Lambs 7 0	78
Bussta at manhat 4.		1	

Deasts at market, 4,750; Sheep and Lambs, 22,070; Calves. 133; Pigs, 480.

London Produce Market.

London Produce Market. MINCING-LANE, MARCH 21.—Sugar: only a moderate business on home trade or export account, but stock on the decrease, and rates firm: ruling for Mauritius, of brown quality, at 36s to 42s 6d; yellow, 43s to 46s; grainy, 44+ to 50s; Manilla, clayed, 41s to 41s 6d; and Porto Rico, 43s to 48s. These rates are 8s to 10s per ewt. above this time of last year. Refined Sugar less wanted; still low lumps not to be bought under 54s 6d.— Better prices are not obtained for Tea, still a fair buriness, and principally in fine green and congou. Assam and Japan Tea much required and rather dearer.—Of Spices many parcels were sold.—Domand moderate for Provisions: the value of fine Friezland Butter is 118s to 120v, and Irish Bacon, 50s to 60s.—Prices for Linsced 6d1 are 35s 9d to 37s; foreign refined Rape-seed, 42s to 42s 6d; and brown, 40s to 40s 6d per cwt.

Bingular Story of a Picture. - A very fine print of St. Mary forms one of the altar decorations in one of the Catholic chapels of Glasgow, and conin one of the Catholic chapels of Glasgow, and con-nected with it is a story worthy of notice. Some years ago, while the highly esteemed elergyman of the church was passing a brief vacation at Brages, he saw the print, and, having expressed a very strong desire to have a copy of it for his allar, a lady kindly promised to forward a framed copy to Greenock upon an early opportunity. Months passed away after the rev, gentleman returned home, and still no word of the picture. At length he received a communication from Dunbar, informing him that a box had been washed ashore bearing his address, said box being all that had ashore bearing his address, said box heing all that had been sayed from a yessel which had been wrecked in been saved from a vester which had been wreched in a recent storm on that coast. The box having been forwarded to him, on being opened was found to con-tain the print, glass, and frame intact, there not being the slightest mark or scratch on it arising from the peril through which it had passed. In many place this incident would be considered nothing short of lanas miracle.

THE SPIRITUAL TIMES.

POLITICAL COSSIP.

THE following paragraph is from the Observer :---"We are to have Garibaldi in England in a very few days, and then-----. In the meanwhile there have been popular tunnelts in Hangary; and, most surprising of all, the Poles are acting in larger masses and with greater audaoity than ever against Russia. The con-duct of Austria in Gallicia leaves no doubt that a hely elliques has been formed between the these months alliance has been formed between the three northern Powers, with the connivance, it is said, of the French Emperer, and that the object is to effect the humiliation of England, and, as a necessary corollary, the destruction of every vestige of public liberty in Con-tinental Europe. They may, nevertheless, find them-selves mistakeen in the result of their combinations."

tinontal Europe. They may, nevertheless, find them-selves mistaken in the result of their combinations." Thue following extraordinary canard is given by the correspondent of the Morning Post, who, writing from Florence, publishes a most extraordinary report, rest-ing, as to assoria, on the affirmation of persons of the highest character, and possessing the means of obtain-ing correct information as to all the movements of the Papal Government. The runnear is in effect that a distinct understanding has been arrived at between the Conservative party in England and the Papal Govern-ment at the Vatican, that the entire influence of the Catholic elergy shall be thrown into the Conservative scale at the orpoted general election; and in the event of the Disraeli party being again placed in office, they will compensate the Catholics by support-ing the temporal power of Rome. Thue following letter from the Chanceller of the Dischequer is addressed to the Editor of the Times.-"Sir,-Having referred to a portion of your parlia-mentary report of last evening, I take the liberty of requesting you to insert the following correction of so much of it as refers to my closing words in the case of Mr. II. B. Sheridan. What foll from me was, I thick, very nearly as follows:--'The homourable gentleman has made the declaration to which I re-ferred, and has stated explicitly that he knew of no transaction of the company deserving censure. If he did the same thing on a former ovening, I regret that I did not gather its effect. The Honse will, I am sure, forgive me if it should prove that I have been misled on a particular point. He stated that he recased to hold office in the company in 1856. I quoted his name as trustee in 1859. But it is from what pur-ported to be an advertisement of the company itself. However that may be, accepting it also as made on the first night of the 'dolate, I must add my sincero regret if he has suffered pain oving to my failure to pareoive the officet of his statement on thit occasion.' rogrot if he has unfered pain owing to my sincered regrot if he has unfered pain owing to my sincered perceive the offset of his statement on that occasion.' -- I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, -- (Sigsed)--W. E. GLADSTONE.--11, Carlton House-terrace, 19th March, 1864."

Tun committee appointed to inquire into the elec-The committee appointed to inquire into the elec-tion for the borough of Berwick (a petition having been presented against the Conservative member) have made their report to the House of Commons. They find that the allegations of bribery were not provad, and that Mr. Cargill was duly elected. In the Committee of Privileges in the House of Lords the claim of Sir W. Somerville to vote at the election of Representative Paers for Ireland, as Lord Athlamny, was allowed. The claim of Lord do Blaquiere was also allowed.

A SIGNIFICANT change is reported to be in progress in the ministry of King Victor Emanuel. It is said that Baron Lieasoli, Signor Ratazzi, and General that Baron Eleasoli, Signor Ratazzi, and General Limarnora, will form a coulition cabinet, General Cialdiai taking the command of the Italian army. What this precisely portends we do not know. We are delighted, however, to see so theroughly upright, honouralle, and patriotic a man as Rieasofi brought once more into the counsels of the kingdom. And, at such a time as this, nothing can possibly be better for Italy than that it should have a strong Government. This Archdute Maximilian and his archduchess have paid their complimentary visit to England prior to setting out for Motico. Its imperial highness will, it is understood, formally announce his acceptance of the crown of that country on Easter Sanday. The first act of his reign is to conclude in Paris a loan of 200,000,000 france, at 6 per cent, to be issued at 70.

The bound of the second of the second and the second of th

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL OLASSES.

The first ordinary meeting of the London Associa-tion was hold at the Mansion-house on Saturday. The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P., took the chair, sup-ported by many influential gentlemen and members of the Corporation. The Becretary having read the notice convening the

meeting, Lord Stanley said that most of the circumstances

THE ARTS, LITERATURE, &co.

