TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPOSITIONS OF THE ALLIES BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, THURSDAY.

The following telegraphic despatch has just been received:

"VIENNA, Wednesday, 10, p.m.

"Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies.

"This is authentic."

THE EAST.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 12.

The Carmel has just arrived with accounts from Constantinople of the 3rd instant.

General Mouravieff had sent to Gumri for reinforcements, and was fortifying Kars, which is to be the basis of his operations next spring. It was also reported that he was advancing on Erzeroum.

In the Crimea numerous ambushes had been laid by the Cossacks round the camps of the Allies, but the vigilance of the latter had completely defeated the schemes of the enemy.

An English transport, laden with gunpowder, had blown up at Eupatoria.

The official journal of Persia announces that the Persian Government was determined to persist in its policy of neutrality.

The Austrian squadron was lying at Smyrna.

Abd-el-Kader had arrived at Damascus, and taken possession of the palace given to him by the Sultan. Several landlords in the Danubian provinces had emancipated hundreds of slaves, without receiving any compensation from the Government.

TRIESTE, JAN. 15.

According to accounts from Constantinople to the 7th, the advanced posts of the Russians were within three hours' march of Erzeroum.

It is said that Asia will be the theatre of the war in the spring.

The allies, the report goes, will evacuate the Crimea, with the exception of Kamiesch and Balaclava. In that case, the greater part of the English troops would proceed to Redout-Kaleh, and thence operate against Tiflis.

As to the Turks, they, with the Piedmontese, are, it is said, to go to Erzeroum.

Omar Pasha, it is added, is to go and reside in England.

TRIESTE, JAN. 16 (EVENING.)

The news from Constantinople states that the Generalissimo was concentrating his troops at Usurgetti.

An English war-steamer had received orders to proceed from Sinope to Suchum Kaleh to bring Omar Pasha to Constantinople.

The influence of Russia at Teheran was increasing in a manner to excite uneasiness.

The intelligence from Athens comes down to the 11th. Riza-Bey had arrived there. The brigands were being actively hunted down.

MARSEILLES, FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 8 A.M.

The Ganges has arrived, with advices from Constantinople of the 7th, and from the Crimea of the 5th.

Despatches leave at 9 a.m.

The Superb has gone down in the Black Sea with the whole crew, the captain excepted.

The transport Talavera has gone down in the Sea of Marmora. The crew was saved.

At Kertch an attack was expected from the Russians.

The Hon. A. C. Murray left Teheran on the 6th of December.

THE BALTIC.

HAMBURG, JAN. 14.

Two vessels of war have arrived at Copenhagen from England, proceeding to the Baltic to cruise before the Russian ports.

GERMANY.

The *New Prussian Gazette* announces that several of the Princes of the Germanic Confederation will shortly assemble at Berlin.

The Prince Regent of the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Grand Duke of Weimar, and the Prince Heir Presumptive of Anhalt-Dessau are to arrive to-morrow.

The Prince of Hohenlohe has arrived to-day from Vienna.

SPAIN.

MADRID, JAN. 14.

Marshal O'Donnell has resumed his duties as Minister of War.

The Government has granted an amnesty to the Carlist prisoners of Catalonia, on account of the complete pacification of the principality. General tranquillity prevails.

MADRID, JAN. 15.

The instruction of the affair in which the militiamen arrested last Monday were concerned is terminated, and their counsel named.

A modification in the Cabinet is announced as positive by the *Nacion*; M. Escosura entering on the duties of Minister of the Interior, and M. Lujan on those of Minister of Commerce. The withdrawal of M. Bruil from the Cabinet is yet doubtful.

The sitting of the Cortes to-day has offered nothing of interest.

It is said that the Crédit Mobilier will undertake the works at the Puerta del Sol and those of the Northern Railway. The Ministry has not yet been fully completed.

MADRID, JAN. 16.

Government has announced to the Cortes the nomination of M. Escosura as Minister of the Interior, of M. Lujan as Minister of Public Works, and of M. Arias Uria as Minister of Justice. The other Ministers remain unchanged.

ITALY.

TURIN, JAN. 15.

The discussion on the bill relative to the loan commenced to-day, in the Chamber of Deputies. Count de Cavour made an excellent speech in reply to the opponents.

TURIN, JAN. 16.

The bill for the loan of 30,000,000 has been adopted to-day by the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 109 to 28, in spite of a strong opposition on the part of the Right.

Philanthropic.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Mr. E. B. Denison, M.P., in an able letter just published, intimates his intention of introducing a bill into parliament next session to empower justices to establish reformatory schools, and the outline he has given of it is deserving of attention. He proposes, for instance, to limit the rating power to 1d. in the pound, and to stipulate that after the requisite buildings have been provided, the county rate should not be charged with any part of the cost until the government has agreed to pay 5s. per week, towards the cost of each offender. He would render it imperative upon the justices to make an order upon the overseer of the parish, for the payment of about 3s. per week towards the cost of each offenders giving the overseers the power of recovering from his relationr the whole of such sum as they may have paid on his or he behalf.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, WESTMINSTER-ROAD.—The committee of this charity have just issued an appeal to the public, in which they state there are in the institution 160 orphan girls who are educated as domestic servants for private families. The managing committee invite the attention of the wealthy and benevolent of the land to the claims of this valuable charity, which has flourished through the vicissitudes of nearly a hundred years. The attendance of the public is especially requested in the chapel, which contains 800 sittings, entirely free. The triennial dinner is fixed to take place at the London Tavern, in the forthcoming month, when his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the president of the asylum, will take the chair.