THE British Institution has this year some rare specimens of art. We hardly know what to par-ticularise, but would draw attention to a picture by Alfred Corbould - entitled "Old Birds are Not to be Caught with Chaff"-of a fine grey Not to be Caught with Chaff"—of a fine grey horse, which a green is attempting to eatch by manceuving with an empty corn-sieve. It is an ex-cellent drawing, and the whole air and attitude of the horse are rendered with consummate spirit. "Wait-ing for the Lxpress to Pass," by the same artist, has also much merit. "The Wedding Presents," by J. Morgan, representing two young girls examining the marriage gifts, is clover in arrangement. There is an airness in the pleture caused by the style of the dress, which we presume is in the prevailing mode. The girls eem floating in a see of white. "Lighting a Pipe," by E. Davis, is a small quaint composition of much merit. The old man and the young girl are in admir-able contrast, and the arrangement of the figures is merit. The old man and the young girl are in admir-able contrust, and the arrangement of the figures is somewhat novel. The one, however, which appeared to please every one was the picture which hangs by the fire-place in the middle room, and which Mr. Houston calls "The Skipping-rope." The girl may be thirteen or fourteen years of age, and a more levely creature, and at the same time more beautifully human, one could scarcely behold in his dreams. Where the artist Bay such a vision, and how he manared to fix it on his Baw such a vision, and how he managed to fix it on his canvas, we can searcely imagine. Well may he affix to it the sweet couplet—

"As happy as a wave That dances on the scat"

"As happy as a wave That dances on the scal" Dr. BOWRING has presented to the British Muzeum his very fine collection of insects made during his long residence in the East. The Bowringian Collection, as it is called, consists of 84,200 specimens, arranged in three cabinets of forty drawers each, and fourteen cabinets of twenty drawers each. THE Council of the Art Union of London, at a meeting at South Kensington, awarded the premium of £600 to the author of the eil puinting, "A Wood Nymph," who, upon opening the sealed letter, was found to be C. B. Birch, of London. A most admirable statuetto of Thackeray has just been produced by a very clover designer, Mr. Boehm, already favourably known by his clover statuettes of Millais, Leech, &c. It was exhibited at a soirde of the Royal Institution on Saturday. All who saw it were struck by the lifelike truth of the face and attitude— the rather high square shoulders, the head with raised the rather high square shoulders, the head with raised chin, the hands thrust into the pockets. It is de-signed for plaster, terra-otta, and bronzo, and is a most agreeable memento of one whose personal pre-sence all his friends must love to have recalled to

them. THE 16th of March being the anniversary of the death of the Dachess of Kent, the Qacen and Royal family, attended by Lady Augusta Stanley and Lady Fanny Howard, formerly Ladies in Waiting to her Royal Highness, repaired to the mansoleum of the Duchess at Frogmore, where the statue of her Royal Highness (a cast, shortly to be replaced in marble) was uncovered. The statue, which is by Mr. Theid, and was modelled under the superintendence of the Prisce Consort, represents the Duchess stand-ing. It is on a pedestal of imporial red Portageose marble, and is placed in a temple over the chamber containing the sureophagus. Over the statue is the following inscription :-ollowing inscription :-

"Hor children arise up and call her blessed." The following lines by Mr. Tonnyson are also in-

scribol upon it :--

"Long as the heart bcats life within her breast, The chill will bloss thee, guardian, mother mild j And far away fig memory will be blost By children of the children of thy child."

The tample forming the massleam was designed by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. The French Exhibition will open to the public on the Bah of next month. The private view will take

place on the 16th. MR. G. A. MACFARMEN has promised a new song

place on the 16th. Mr. G. A. MACFARDEN has promised a new song with a chorus to the Shakespeare Monster Concert, which is to be given at the Agricultaral-hall on the 21st of April. "Why (says the Athenceum) the Messide should be offered among the Stratford-on-Avon attractions, merely because Garriek made it a feature in his 'Jubilee,' cannot easily be understood." Among the pictures to be separately exhibited this season in London will be a large one, by Mr. Lacy, representing "A Sanday Evening at Hampton-court," in the time of the Protector. The scene is one of the rooms in the 'place. Milton, after his blindness, is seated at an organ, playing a Psalm. Oliver is placed in the front; his daughter, Mrs. Claypole—then in her hast illness—occupies a chair by his side. Andrew Marvel stands behind the Protector's chair; Mrs. Cromwell is on the removed side of it, where are also Thurlow, Holmert Cronwell, and others. "The figures are somewhat larger than life. IT is stuted that we are to have another college of music—the London National College, presided over by Mr. Leslie, which will commence operations on the 18th of April. A growypen audience attended the first meeting

8th of April.

18th of April.
A GROWDED audience attended the first meeting of the Royal Academy of Music in Henover-square last week. The solenin nature of the season of Lent was abundantly typified in the programme. The black silks crossed with red sashes, in which the halies of the Academy were attired, nicket silks crossed up attained the desired object—of depressing the audience. As far as the singing was concerned, the soprani and alti were very good, and they also sang in good tune; the Orchestra, however, considers that there was a great deficiency of male veryes. considers that there was a great deletioney of main vulcos. In the soli, perhaps the most successful achievements were those of Miss Ensity Fitt--a very pretty girl, who were a brenze medal, and enchanted her audience musically and physically. Basides "Tho Lord shall increase," and "O Lord, have mercy," she sang in a duet with Miss M'Donald, to whom, malaxi any openances a compliance mathe main "It. malgre nervousness, a compliment maybe paid. " Lut the bright scraphim" was a great success, the trampet obligato being exceedingly effective. The instru-mental portion of the programme way well rendered, and Miss Agnes Zimmermann acquitted herself well

FARMING AND GARDENING.

Agricultural Education.