THE Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary visited the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, at Kingston, on Friday, and presented to each of the inmates a sum of money to buy coals, together with a pair of mittens worked by their Royal Highnesses.

Naval and Military.

THE rumour which was prevalent some few weeks ago of an augmentation of the Royal Artillery has now been confirmed by her Majesty's sanction of an increase to the regiment of one sergeant, one bombardier, and 15 privates to each of the 112 companies, making an aggregate total of 1,904 men, exclusive of officers.

WE (*United Service Gazette*) understand it is in contemplation forthwith to retire an additional number of captains and flag officers who, by age, infirmities, civil or other employments, are incapacitated from again serving afloat. The vested rights of the officers who are to be retired will be carefully observed. This will make a very desirable move among the active officers.

THE Land Transport Corps is to be organised upon a similar plan to that of the "Royal Waggon Train," which corps was of very great utility during the Peninsular War, and subsequently at Waterloo. The great defect in the Land Transport Corps has been ascertained to consist of the great preponderance of officers of intermediate rank, as quartermasters, superintendents, and second-class drivers. To remedy this, it is intended that each troop shall consist of 100 drivers, officered in a similar manner to a troop of cavalry, but having double the number of sergeants, and without any intermediate rank of corporal, the first-class drivers having to perform that officers duty when on active service in the field.

THE *Annuaire des Longitudes* of 1856 gives for the first time the density of the new metal, the aluminium. The density of water being taken at unity as the standard, the new metal in a melted state weighs 2·50, and cold 2·67. Gold weighs 19·56, and platina, which is the heaviest of all metals, 21·53.

THE *Moniteur* (Jan. 6) announces that the General Vicariate of Rome has just published an official census of the population of Rome, for the year 1855. In all there are 177,461 inhabitants; among whom there are 36 bishops, 1,226 secular priests, 2,218 monks and other religious personages, 1,919 nuns, and 687 seminarists. At Rome, therefore, there are in all, 5,081 priests, monks, nuns, or seminarists; that is to say, one to every 35 inhabitants.

A NEW religious journal, to be entitled *L'Observateur Catholique*, is about to appear at Paris. The prospectus announces that the new paper will combat the doctrines of ultramontanism, which "attack the Church in its faith, in its worship, and in its morality —charging it with unpardonable errors and intolerable superstitions." This is a new adversary for the *Univers*.

The Court, etc.

A dramatic performance at the Castle took place on Thursday George Colman the Elder's comedy (compressed into three acts) of "The Jealous Wife" was selected.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Granville, the Earl of Harrowby, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, and the Duke of Argyll. The Council sat three hours.

His Excellency the Hon. P. C. Scarlett, the newly-appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Brazil, in the room of Mr. Henry F. Howard, transferred to Lisbon, will leave this country in the course of the ensuing month to enter on his diplomatic functions.

THE QUEEN'S PRESENT TO MISS NIGHTINGALE.—The design —suggested by the Prince Consort—of the jewel presented by her Majesty to Miss Nightingale, consists of a St. George's Cross in ruby-red enamel, on a white field, representing England. This is encircled by a black band, typifying the office of Charity, on which is inscribed a golden legend, "Blessed are the merciful." The Royal donor is expressed by the letters "V. R.," surmounted by a crown in diamonds, impressed upon the centre of the St. George's Cross, from which also rays of gold emanating upon the field of white enamel are supposed to represent the glory of England. Wide-spreading branches of palm, in bright green enamel, tipped with gold, form a framework for the shield, their stems at the bottom being banded with a ribbon of blue enamel (the colour of the ribbon for the Crimean medal), on which, in golden letters, is inscribed "Crimea." At the top of the shield, between the palm branches, and connecting the whole, three brilliant stars of diamonds illustrate the idea of the light of Heaven shed upon the labours of Mercy, Peace, and Charity, in connection with the glory of a nation. On the back of this Royal jewel is an inscription on a golden tablet, written by her Majesty, recording it to be a gift and testimonial in memory of services rendered to her brave army by Miss Nightingale. The jewel is about three inches in depth by two and a half in width. It is to be worn, not as a brooch or ornament, but rather as the badge of an order.

THE PRINCE OF WALES "IN THE CHAIR."—The Prince of Wales "took the chair" the other day on a public occasion. The Prince has been attending Faraday's lectures. Prince Albert, it so happened, was unable to attend—the chair was vacant—it must be filled. The boy-Prince took the chair, and to the surprise of many, behaved like other boys, with great modesty, and, of course, good sense.

Personal.

THE London correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser* says:—A daring passage in Mr. Caird's recently-published sermon has caused some notice and not a little amazement here. The rev. gentleman is arguing that not only is seclusion from the world unnecessary for the formation of a true Christian character, but that the perfect development of the Christian virtues demands that we should mix with our fellows and be exposed to the difficulties and trials of common life. This position he illustrated by the following example, looking steadfastly all the time at Prince Albert, it is to be hoped:— "No man can be a thorough proficient in navigation who has never been at sea, though he may learn the theory of it at home. No man can become a soldier by studying books on military tactics in his closet: he must in actual service acquire those habits of coolness, courage, discipline, address, rapid combination, without which the most learned in the theory of strategy or engineering will be but *a school-boy soldier after all.*" Mr. Caird is certainly the Knox of military reformers, and the courtiers must have stared at each other aghast as they listened to the plain denunciations of the bold, uncompromising Scotch divine. If you ask me how so uncourtier-like a sermon came to be printed "by command," I can only refer you to a story current on the subject. It is said that, exhausted by "actual service" on the moors during the week, Prince Albert was enjoying a comfortable nap during the delivery of the passage just quoted. A jog from the royal elbow aroused him, and with pardonable anxiety to maintain a soldierly character for wakefulness at his post, H.R.H. instantly exclaimed "Yes! very good, indeed! Decidedly ought to be printed." Her Majesty entered into the joke, and printed it was accordingly.

MR. ROGERS (we learn from the *Athenæum*) has left severa volumes—it is said five—of memoirs. These are in the hands of the poet's executor and publisher, Mr. Moxon, and are "ready for the press." Report speaks unctuously as to the contents. Rogers' personal property is said to be under £25,000. The pictures and books are possibly worth £40,000. In his later years Rogers lived on an annuity from the Bank.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Express* has a statement with regard to the dormant peerage of the Marquisate of Annandale. The "person in humble life in Dundee," who is referred to by the writer as the real heir to this peerage, was best known in Dundee by the familiar cognomen of "Water Willie," which he received from his occupation of retailing water in a cart through the streets previous to the establishment of the Water Company. His proper name, we understand, is William Reid, and now that "his occupation's gone," he is occasionally engaged by masons to carry lime, and is so employed at present at Panmure House. The story of "Water Willie" reminds us of a similar romance in real life, told by Hugh Miller in "My Schools and Schoolmasters." Mr. Miller, speaking of a labourer at a house in Niddrie, says that there lay between John Lindsay and the Crawford peerage, "only a narrow chasm, represented by a missing marriage certificate; but he was never able to bridge the gulf across; and he had to toil on in unhappiness in consequence, as a mason's labourer;—I have heard the call resounding from the walls twenty times a-day, 'John, Yearl Crawford, bring us anither hod o' lime.'" A similar call might now be heard from the walls of Panmure House, but for Willie's sake it is to be hoped he may be more successful in prosecuting his claim than poor John Lindsay.

THE admirers of Lord Cardigan are still a very numerous class. A very handsome silver-gilt sword, richly chased, of the value of about 250 guineas, has been purchased by public subscription in Yorkshire, as a testimonial of admiration to Lord Cardigan for the gallantry with which he led on the cavalry in the celebrated charge at Balaklava, in October, 1854; and a meeting of the subscribers was held at the Leeds' Court-house on Saturday, at noon, to determine as to the best mode of presenting the testimonial. Sir G. Goodman, M.P., was called to the chair, and there was a numerous and influential body of the subscribers present. In the course of the proceedings it was explained that no subscriber was allowed to give more than a guinea, and that among the subscribers (all Yorkshiremen) there were 4 dukes, 22 peers of England, 18 members of parliament, and 8 baronets. A strong wish was expressed that the sword should be presented to the noble earl publicly, in Yorkshire; but it was resolved to consult his lordship as to his convenience, and a sub-committee was appointed to finally settle the place and time for the presentation.

MR. PETER BENSON MAXWELL, of the English common law bar, has been appointed to the vacant recordership of Penang. The salary is, we believe, £2,000 a year, with a chance of ultimate promotion to the bench of the Superior Courts in India. Mr. Maxwell was called to the bar in 1841, and was a member of the Home Circuit. He was also one of the commissioners selected by the Duke of Newcastle in the autumn of 1854 to inquire into the state of the hospitals at Scutari.