Agricultural Education. A correspondent of the Agricultural Gazette, after commenting rather facetiously on the premium paid for agricultural pupils, and assorting that homes are more frequently offered to catch a heir rather than to afford instruction, says :-It is not to be wondered at, however, in these days of agricultural colleges (colleges for scientific and practical agriculture, colleges of agricultural ohe-mistry, &e.) that the respectable furmers of this country should not take advantage of this desire of the farming public to have their sons more highly country should not take advantage of this desire of the farming public to have their sons more highly educated in all that pertains to agriculture, and open their nouses for the reception of young farmers, or those likely to be landowners. It is a help to many a needy farmer in bad times. What is really wanted is some test as to their ability and proper qualification for undertaking this duty, and that their respective farms are well adapted to show the best practice car-ried out. For this purpose it might be desirable for these teachers to produce testimonials from their re-spective districts as to their fitness, respectability, and standing, or from former pupils or their friends, or such persons might put themselves into communi-cation with our leading societies and colleges through their officers or secretaries. The authorities of the or such persons might put themselves into communi-cation with our leading societies and colleges through their officers or secretaries. The authorities of the Circneester College, for instance, ought to be in pos-session of the names of several eligible places in different parts of the United Kingdom, to which they could with confidence recommend their students for further practical improvement upon quitting college. The secretaries of many provincial societies are often applied to for information on these matters. It would be no difficult thing to furnish terms and necessary particulars to such officers, and it might be extended to some of our large public schools, such as the King Edward's Schools, Christ Church Schools, Weat-minater School, Rugby Schoel, Harrow, Winchester, City of London, or any similar institutions. If the authorities in these schools decline to retain names submitted to them, they are done with, but if they-retain others upon good inquiry, it is high testimony; and all students desiring practical instruction in agri-culture to these places. It is college or his school, enters upon practical agriculture under an in-telligent and able master, and thus obtains a full insight into the management and capabilities of the various soils with which he may come in contact. This tolligont and able master, and thus obtains a full insight into the management and capabilities of the various soils with which he may come in contact. This is far better than wasting time with incompetent farmers, to say nothing of the many inconveniences to be met with in the homes of strangers, and the distaste it may altogether give the student for agricultural study. It may be urged that we are taking too high ground; that practical farming, after all, is but a low, dull, grovelling employment, full of petty details, which no atudent of powerful mind ceuld endure. We grant that, to a certain extent, this is true, but we are looking forward to a much higher order of agriculture; to a much greater development of the powers of the soil; the knowledge of and successful growth of all the farm erons—the breeding, management, and prossoil; the knowledge of and successful growth of all the farm crops—the breeding, management, and pros-perity of all the farm stock. In this there is scope enough for any mind, however comprehensive it may be. Take the varieties of cereals—the 1,000 varieties of wheat, for instance. It is not to be expected that a farmer shall cultivate all these varieties to prove them, but is a schicat for study. The root crons them; no, it is a subject for study. The root crops again, how numerous the varieties and the manures again, how numerous the varieties and the manures they best appropriate; here aga'n is scope enough. Horbage and medicinal plants, how little is known of their culture. Then the stock of the farm, their habits, their management, their diseases, their progress, re-quires the nicest and most discriminating study. The hardest student may find a field large enough for his widest range and brightest thoughts.

Flower Garden and Plant Houses.

Flower Carden and Plant Houses. Keep up a lively circulation of air all the early part of the day in mixed plant houses, and dispense with fire-leat as much as possible. Where houses of this character have stove as well as common greenhouse plants in them, a elimate superior in point of heat to that of an ordinary greenhouse may be maintained; and in order to do as little mischief as possible through the compromise necessary, let all advances in point of extra warmth be made during the day-time when there is light. Therefore practise early shutting up; and on such occasions take care that the fire has been very low, or out for an hour or two previously. The heat thus secured for the evening, if accompanied by suffi-cient atmospheric moisture, will establish a healthy and short-jointed growth. Climbers in conservatories and other show-houses will now want attention at least once a week. Frume off superfluons shools, stop or pinch the points of over luxuriant leaders to induce a howering habit in such kinds as produce blossoms from the axils of their leaves, and keep them neuty tied and trained. As regards the out-door department, see that rolling, mowing, &c., proceed in due order. Now and trained. As regards the out-door department, see that rolling, mowing, &c., proceed in due order. Now is the period to lay the foundation of a fine lawn. Let all fresh turfing be completed forthwith. Early her-baceous plants overgrown may now be divided, the exterior pertions of the stools should be reserved and the interior rejected. Be sure in planting them again to introduce fresh soil. If not already done, cut in all coarse evergreens or shrubs before the bud becomes too much advanced; holly hedges may also yet be out. ANNALS.-Make a sowing of tender sorts if not already done. Pot off balsams, cockscombs, &c.; these things will do better, however, in a frame, with for-menting materials, close to the glass, and well matted up at night.

in this internals, close to the gains, and were interest of the task of task o be first allowed to flag, and thon an attempt made to restore it by abundance of water; foliage should never be allowed to droop. DANLIAS.—Repot the most forward cuttings, and

OUR MISCELLANY.

Witty, if not true.-Longfellow, the poet, was "Yes," said the poet, "but in this case I fear Pope's lines will apply: 'Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow.'"

Foote and Lord Townshend.-Foote, Foote and Lord Townshend.—Foote, dining one day with Lord Townshend, after his duel with Lord Bellamont, the wine boing bad, and the dinner ill-dressed, made Foote observe that he could not dis-cover what reason could compel his lordship to take up arms, when he might have effected his purpose another way, and with much more ease to himself. "Why how (replied his lordship) could I have acted otherwise?" "How! (replied the wit) why, you should have invited him to dime with your lordship, as you have done me, and poisoned him."

as you have done me, and poisoned him." "Putting your Foot in it."—This term, it seems, is of legitimate origin. According to the "Axiatic Researches," a very curious mode of trying the tilte to land is practised in Hindestan. Two holes are dug in the disputed spot, in each of which the lawyers on either side put one of their legs, and there remain until one of them is tired, or complains of being stang by insects—in which case his client is defeated. In this country it is generally the client, and not the lawyer, who "puts his foot init."

Rather Cutting .- "I say, Higgins," said fellow to that aspiring, but as yet unappreciated trugodian, "I met a rich old gontloman in the city, who declared he would give a hundred pounds to see you perform Hamlet." "You don't say so?" "Fact, you perform Hamlet." "You don't say so?" "Fact, I assure you; and what's more, I'm positively sure the old chap meant it." "By Jove, then, it's a bargain," Higgins cried; "I'll play it for my benefit. But who is he?" "Ah, to be sure, I didn't tell you. Well, he's a blind man." Higgins never spoke to the wretch read ugain

Embargo.-

Embarge? Yes! embargo, Embargo of all sorts. Embargo of all sorts. The Yankees lay embargoos On down-trod Southern ports; The French embargo people's lips, The Pope embargoes brains, The Deuse embargoe forman shing.

Act like a thorough maniac,

And embargo little rams. In this strange seizure you are wrong-Unwise to cry "I'll nnb you"-You've read "embargo" backwards, John, And made it out "O grab me." Liverpool Albion.