GAVAZZI thus describes himself:—Some may object that I was at Rome in 1848-9, co-operating with the then existing government, and that I must consequently be a republican. I then was—but how? I never blush at acting according to the dictates of my conscience. The week before the proclamation of the Roman republic I preached against that form of government at Ravenna and Perugia, because I considered it unseasonable; and again, even in Rome, on the very eve of the meeting of the Roman assembly. But when once the republic was proclaimed, I obeyed, as it beseems every honest citizen; yet I abstained from any public action, and from February to April never addressed the people, although on many occasions I was solicited so to do. Towards the end of April, 1849, only began my public life in Rome, when, by the perjury of the French nation and the jesuitical perfidy of General Oudinot, the French army marched against Rome. In those awful moments the question was no longer about triumvirs, assemblies, or republics, but solely about Italian liberty menaced by a fratricide horde, and the Italian soil contaminated by a band of barbarians. At this sudden appearance of the Gallican cock, bearing on its wings the keys of St. Peter, I felt myself once more an Italian, and acted accordingly. I created the military hospitals, attended the wounded, frequented the trenches, was present at the discomfiture of King Bomba, and remained at my post, the death-bed of our brave defenders, eighteen days after the entrance of the French. I then took my departure into exile to avoid the fate of my lamented friend Ugo Bassi, shot by the government of Pius IX. for having proved himself an Italian. I, therefore, accomplished my duty as an Italian, and nothing more; and I served that form of government that I found in operation in order to combat the enemies of my native country. But I did not exile myself under any oath that bound me to be a republican against the interest of my Italy; and it behoves me to state that, during my seven years' exile, I have never seen Mazzini, nor have I corresponded with him. I respect Mazzini as an upright and honest man, but am the last to approve him as a political leader. Italy no longer needs any secret societies, which now a days would certainly cause her ruin. The sentiment of nationality having entered the breast of the people, that people will create Italy without secret machinations when the moment shall have arrived—and that moment will arrive without having been influenced by the emigrants, who always destroy abroad whatever may conduce to the liberation of their native country. I am, therefore, not a white, nor a black, nor a red republican, but simply an Italian constitutionalist, whose principles and aim are independence and unity for Italy.

THE *Louisville Courier* learns from private New Orleans despatches that Dion Bourcicault is dead. He was manager of the Gaiety Theatre, in that city, and was eminent as a dramatic author and as an actor. Mr. Bourcicault was the author of "London Assurance," and many other popular plays. He lectured for a time upon the English drama, and then went upon the stage. His wife was formerly Miss Agnes Robertson, an actress of popularity. Mr. Bourcicault acted for a short time at the Princess's Theatre, London. He is said to be the son of a learned *savant*, who occasioned some scandal by his elopement with the handsome wife of a military man well known in Brighton and its neighbourhood.

MR. G. H. MOORE, M.P., having been asked by Mr. Pollard Urquhart, M.P., to explain a phrase used by him, in which he stated that Mr. P. Urquhart had been "bought but not paid for" by the Government, has written a letter in which he says, "I conceive it to have meant that you were 'bought' in the sense in which the Attorney and Solicitor-General for Ireland were bought, and paid for, as those gentleman have been paid for." Mr. Moore further threatens that when the "day of settling" with the electors of Westmeath arrives he "will be at the audit." Mr. Urquhart (under date January 5) asks Mr. Moore to substantiate his assertion, and challenges him to let his constituents see the degree of weight to be attached to any future imputations coming from him. Mr. Moore appears to have declined.

A STORY is now going the round of the press as to Mr. Cobden's first start as a pamphleteer. Mr. Cobden's first pamphlet was partly on the subject of Russia, and was published anonymously, as the production of "A Manchester Manufacturer." It was sent, with a miscellaneous load of the English political literature of the day, to the late Lord Durham, then our Ambassador at St. Petersburg; the well-known "Joe" Parkes was the sender. His Lordship was so much struck by it, that he wrote home to Parkes, to know the name of the writer, declaring that if the latter entered political life he would "rise high." When Lord Durham returned from St. Petersburg, he asked Mr. Cobden to dine with him. If we may take *Punch* as a specimen, Mr. Cobden's last pamphlet is not likely to be so successful. Our facetious friend thus writes:—

> "Richard Cobden, platform bouncer, and passionate denouncer,
> Of Austrian oppression and Austrian intrigue—
> Richard Cobden, far-seen traveller, and popular unraveller
> Of Prussian short-sightedness in her commercial league,
> Contends that as the German the Allies cannot determine
> To join them by appeals to pride, or policy, or pelf;
> Therefore Austria and Prussia are sure to tackle Russia,
> Magnanimous, single-handed, if but left each to herself;
> Considering which '*sequitur*,' *Punch* must repeat the text
> Of Richard Cobden's pamphlet, by asking him—'WHAT NEXT?'
>
> "Richard Cobden, Free Trade's prophet, contentedly can doff it
> Aside, and gravely argue, to prove 'twill be no loss for us,
> Though in the North and East, Protection's great high-priest
> Lay his left hand on the Sound and his right hand on the Bosphorus.
> Freedom's friend unmoved can mark the Russ Vulture's shadow dark
> Broaden slowly over Europe, from the White Sea to the Black;
> And when to clip her pinion, and forbid her more dominion,
> England's voice cries sternly 'Forward!' Richard Cobden dares cry 'Back!'
> All which considered, *Punch* drops Richard Cobden and his text,
> And leaves to the West Riding to answer his 'WHAT NEXT?'"

Provincial.

THE STRIKE AT MANCHESTER.—The weekly meetings of mill operatives on strike at Manchester were resumed on Wednesday evening, when the chairman complained that unfortunately some of the turnouts had not sufficient moral courage to sustain them in the struggle, and had made terms with their employers, and resumed work at a reduction of 1d. per 1,000 hanks. What the masters originally wanted was 2d. per 1,000 hanks off. He also complained that some of the turnouts employed to collect money from the public had robbed the boxes in which the money was placed, and thus put it out of the power of the committee to give so much assistance to the people on strike generally as could have been wished. The chairman further stated that the Ashton terms offered by the masters, though nominally, were not really lower than the Manchester, and a vote was passed pledging the operatives not to return to work except on the Ashton terms.