Liverpool Albion. How Ale Strengthened Him.—A student of an American State College had a barrel of ale de-posited in his room, contrary, of course, to the rule and usage. He received a summons to appear before the president, who said, "Sir, I am informed that you have a barrel of ale in your room." "Yes, sir." "Woll, what explanation can you make?" "Why, the fact is, sir, my physician advises me to try a little cach day as a touc, and not wishing to stop at the various places where the beverage is rotailed, I con-cluded to have a barrel taken to my room." "Indeed! And have you derived any benefit from the use of it?" "Ah, yes, sir. When the barrel was first taken to my room, I could scarcely lift it, now I can carry it with the greatest ease." In and Out of Office.—When addressing the

In and Out of Office.—When addressing the House one evening on the oft-debated subject of the connection between the rate of wages and the price of food, Sir James reiterated his declaration that expe-rience had convinced him that the former had a constant tendency to rise in proportion as the latter fell. Lord George, who was sitting in the front Opposition Bench below him, threw back his head, and, looking round at him, exclaimed, "A ! yes; but you know you said the other thing before." A shout of langhter, in which Sir James joined, was followed by cheers and counter-cheers, and curiosity was on tip-tee for the rotort. From his perch, as he used to call it, the ex-minister looked down at his noble antagonist, and said in a tone of ineffable humour, "The noble lord's taunts fall harmless upon me; I'm not in office now."—Life of Sir James Gralaca.. Bport in Denmark in Olden Times.—The following is an extract from an old book giving " an

following is an extract from an old book giving "an account of Denmark in the year of our Lord 1692," and said to have been written by Lord Molesworth :---"At Fredericksburgh the court spends most of the time in stag-hunting, for there are few fallow deer in Donmark, during which eport the King allows free-dom to his domesticks and ministers, who commonly dom to his domosticks and ministers, who commonly do all ascompary him wherever he goes, insomuch that he scenns to hay aside all majesty, and the for-malities of it, for the season; they cut and drink together, the latter sometimes to excess, after a hard day's hunting, when as soon as the dinner is done they adjourn to the wine collar. About five or six in the afternoon the hunting assizes are solomnly held in the afternoon the hunting assizes are solomnly held in the or and the source of the stag is drawn into the midst of it by the huntsmen, who are all clothed in red, having great bress hunting-horns about their necks, and 'tis there broken up, with great cere-mony, whilst the hounds attend with much noise and impatience. One that is likeliest to give a good gra-tuity to huntsmen is invited to take essay, and pre-

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE AT KENTISH-TOWN.

Considerable excitement was created in the neighbourhood of Kentish-town, the other day, in consequence of a rumour that a woman had attempted to murder her son, and had afterwards thrown herself out of a second-floor window. From inquiries afterwards instituted the facts were found to be these :--On Wednesday, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a woman named Francis Maria, the wife of Mr. John Gregory, a dealer in cattle, residing at No. 5, Willow-terrace, Kentish-town, was alone with her son in the top front room of her flouse, when she got over to a table and took up a large carving-knife, and with it inflicted two fearful gashes on her own throat. She drew the knife down from her chin towards her chest bone She then drew the knife across her throat from the left to the right. Her son, named George, a boy only twelve years of age, stood in a corner of the room screaming frantically. She then, with the bloody knife in her hand, rushed wildly round the room after the boy, but he managed to escape from her grasp by dodging under her arm. The lad then ran towards the door. He succeeded in getting outside before his mother was able to overtake him. The mother seeing him slam the door, and believing that he had locked it, rushed to the window and threw the sash up. She then leaped over the iron balcony (which is about 2¹/₂ feet in height), into the garden beneath, a distance of about 25 feet. She then rose to her feet, and staggered towards the front door. Some men who were passing by, seeing her night-dress, the only clothes which she had on at the time, covered with blood, seized her and carried her into the house, a surgeon and the police were immediately sent for, and she was conveyed to the University College Hospital. Intemperance is said to have been the cause of the shocking act.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

MEASURES for ro-stocking the lakes and rivers of Switzerland with fish have for some time past been in operation. The piscicultural establishment of Meilen has since its foundation, introduced not loss than 1,414,000 young trout into the Lake of Zurich, and 182,500 into the adjacent streams. The results of this proceeding begin to be evident, for the lake already contains a large number of those fish of from two to six pounds weight. The councils of the cantons of Yand and Geneva have determined to suspend for the present all permissions to fish in the rivers and streams. present all permissions to fish in the rivors and streams, and also to hold a conference on the subject of the re-

and also to hold a conference on the subject of the re-stocking of Lake Leman. Ar the hunt with Lord Fitzhardingo's hounds last week, Mrs. Coates, of Eistfield, the wife of J. Coates, Eaq., solicitor, of Bristol, carriel off the brash, she being the first up with the huntsman and in at the death. Mrs. Coates has proved herself to be not only a graceful but a plucky horsewoman, for this is the third brash she has had accorded to her, or, we should rather sny, has won during the present season. She has ridden at six meets, so that she has had what would be termed commercially, "50 per cent. of success."

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK. SIR ROWLAND HILL'S PENSION.—The retirement of Sir Rowland Hill after twonty years' indefatigable labour, and services more brilliant than any civilian of his time has achieved, offers so fair an occasion for Parliamentary munificence that we cannot help advert-ing to the unsatisfactory state in which the question is now left. A few days ago the Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons that Sir R. Hill would retire with the usual superannuation, but that he would; on a day then named, ask the House to read a first time a bill to secure an annuity to Lady Hill in the event of her surviving her husband. As the pension to which Sir Rowland Hill was entitled under the Saperannua-tion Act is only 2600 per annum, this announcement gave great uneasiness to his friends and admirers. It was foared that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was about to drive a hard bargain with the great gave great uneasiness to his friends and admirers. It was foared that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was about to drive a hard bargain with the great postal reformer, and it is probable that some remon-strances from above and below the Ministerial benches reached the Government. At any rate, an elaborate Treasury minute was published, which generously culo-gieses Sir Rowland Hill's great invention and the postal reforms of which he is the author, and ends by award-ing him for life his full salary of 42,000 per annum. The annuity to Lady Hill, however, is either dropped or adjourned size die. The country will be gratified to hear that Sir Rowland Hill is to receive this special superannuation allowance. But the feeling will be universal that his reward ought not to end here. The "Treasury Minute truly declares that "his fitting revard is to be found, not in this or that amount of pension, but in the grateful recollection of his country." But "my Lords" admit that Sir Rowland is "not merely a meritorious public servant but a benefactor of his race," and that his penny postage has "produced for the mass of the population social and moral benefits" which throw even its bril-liant fiscal results into the shade. Society has an usin beit of resurds areal "Manfactor of his Jiant fiscal results into the shade. Society has an ugly habit of rewarding a real "benefactor of his race" by posthumous honours, while titles and pen-sions for three lives are showered upon successful generals and admirals, in order to perpetuate their sions for three lives are showered upon successful generals and admirals, in order to perpetuate their names and the memory of their services. General Palmer, for his invention of mail-coaches, received a pension of £3,000 a year and a Parliamentary grant of £20,000. No one will say that Sir Rowland Hill's splendid services would be extravagantly rewarded by the remuneration which was thought adequate in the case of General Palmer. An annuity to Lady Hill would be a graceful act, for it may be said, without invading the sanctity of domestic life, that but for her cheerful and zealous co-operation Sir Rowland Hill could not have accomplished the arduous duties which, at various periods of his career as a Post-office reformer, he has undertaken. But an annuity for a parent of advanced ago is but a slender provision for a surviving family. High office and the dignity of a K.C.B. entail a considerable expenditure in a crowded metropolis; and a generous public would wish that the declining years of Sir Rowland and Lady Hill should be surrounded with every comfort. A Tarlia-mentary grant is still needed to supplement his roward, nor would the sum voted to General Palmer be a penny too much. It would be a scandal and a disgrace if the surviving family of the man held up to admiration as "a benefactor of his race," were to figure as paupers in some future pension list, because the invator of rown parties are thought worthy figure as paupers in some future pension list, because the inventor of penny postage was not thought worthy of the reward ungrudgingly given to the inventor of mail-coaches.-London Review THE SIBLE-HEDINGHAM WITCHCRAFT CASE.-THE SIBLE-HEDINGHAM WITCHCRAFT CASE.— The case was really as gennino a cage of witchcraft as was ever reported, and an attentive consideration of its particulars will enable us to comprohend the be-lief of our ancestors in this diabolical art. The man credited in the present instance with these super-matural powers was singularly fitted for the character. He was 80 years of age, and, though deaf and dumb, was in complete nearestor of his reasoning fourlier. Was so complete possession of his reasoning faculties. He had resided in the county of Essex for some 20 years, and for nearly half that time in the parish of Sible-Hedingham. He was not, however, a native of that place, or, indeed, of this country. It was sup-posed that he was a Frenchman, and this conjecture was supported by contain acculting of in the her posed that he was a Frenchman, and this conjecture was supported by certain pocularities of his liabili and manners. He was of an excitable disposition, and accustomed to express his will or his meaning by sin-gular methods of gesticulation, which seldom, how-over, failed of being intelligible. Altogether, and not-withstanding the inferences suggested by his tragical end, he appears to have been by no means oppressed or friendless. The better sort of people looked kindly on his infirmities and occonstrictions, while those less susceptible of such feelings had motives of their own for leaving him unmolested. In point of fact, they believed him to be a wizard, and to have the power of punishing by his spells those who might give him punishing by his spells those who might give him offence. Whether he himself advanced these pretensions, or whether he merely acquiesced in a popular impression which conduced to his security, was not clearly shown; but if he did not claim to be a sorcerer, he at least professed to be a fortune-teller, and derived his chief means of subsistence from the sale of his supernatural knowledge. One evening, then, being a person of this character and profession, he went to the house of a certain Emma Smith, near Holingham, and asked to be allowed to sleep on the promises. The woman refined permission, on which Old Dummey, as and asked to be aboved to skeep on the produces. The woman refined permission, on which Old Dummey, as he was called, grow very angry, and made signs which wereknown to indicate his displeasure, if not to threaten harm. They were interpreted in the latter sense. Emma Smith believed herself bewitched, and at once fell sick to such purpose that no medical aid could relieve her. She was dreadfully low and nervous, her whole system was disordered by the terror under which she lay, and her sufferings were increased by the convic-tion that Dammey alone, who had put the spell upon her, could rescue her from its effects. It was in this condition of mind and body that she met the old man one night at a public-house. She begged and en-treated him to oure her. She told him that if he would but come to her house and sleep there, and talo the spell off, she would not only treat him well, but would pive him three sovereigns. To these prayers and offers he was deaf, answering by a sign which wast variously interpreted as meaning either that he would sooner have his throat cut than do so, or that he might get his throat cut if he did. Then, at last, when no bribes or potitions had any effect, the woman fell mone him a her freave and heine nided on com when no bribes or petitions had any effect, the woman fell upon him in her frenzy, and, being aided or en-

couraged by a crowd assembled on the spot, especially by the man who shares her punishment, she got him to the water and "swam" him. That was the history of this poor old creature's death. Everybody will participate in the horror with which the rector of the participate in the horror with which the rector of the parish regards the catastrophe. It was a most shock-ing thing, but we should feel ourselves wanting in justice if we did not indicate the palliating features which the tale reveals. It seems placed beyond the possibility of doubt that the woman Smith did most sincerely believe that she was suffering from the diabolical spells of the wizard. We can go further, and acknowledge our own belief that she had really sickened in consequence of what she thought his magical incantations. Her whole conduct from first to last attests the force and sincerity of her convicsuckened in consequence of what she thought his magical incantations. Her whole conduct from first to last attests the force and sincerity of her convic-tion. She made her submission to her enemy, she implored him to reverse his charms, she offered him a considerable sum of money if he would relent, and promised him his own way about the matter about which they had originally disagreed. When all was of no use, and when in her exasperation she flew out upon him, her words explained the passion to which she was yielding. "You old devil," she cried; "you served me out, and now 'll serve you out." Now, we have only to say that if this old conjuror did really intend to frighten this woman into illness, and did wilfully refuse to go through the forms which she would have interpreted as releasing her—for both of which suppositions there has been some warrant—wo have as complete, voritable, and real a case of witch-craft as can be found in any treatise on that wonderful subject. There is only one difference between this tale and the best anthenticated tales of antiquity. That difference is in the agency to beimputed. In the days of King James I., and, indeed, a good deal later, it would have been universally believed not out, the subject. There is only one difference between this tale and the best authenticated tales of antiquity. That difference is in the agency to be imputed. In the days of King James I., and, indeed, a good deal later, it would have been universally believed not only that Old Dummey caused the sickness of Emma Smith, but that he did so by virtue of powers derived from the devil. In the present day we must also believe, from the evidence before us, that the woman's illness arose from the old man's doings, or, at least, from the in-terpretation which she put upon them, but we have no need to assume the agency of the devil in explain-ing the result. Perhaps Old Dummoy did actually intend to exercise the tyranny of a strong mind over a weak one; perhaps that intent existed only in the belief of the victim; but in either case we can now understand what old writers tell us. We can see that people may really have been rendered infirm and wrotched by believing themselves to lie under charms, and there is no difficulty in presuming that men and women might have been found wicked enough to pre-tend to these powers for purposes of evil, and perhaps even to believe that they had actually acquired them. Yet in these admissions we get the whole theory and practice of witcheraft. The thing was a terriblo reality, though it did not imply the work of the devil. The results were actually produced, though not by

practice of whetheratt. The thing will a terrified reality, though it did not imply the work of the devil. The results were actually produced, though not by the nears presumed. We can sympathise with the rector of Sible-Hodingham in his solicitude for the intellectual as well as the moral reputation of his parish, but the circumstances of the case do really convey some little excuse for the offenders. It was foolish to believe that Old Dummey was a wizard, and still more unscendy, in this age of education, to believe that a wizard could be conquered by "swim-ming" him. But Emma Smith was really ill; she really ascribed her illness to the spells of the sorecrer; and if her neighbours, like herself, were enraged at the cruel obstinacy with which it was fancied the old man persisted in his purpose, it is not hard to understand their conduct. That they did **met** intend murder, or anything beyond such a "swimming" as would get the better of his magic, is plain from the evidence and the conclusions of the judge, and it is from these con-siderations that we think the sentence sufficient for the crime, and the people of Sible-Hedingham not quite so bad as they scem.—Times. THE SHEFFIELD CALANITY.—Since the calamity of Holmith, when a new reservoir gave way, nothing