THE LICHFIELD BANK FAILURE.—It has been discovered that a clerk, who was for more than thirty years in this bank, is a defaulter to the amount of £7,300. His name is Lawton, and it appears that he was in the habit of reissuing notes which had been considered cancelled, He states that the money was used for the purpose of enabling a lady to prosecute a Chancery suit, and that it is not improbable the money will be repaid. Lawton was taken into custody on Wednesday, and was taken before the magistrates a Birmingham yesterday morning, but the case was not gone into, a remand to Lichfield having been obtained. The prisoner had a salary of £400 per annum; and was, it is stated, an unmarried man. He himself supplied the information, in consequence of which he has been taken into custody.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGE BROKEN UP.—The Roman Catholic-school at Prior Park, near Bath, has been broken up, or rather it has broken down beneath a load of debt. Prior Park was the residence of Ralph Allen, "the man of Bath;" it stands on the hill, on the western side of Bath, and commands one of the finest views in the kingdom. At Prior Park Fielding wrote "Tom Jones," Mr. Allen being the Squire Allworthy of the story, and those acquainted with the neighbourhood imagine that they can detect many of the scenes of the adventures narrated in that charming work. Bishop Warburton and the poet Pope were constant visitors at Prior Park in Allen's days—indeed a bowery lane near the mansion is known as *Pope's Walk* at the present time. Prior Park was purchased by the Roman Catholics upwards of twenty years ago, and it became the residence of the genial, we might also say jovial, yet astute Bishop Baines, who attempted to Romanise the people of Bath by the "spoonful of honey," which a great authority tells us, "will catch more flies than a ton of vinegar." The citizens, moreover, partook of his elegant hospitalities; even the most evangelical did not stay away, though the bishop occasionally received the guests sitting on his throne, and wearing his mitre. The bishop, in truth, was rather the fashion; nevertheless he made no converts, except amongst persons, such as singers, whose interests might seem to be at one with conversion. Not only was Prior Park an episcopal residence, but it became a college for the education of the sons of the Roman Catholic aristocracy, and large and handsome buildings were added to the original structure. Prior Park College was continually in difficulties, and the burden of the debt upon the concern, upwards of £80,000 we believe, has been shifted from the shoulders of one zealous Roman Catholic to another, but though the day of reckoning has been deferred, it has not been avoided. The catastrophe has come at last. We hear that last week a levy was made on the premises by the sheriff for a year and a half's interest on the mortgage debt; all the students, in consequence, have been sent to their homes, and the farm and other servants have been discharged.

THE BEACON FIRE ON MALVERN HILLS.—This fire was lighted last week in conformity with previous announcement, but as an experiment was not so successful as had been hoped for. The materials of the fire consisted of the following combustibles:—450 faggots, 5 cords of wood, 12 tar barrels, 2 barrels of tar, 2 tons of coals, 3 or 4 loads of hoppoles, 2 loads of furse or gorse, 1 barrel of naphtha, and 12 poplar trees. These were with great difficulty conveyed to the summit of the "Worcestershire Beacon," the highest point of the Malvern ridge (1,444 feet above the sea level), and artistically built up into a pile about 30 feet in height, the poplar trees being sunk in the ground outside, and bound together with iron hooping. Shortly before 6 o'clock in the evening the committee and a large body of people met at the foot of the hill, and, having formed into procession, walked up the hill, with lighted torches, forming a curious spectacle until, reaching near the top, the lights were blown out by the wind. At the time the fire was lighted it is calculated that 1,500 people were assembled on the top of the hill, which was partially covered with snow, and the cold intense. Blue and red lights were first burnt, followed by a discharge of 50 rockets, calculated to ascend 1,000 yards. The fire was lighted precisely at 7 o'clock (Greenwich time). It did not, however, give out so large a flame as had been anticipated, and the high wind which blew on the top of the hill (though it was calm in the valleys) prevented it ascending high into the air. By 9 o'clock the fire began to subside, but it was still burning at midnight. From accounts received from various points of observation it appears the fire was seen at many distant elevated spots, while at others nearer it was not observed, or only very indistinctly. At Worcester (eight miles distant) the rockets were observed, but only a slight glimmering of the fire was noticed. Thousands of people had congregated on the elevated spots around that city. At Burdon-hill, in Leicestershire, the fire was distinctly seen with the naked eye; and along the Cotswold range of hills through the eastern edge of Worcestershire, and through the centre of Gloucestershire, it appears to have been visible. At Dudley a light, supposed to be the Malvern light, was seen. On Bredon-hill, near Tewkesbury, it was observed, and an answering beacon-fire lighted, as also was the case on the following hills and outliers of the Cotswold range:— Cleeve-hill near Cheltenham; Birdlip-hill, between Gloucester and Cirencester; Robins-wood-hill, near Gloucester; Churchdown, near Gloucester; and Horsepool-hill, near Stroud. The rockets were observed at Tewkesbury, but, a fog rising, the bonfire was not visible. A party assembled on the "look out" at Athelstane-hill. near Hereford, but returned to Hereford without gaining a sight of the fire and anathematising the committee. Look-outs near Ross, Herefordshire, the Wrekle, Salop, and Taunton, Somerset, failed in detecting the light.