The Finds, and the spope of the state of the second hold its own. To this find the reservoir would still hold its own. To this fatal mistake may be attributed the loss of many lives. Much, however, as these deaths are to be deplored, it is not so much with them as with the survivors we have now to do, for ensuring in future. With respect to the first point, it is grati-fying to find that notwithstanding the large domands that have of late been made on the public for the re-lief of the distress, there is still the same carnest, noble spirit yot existing ready to make fresh survilies in aid of those who have suddenly lost everything. A week has searcely elapsed since the fatal occurrence, and alhas scarcely empsod whose the faith decurrence, and hi-readymore than £10,000 has been subscribed, her Majesty and the Prince of Wales heading the list of subscribers. This sum before the month is out will be trebled, and, if required, quadrupled, for English sympathy may traly be designated as almost inexhaustible. The wants of the sufferers will be surely attended to by local committees, who have only to give an account of their proceedings and to say that they require more their proceedings, and to say that they require more their proceedings, and to say that they require more funds, and we are satisfied that money to may amount will be fortheoming without difficulty. But as re-gards the other point, the prevention of similar occur-rences for the future, that is a far more difficult ques-tion to determine. The occurrence, applied to the Home-diately upon the occurrence, applied to the Home-Secretary for the assistance of an inspector to add him in his investigation. Sir George Grey immediately sent down Mr. Robert Rawlinson, one of the ablest engineers we have, and whe has lately been employed in pointing out the best object on which to employ adult labour in the distressed unions in Lancashire. The manner in which he has performed this duty has been beyond all praise, as has been expressed by Lord Derby, the president of the Lancashire Relief Com-mittee. For once, the Government would seem to have put the right man in the right place. Mr. Raw-linson has not yet made his report as to the cause of the accident, but, as fur as can be learned, it would seem that the reservoir at Bradfield was formed in a natural valley lying at the head of the Loxley, one of Secretary for the assistance of an inspector to aid him the accident, but, as her as can be learned, it would seem that the reservoir at Bradfield was formed in a natural valley lying at the head of the Loxley, one of the chief tributaries of the river Don. The hills which headed and sided the valley, save at one end where was the dam, formed the natural basin into which flowed the tributary above monitored, besides several other streams. The dam was about 400 yards in length, and at one portion 100 feet in depth. The superficial area of the reservoir was rather more than 75 square acress. This acres, although considerable for a reservoir in England, is nothing as compared to some that have of late years been constructed in India, one alone being more than 1,400 square acres in extent. As we have before observed, owing to the large amount of rainfall during the pre-vious weeks, the rivulets which supplied the reservoir have been much swollen. The water increased in depth so rapidly in the reservoir that these in charge of it endeavoured even by blasting to increase the area of the waste outlets, but in vain. The water driven to and fro by the wind, surged and rushed against the embankment, until at hast it began to give against the embankment, until at last it bogan to give way; and no sconer was a fissure made than the work of destruction was almost instantaneous. The dam gave way as if it had been cut with a kuife, and the liberated waters rushed forward, carrying universal destruction with them. Until Mr. Rwelinson has made his report, it would be unfair to the Waterworks Company and their engineer to impute faulty con-struction. The company especially had every reason to see that the work was most efficiently performed, because there was introduced into their Act a clause which, on a literal construction, would make them liable for any damage that might accrue by their works. It has been suggested by an eminent engineer, that for any damage that might accrue by their works. It has been suggested by an eminent engineer, that owing to the rapid absorption of English navvies for the construction of foreign works, it is difficult to obtain men who thoroughly understand the construc-tion of a dam, the principal portion of the work of which consists in puddling; and further, that the loose way in which embaukments for railways are made unfits them for this peculiar kind of work. Bat the responsibility on this second would appear to rest with the engineer who constructed the works. It was his duty to see that only the best work was excended. Until, however, the real facts come out, it is useless to speculate further on the subject. Some good has, however, arisen out of this calumity. These water-works companies who have preserving howe set fo works companies who have reservoirs, have set to work to have them examined, and these volumes to have the examined, and these who happen to live in the neighbourhood of works of this cha-racter are exerting themselves to see that they are properly inspected, that future misfortune of a similar character may be prevented.—Observer. A Scene in a London Street.—A woman in rage, which flow from her limbs at every gust of which led a scarcerow child with tottering steps through the full tide of men and women, who shrunk and let them pass. Behind her stalked famine itself in the guiss of the most forlorn-looking being that could be con-ceived, who staggered literally under the burden of a girl of ten or twelve years of age, whose legs, not much thicker than candles, protruded from his emached arms neroes the faces of the passers-by. They were bound to the workhouse, but had been wandering all over London to find it. As near death as living and moving beings well could be, not one policeman had thought it necessary to ask them a question, to offer them information—in fact, to do anything but make them " move on."—Letter in the Times. A Scene in a London Street .- A woman in

Lord Stanley said that most of the circumstances relating to the society were told in the report. The sum of £109 had been paid in part payment of the purchase-money, £940 for eight small freehold houses, known as Itamilton-row and Itamilton-place, Bagnigge Wells-road. An agreement for a lease of 99 years for a plece of land close to the Tunnel Pier, Wapping, had been come to with the governors of the Bridowell Hospital. The Board was also negotiating for a lease of 80 years from the Metropolitan Board of Works for a plot of ground in Rederoasstreet, closely abutting on New Southwark-street, Borough. Further nego-tiations had been entered upon to obtain sites at King's-cross, Vistoria-street, and in Shoreditch. The subscribed capital of the society was £27,200, and upwards of £3,00 had been received in advance of calla, on which they were receiving 5 per cent. Some upwards of £3,000 had been received in advance of calls, on which they were received in advance of delay in building had been eccessioned, but without any loss of money. There had been some difficulty in finding sites, but this had been partially surmounted. The cetate in the Bagnigge Wells read had been ob-tained upon the most favourable terms. This plot was about 5,000 square feet, and the estate at Wapping, upon which buildings would be created, to cost £7,075, was 19,000 square feet. upon which buildings would be created, to cost £7,075, was 19,000 square fest. These were very conveniently situated for the parposes for which they would be used. The Southwark estate had a 50 feet frontage, and was in extent 28,000 square feet. These at Wap-ping were paying up to the present time, upon an average, about 8 per cent. They proposed to put up there three blocks of houses, and the remainder in obsilings proposed to be created would accommodate wixty families. The contract had been entered into the tree direct has a state of the demand of the might be the tree direct in the second to be created would accommodate wixty families. omittings proposed to be erected would accommodate rixty families. The contract had been entered into for the buildings at Southwark, which would involve an expenditure of £3,000. The preliminary expenses he was happy to say, had amounted to almost nothing, as, through the kindness of Mr. Alderman Waterlow, they had been provided with a room gratuitously, the only cost boyond that for building being the secretary's salary (hear, hear).

Alderman Finnis seconded the motion. Alderman Waterlow said that although the society

Alderman Waterlow said that although the society had not offeed d much at present, still they had done a great deal in calling the attention of the public to the whole subject of dwellings for the industrial classes. He was further happy to say that their example was about to be extensively followed. Lord Stabley said, in reply to say relations, that no improvement had been made in the Bagnigge Wells property, as it would be morely throwing good money after bad. He might, however, say that what had been expended was but as a drop in the ocean of want that existed. He had seen as much in connection with the Poshody gift as had convined him that their expenditare of three or four hundred thomsand pounds that existed. It's had seen as inder in connection with the Poabody git as had convinced him that their expenditure of three or four hundred thousand pounds for the object contemplated was only something con-tributed to the three or four millions that were abso-intely required. It should also be borne in mind that, while their efforts would apply was also rapidly in-creasing. He would not attempt to solve the ques-tion whether the constantly increasing want could be supplied at a profit. No doubt the buildings they were creating would be coupled by the appear portion of the working classes, and the question them arese, what was to be done with those buildings could be let at a profit; and, with regard to the poorer classes, if they were to build house for them, and let them at a loss, it became pimply a matter of charity for lodging the working classes. This certainly was a difficulty (here). He stated this for the considera-tion of these present, but he would not middly a tion of these present, but he would not middly was a difficulty (here). He stated this for the considera-tion of these present, but he would not middly a stimulit their class to be abound in the state in might at a mark only to submit the matter, so that it might alvo it, but only to submit the matter, so that it might stimulate their efforts to provide a remody (hear and

choors). Mr. Turquand was appointed auditor, a vote of thanks was pared to the chairman, the rathing directors were realested, and the proceedings terminated.

• • • • •

An Extraordinary Prediction - A great comet is predicted by Professor Newmager. He tells as that in 1955 a court will some so close as to endanger this or earth and, should it not attach itself to us (as one clobule of quicksliver to sucher), nor annihilate us, the sight will be meet beautiful to belol. During three nights we shall have no darkness, but he bathed in the builliant light of the blazing train. The pro-fessor was leaving Australia for Bavatia when he made this prediction, so that we may hear more of this on his reaching Europe.

and Miss Agnes Zimmermann acquitted herself well in the Caprice in E. An Irish bard—a Mr. O'Dwyer—has written a poem on the birth of the baby Prince, and has had it printed in letters of gold on a satin ground, with an ornamental have border, and presented it to the Prince of Wales. Of Bard O'Dwyer's poetry we give a sample, with the slightest suspicion of a change in the spelling of two words for the benefit of the rhyme when pronounced by un Hibernian readers :-by un-Hibernian readers ;---

	This birthday rhymo
	Is made in the time
v	Vhen in or out of Astoria,
	No lady great,
	Hows'er complate
	In pomp of state,
	Could at all compute
v	Vith the Imporial Queen Victoria."

Let us add that the Prince of Wales has been good-natured enough to thank Bard O'Dwyer for his good wishes, if not for his good poetry.

A Costly Courtship.—At a public meeting re-cently held in Birmingham it was decided to creat a statue of Sir Rowland Hill in that town. The Rev. Dr. Miller addressed the meeting, and, in alluding to the benefits of the penny postage, said that he had a very painful recollection—and they would excuse a mm who, in these matters, was now in his dotage (haptter) and wished to take the privilege of habbling, as old men did—but he had a very lively recollection of the expensive character of his courtskip, which is do place he would not say how many years ago. Every letter he received cost him Sd, and as he was never vain enough to think his love-fotters were worth Sd, he always paid the postage himself, and the conse-quence was he hever exchanged a letter with that hady bat it cost him Hel. (bout laughter). The Now "Ticket of Leave."—The Penal Ser-vitued Bill now passing through Parliament gives the

The New "Ticket of Lieuvo."-The Fonal Ser-vitude Bill now passing through Parliament gives the form proposed for orders of licence. The old form gave heened to the convict to be at large in the United Kingdom for the remainder of his sentence, unless it should please her Majesty sconer to revoke the licence; the new form adds, "or unless the said A B shall, before the new form adds, the said turne he convicted of scome the new form adds, "or unless the said A B shall, before the expiration of the said term, be convicted of some indictable offence, in which case this beence will be im-modiately forfeited by law." It also adds that "upon the breach of any of the conditions endorsed on the licence it will be liable to be rovoked, whether such breach is followed by a conviction or not." The conditions endorsed are to be these four :--- 'I. The holder shall preserve his licence, and produce it when called upon preserve has hearied, and produces it when called upon to do so by a magistrate or police-officer;" this con-dition is now. 2. "He shall abstain from any viola-tion of the law. 3. He shall not habitually associate with notoriously had characters, such as reputed theores and prostitutes. 4. He shall not load an idle and dissolute life, without visible means of ebtaining an honest livelihood." These three conditions are sub-stantially the same as on the old linear open tiff. an honest livelihood." These three conditions are sub-stantially the same as on the old licence, except (if it be an exception) that the first of them thus ran-"This licence is liable to be revoked in case of mis-conduct." Lastly, the old licence adds that, if revoked, the convict may have to undergo "the whole remain-ing portion of his original sentence is, that, if it be forfeited or revoked "in consequence of a conviction for any efforced" in consequence of a conviction the indexed "the consequence of a conviction the intern of penal servitade which was unexpired when the licence was granted. By a clause in the bill a breach in the conditions by an act not of itself punish-able either upon indictment or summary conviction is to be penished summarily with three months' imprison-ment, with or without hard labour; and by another to be parished summarily with three months' imprison-ment, with or without hard labour; and by another clause, where the licence shall be either forfeited by a conviction for an indictable offence or revoked in gursuance of summary conviction under this or any other Act of Parliament, the convict is to undergo the term of penal servitude which was unexpired when the licence was granted, and this in addition to his new

put in others. It is very desirable to have extra strong plants for mixed borders and the shrubbery. These can be obtained by dividing and potting the old roots, after sufficient cuttings have been taken from

them. ORCHIDS,—Those growing in stoves should now be carefully shaded for two or three hours on bright days, more especially those which have been disturbed at the root; these, if convenient, should be removed to a house or pit by themselves, as established plants which have remained undisturbed will enjoy more sunshine.