MIDNIGHT INTRUSION UPON A NUNNERY.—The Leeds Court House was crowded on Monday morning by parties anxious to hear the evidence in a charge of robbing a Nunnery, in the York-road, preferred against three young men of respectable appearance and connections, whose names were John Jennings, Henry Bailey, and Samuel Allen. The charge was instituted by Sister Mary St. Joseph of the Nunnery. Evidence having been given for the prosecution, proving the entrance into the nunnery by the defendants, and their arrest by the police, the prisoner Jennings made the following statement: On Saturday night, I and my two friends went down to the Queen, on the Roundhay-road, to play at bagatelle, and had something to drink. About twelve o'clock at night we left, and I must say we were nearly drunk. We went straight from there down into Kirkgate, and thought we would have a lark and nothing further, and we then agreed to go to the nunnery. We got over the wall, and one of my friends found a window open, and we got in. We commenced kicking up a row in the place. We did not know what we were doing, and threw several things not only about the place but also out of the window. We heard an alarm, and got out of the place. We made little or no effort to get away. We were, however, seized and brought up. There was a fourth person with us, who is not in custody. Mr. J. M. Barret, for the defence, said that the prisoners deeply regretted the offence of which they had been guilty. He did not attempt to dispute any of the facts that had been elicited in evidence, but simply to suggest that it was not a felony, but merely a drunken frolic. He described the prisoners as being most respectable men; and contended that their position in society was such as to entirely exonerate them from any felonious intent. The magistrate, J. Richardson, Esq., addressing the prisoners, said that they had placed themselves in a very dangerous position by their conduct; and were it not for the particular evidence of the police officers as to the state the prisoners were in when discovered, there would have been no alternative for the bench but committing each of the prisoners for felony. He had, however, determined to punish them in some other way, and would now ask them if they were willing to pay £5 each for the benefit of the infirmary. If they did that, the case would be dismissed. The money was immediately paid by the parents of the young men, and the prisoners discharged.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CALF.—A bull calf of the extraordinary weight of seven score has lately been calved in Duckinfield. The calf was calved from a cow belonging to Mr. Ralph Ogden, on the last Saturday in December, and was weighed early on New Year's morning. The weight is said to be unprecedented.

THE MIDLAND INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of this institution has just been held in the theatre of the Philosophical Institution, Birmingham. The council in their report, after congratulating the members upon the incorporation of the institution by act of parliament, and upon the laying of the first stone of their hall by his Royal Highness Prince Albert in November last, stated that the building fund now amounted to nearly £11,000; the total amount they were allowed to expend on the erection being limited to £20,000. Difficulties had arisen with regard to the possession of a portion of the site upon which the institute is to be erected, but the funds in hand were sufficient for building those parts which were immediately wanted, and negotiations were going forward for the purchase of those outstanding interests which at present stood in the way of their entire possession of the land to complete the edifice. The report regretted that the expenditure of the industrious classes of the institute had exceeded the receipts, but, considering that there had been a large outlay for apparatus, and that the present was the first year of their establishment, the result was in some degree satisfactory. In the industrial department there are no fewer than eight classes, the subjects of which are experimental physics, chemistry, physiology, algebra, and geometry; two classes for females—one of them for women engaged in manufactories; the fee being fixed at one penny per lesson. The council have also resolved upon forming a class specially adapted for the students of schools, and to introduce a cheap series of lectures for the working classes at a merely nominal fee. By adopting this course the institution will afford the best practical refutation of the charge that it does not afford adequate provision for the instruction of the industrious artisans of the town and neighbourhood.

RELICS OF THE PAST.—A variety of relics of the past, descending from 70 A.D. to the present century, have been turned up in digging the foundations for the new model lodging-houses in Copenhagen-street, Worcester. One is a small copper coin of the Roman Emperor Vespasian, who reigned from A.D. 69 to A.D. 79. It bears on the obverse the head of the Emperor, with the legend "Vespasian Aug. Cos.;" the first part, probably "Imp. Cæs.," is undecipherable; the reverse is obliterated. The others are English coins.

THE COMMERCIAL FLEETS OF LIVERPOOL.—During the year 1855 there have passed in and out the port through the Rock Channel 18,351 vessels, against 14,518 in the year 1854, being a decrease of 1,162 vessels. Through the Victoria and other north channels the number inwards was 19,756, outwards 20,601—making a total of 40,356, against 37,143 in the previous year. During the year the Liverpool lifeboats assisted ten vessels in distress, and saved twenty-one lives.

London.

STATE OF WHITECROSS-STREET PRISON.—Mr. Woodthorpe read the following report from the Governor at the Court of Aldermen:— "State of the Debtor's Prison, January 16, 1856:—Middlesex, 188 men and 11 women; Ludgate, 11 men; Poultry, 26 men; Giltspur, 25 men; total 256. I beg respectfully to report to your Hon. Court that the number of commitments for the year ending the 31st ult. shows an increase of 389. The prisoners have generally been healthy during the past quarter, considering the sudden changes of temperature in that period."

MAGISTERIAL CHANGES.—Mr. W. J. Broderip, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., V.P.Z.S., who has for the very lengthened period of thirty-four years unremittingly discharged the onerous duties of police magistrate at the Thames and Westminster Courts, has retired, owing to declining health. Mr. Paynter, of the Wandsworth and Hammersmith Courts, will succeed him at Westminster, and Mr. Dayman—who was called in 1829, and has been many years practising upon the Western Circuit—will supply the vacancy caused by his removal.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—Eleven hundred deaths were registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday. In the second week of the last ten years (which corresponds to last week) the average number was 1,239. If for comparison with the deaths in the present increased population this average is raised by a tenth part, it becomes 1,363. The present state of the public health must be regarded, therefore, as comparatively good; and if last week is compared with the same week of 1854 and 1855, when the deaths rose to nearly 1,500, the result becomes still more satisfactory.

Scotland.

ESTATE OF LOCHSHIEL.—This fine estate, situated on the banks of Lochshiel, in the district of Moidarf, Inverness-shire, and rich in historical associations with the '45, has been sold by Mr. Macdonald, the late proprietor, to Mr. Hope Scott, of Abbotsford, for £24,500. The property is strictly Highland in its character; has valuable fishing in the river Shiel, with grouse and other game, and a large tract of country susceptible of improvement.

A BOOK COLLECTOR IN HUMBLE LIFE.—Charles Sangster, a shoemaker, died the other day in Aberdeen, leaving a widow and three children. Deceased (says a correspondent of the *Banffshire Journal*) was well known in the district of Old Machar, and was universally respected for his kind and obliging disposition, regular and temperate habits, while in charge of the Bridge of Don station in the rural police force. He was a native of Old Meldrum, which place he left about eight years ago, to enter upon his duties at that station. Since he retired from the force, he has resided in the Spital, near Aberdeen. Deceased was a writer of verses of a homely cast, and cultivated his love of literature under the most unfavourable circumstances. Some years ago, he resolved to collect into his library printed copies of the whole of the Scottish poets (those of his native shire in particular), of whatever sort, from the most worthless trash up to writers' works of the highest reputation; and by industry and enthusiasm in this laudable undertaking, assisted occasionally by friends in the secret, the library he has been called upon so suddenly to leave, is a mingled garden of rare and curious works of Scottish minstrelsy of past and present time.

THE FORBES MACKENZIE ACT.—In the storm of the night of Tuesday, the 18th ult., at about ten o'clock, the schooner Ellen, of Wisbeach, was cast ashore at the entrance of the Tay. At the moment she struck a poor boy was washed away and perished, and after a time the master, the mate, and two hands succeeded in gaining the inhospitable shore, and made for the lights on the railway. Unfortunately, it was past eleven o'clock before they were able to claim admittance at the door of an inn, where they were refused admittance and on application at other houses of so called entertainment, these unprofitable customers were "not heard." In fact, in Carnoustie the law is so rigourously observed, that it was three hours before these poor half-drowned perishing strangers received that shelter they thought they had a right to expect in a Christian land. At last, it appears, they fell into the hands of one who considered them to be both "*bonâ fide* travellers and *bonâ fide* fellow creatures," and, regardless of the law, took them in, and made them as comfortable as his circumstances would allow.

NATIONAL CURLING MATCH.—The grand annual match between the north and south of the Forth is to take place on the Royal Caledonian Club's pond, near Greenloaning, Perthshire, this week, if the weather permit. Upwards of 2,000 players are already entered and placed, and a considerable surplus of rinks from the south are likely yet to find northern competitors, the lists having been kept open for that purpose.

DEATH OF A SCOTCH MILLIONAIRE.—The late John Ferguson, Esq., of Cairnbrock, who died at Irvine on the 8th day of January current, was born in that burgh on the 28th March, 1787. At his death he had amassed a fortune estimated at about a million and a quarter, vested in British, Continental, and American securities, with small landed estates in Ayrshire and Wigtonshire. Besides recently distributing among certain of his relations sums and properties varying from £1,000 to £30,000, and contributing largely to charitable and educational institutions, he has left legacies amounting to £681,000 to and amongst his known relations by the father and mother's side—the degree of relationship varying from cousins-german to cousins in the third degree once removed; the legacies being from £500 to £50,000, and the legatees upwards of a hundred in number. There are also bequests to the amount of £20,000 among twenty-four personal friends. He has also left the following bequests for charitable, educational, and religious purposes and objects, viz.,

To be distributed by his Trustees amongst the Poor of Irvine, time and mode at the discretion of Trustees..	£1,000
To the Poor in Halfway of Irvine	1,000
For the Instruction of the Youth of Irvine..........	1,000
To each of the six Churches in Irvine, £50	300
Also, in connection with the Town of Irvine, his Trustees to set apart the sum of	5,000
The interest of which to be for the benefit of deserving females above forty years of age in reduced circumstances, who have not got parish assistance. Also a like sum of	5,000
the interest of which to be paid to deserving males above forty years of age in reduced circumstances, who have never got parish assistance.	
For Charitable, Educational, and Benevolent Societies and Institutions in Scotland	50,000
For Religious Societies and Institutions in Scotland ..	20,000
For Ragged or Industrial Schools in Scotland	10,000
Or, in the option of Mr. Ferguson's Trustees, the annual income of these sums to be applied for these purposes.	