Sunshine. 'FULLES.—Keep the foliage dry so long as we are in danger of spring frosts. If a watering is necessary, either from a continuance of dry weather, or from the soil being light, it can be done between the rows, without watering the plants over head. Protect from hail on all occasions, and rain also, if the weather is cold.—Gardeners' Chronicle.

MAZZINI AND MR. DISRAELI

The following letter was a broked to the Monitage out by a correspondent signing himself "Opinion." On Mr. Bright's stying that Mr. Discaeli in one of his early writings had expressed opinions "very much like those which the hon, barout (Sir H. Stracoy) Attributed to Mazzini," Mr. Disraeli broke in---"There is not the slightest foundation for that statement. I give it my most unqualified contradiction." Mr. Disrach's "Revolutionary Epick," published with his name in 1831 (when he was not far from thirty), is all composed very much in the Mazzini voin, and proposes summary modes of getting rid of kings and priests. Although the posm is allogorival, there is no difficulty in discovering which of the althought characters speak the sentiments of the author. One of these, Lyrilon, speaking of Rome, says :-

The spirit of her strong excers was min., At d the boll Brutus b it propelled the blow Har own and Nature's laws alk on approvel." Paur 11., p. 103.

But the loftiest thoughts are confided to the utternce of Opinion, who is introduced telling us :-

"R and the crafte of my infinit hours "R and the crafte of my infinit hours Knowledge as I rates were nursing ministers." Now this young hely, nursed by knowledge an ruth, delivers herself thus :--

PART II., p. 137. Mr. Disraeli must have forgotten this poem when he asserted that there was not the slightest foundation for the statement of Mr. Bright.

Extraordinary Case of Imposition .-- At the Extraordinary Case of Imposition.--At the Lambeth Police-court Ann Durant was charged with having imposed upon the authorities at Lambeth Workhouse in the following manner:--On Fiday week she was brought to the house in a state of insensibility, and when sufficiently recovered she stated that in September last she had been married in Paris (where she had been ragred by her purcha) to Fraderick September hat she had been married in Paria (where she had been reared by her purchs) to Frederick Durant, a card-sharper; who, having deserted her, she came to Londou to find him out. On the provious day she said she met him by accident in the street, that he took her to a coffee-house, where they had some refreshments, and that he then led her to an empty house, where he produced a bottle of poison, insisting on her drinking it, that she refused to do so, that he thoroupon knocked her down, and that while on the ground he poured down hor threat the contents of the bottle and left her thero. The police, however, recognized her as a person who had told a similar tale about a month ago, when she was sent to the Chelsea Workhouse.—She was sent back to the workhouse to be examined before the Board.

12 MA 64

the known laws of hunting that day committed, lot him stand forth and accuse; the accused is generally found guilty, and then two gentlemen lead him to the stag, and make him kneel down between the horns, turning down his head, with his buttocks up, and remove the skirts of his coat, which might intercept the blows; then comes his Majesty, and with a small long wand gives the offender some lashes on his posteriors, whilst in the meantime the hunts-men with their brass horns, and the dogs with their loud oponings, proclaim the king's justice, and the criminal's purishment; the whole scene affording much diversion to the queen, ladies, and other spec-tators about the place of execution. This is as often repeated as there happens to be dolinquents; who as soon as the chastisement is over, rise up and make

their obeisance, "Proudly boasting

"Proudly boasting Of their magnificent rib-roasting." After all is done, the hounds are permitted to fall to, and cat the docr. At another senson swan-hunting is the royal pastime; the wild swans haunt a cortain small island not far from Copenhagen, and breed there. About the time that the young ones are near as big as the old, before their feathers are grown long enough to fly, the king, with the queen, ladies, and others of the court, go to killing of them; the foreign ministers are usually invited to take part in this sport; every person of condition has a pinnace allotted to him; and when they come near the haunt, they surround the place, and enclose a great multiallotted to him; and when they come near the haunt, they surround the phace, and enclose a great multi-tude of young swans, which they destroy with guns till they have killed some thousands. What is killed by the whole corplany is brought to the court, which challenges the feathers and down of these birds, the field of them being good for nothing."

Hesh of them being good for nothing."
Speaking and Writing.—Be simple, be unaffected, be honcest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word where a short one will do. Call a spade a spale, not a well-known oblong instrument of manual industry; lot hone be hone, not a residence; a place a place, not a locality; and so of the rest. Where a short word will do, you always lose by using a long one. You lose in cloarness; you lose in honest expression of your meaning; and, in the estimation of all men who are qualified to judgo, you lose in reputation for ability. The only true way to shine, oven in this false world, is to be modest and unassuming. Falsehood may be a very thick crust, but in the course of time truth will find a place to break through. Elogance of language may not be in the power of all of us; but simplicity and straightforwardness are. Write much as you would speak; speak as you think. If with your inferiors, speak no coarser than usual; if with your superiors, no finer. Be what you asy; and, within the rules of prudence, say what you are. Avoid all oddity of erpression. No one ever was a gainer by singularity in words, or in pronunciation. The truly wise man will so speak that no one may observe how he speaks. A man may show great knowledge of chemistry by carrying about bladders of strange gases to breathe; but he will enjoy better health, and find more time for business, who lives on the common air. When I hear a person use a queer expression, or pronouce a nume in produce differently from the product for the product of the product. Speaking and Writing.-Be simple, be un business, who lives on the common air. When I hear a person use a queer expression, or pronounce a name in reading differently from his neighbours, the habit al-ways goes down, in my estimation of him, with a minus sign before it; stands on the side of deficit, not of credit. Avoid likewise all shang words. There is no greater nuisance in society than a talker of slang. It is only fit (when innecent, which it seldom is) for more schedulare. It is only it (when innocent, which it schlom is) for raw scheolboys and one term freshmen to astonish their sisters with. Talk as sensible mon talk: use the easiest words in their commonest meaning. Let the sense conveyed, not the vehicle in which it is con-veyed, be your object of attention. Once more, avoid in conversation all singularity of accuracy. One of the bores of society is the talker who is always setting new width, when when you thread the target the you right; who, when you report from the paper that 10,000 mon fell in some battle, tells you it was 9,999; who, when you describe your walk as two miles out and back, assures you it wanted half a furlong of it. Truth does not consist in minute accuracy of detail, but in conveying a right impression; and there are vague ways of speaking that no truer than strict fact would be. When the Pselmist said "Rivers of water run down my eyes, because men keep not thy huw," he did not state the fact, but he stated a truth deeper than fact and truer.—The Queen's English, by Dean

Alford.

Printed for the Proprietor, Mr. ROBERT COOPER, of Eas-bourno, Sussex, and Published by P. PITMAN, 20, Pater-noster-row, London, E. C.-SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1884.