And the reversion of his estate, which will be very large, he has directed to be set apart and invested on real or personal securities as a permanent fund, to be called "The Ferguson Bequest Fund," the interest or produce thereof to be paid and applied towards the maintenance and promotion of religious ordinances, and education, and missionary operations, and for public libraries, in the first instance, in the six western counties of Scotland, viz., county of Ayr, stewartry of Kirdcudbright, and counties of Wigton, Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, by payments for the erection or support of churches and schools in connection with the the *quoad sacra* churches of the Establishment, the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the Independent Church. For the management of this fund, the body of trustees named by the deceased is to be increased to thirteen, viz., three of the Established Church, four of the Free Church, four of the United Presbyterian Church, one of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and one of the Independent Church. The executors under the will are eleven in number, chiefly resident in Glasgow and Irvine.

Ireland.

EXTRAORDINARY MIGRATION OF SALMON.—We have been informed by a gentleman resident on the banks of the Slaney, at Clohamon, near Newtownbarry, that through the whole of St. Stephen's day the fish continued to go over the weir at Clohamon, at the rate of from 5 to 20 every ten minutes. Numbers of people stood the whole day on the bridge looking at them, although it was raining hard at the time. The migration continued for three or four following days, but decreasing gradually. We have heard equally favourable reports from other places, showing clearly the watchful care that has been exercised over the fish by the conservators of the tidal waters.

THE MURDER OF MISS HINDS.—Seven persons have been lodged in Cavan gaol, charged with being concerned in the murder of Miss Hinds. They are, with one exception, tenants on the estate of the unfortunate lady. A man named James Murphy, from the county of Leitrim, is accused as a principal, and Thomas Dunn is charged as being the chief conspirator and concoctor of the diabolical offence.

FATHER MATHEW.—A letter received from Father Mathew says:— "Since my return to Ireland (from Madeira) I have not left for a single day my dear brother's house, to which I am confined by illness. My heart is still, thank God, as ardent as ever in the glorious cause of temperance."

A LITERARY undertaking of considerable interest is projected. Mr. Owen Jones proposed to publish a "grammar of ornament," being a series of 3,000 examples from various styles, exhibiting the fundamental principles which appear to reign in the composition of ornament of every period. The work will be published in 25 numbers of four plates each. The letterpress will appear at intervals during the progress of the work.

THE Court of Directors of the East India Company purpose to invite Sir George Pollock to sit for his picture, to be hung up in the Examination Hall at Addiscombe. Mr. Grant is the artist selected.

THE *Times'* Austrian correspondent says:—If the police were to undertake to arrest all those individuals who in Bohemia openly rail against the Concordat, they would have to incarcerate half the population of the province.

Obituary.

BRIGADIER MAYNE died lately at Cairo, on his way to England. He was in the prime of life, and his loss will be deeply felt.

SIR THOMAS MITCHELL, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, died on the 5th of October, aged 64. His funeral was a public one, the deceased having been much respected.

PRINCE DON TOMMASO CORSINI died at Rome on the 6th. He was born in 1767, and during his long life occupied many important diplomatic and political posts. At the time of his death he was Councillor of State for the Finances. He was buried in the splendid chapel of Corsini, at St. John de Lateran, in that city. The eldest son of the deceased, now Prince Corsini, is Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY GOULBURN, M.P.—This event took place last week at Betchworth House, near Dorking, Surrey, after a very short illness. The deceased was born in 1784, so that he was in his 72nd year. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1808, having the year previous been returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Horsham. In 1811, just after his entrance upon official life, he married the Hon. Jane Montagu, third daughter of Matthew, 4th Lord Rokeby, and sister of the gallant peer now with the army in the Crimea. The right hon. gentleman was made Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in February, 1810, under the Duke of Portland's ministry, and during the administration of his grace's successor, the unfortunate Spencer Perceval. At the general election in 1812 he was elected for St. Germains, and represented that now disfranchised borough up to 1818, having in 1812 been appointed by Lord Liverpool Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, an office he held up to 1821. In 1818 he was returned to the House of Commons for West Looe, and sat for Armagh from 1826 to 1831. Mr. Goulburn accepted the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland in December, 1821, and was then made a privy councillor. He filled that office under the several administrations of the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Goderich, the Right Hon. George Canning, and the Duke of Wellington, when, in March, 1828, the illustrious Duke selected him to fill the important office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he thus became a member of the cabinet, at the head of the financial department of the state, until the Duke of Wellington retired in January, 1830, to make way for Earl Grey. At the general election in 1831, the members of the University of Cambridge were discontented with the Earl of Burlington (then Lord Cavendish) and Viscount Palmerston for their advocacy of the Reform Bill, and Mr. Goulburn, who unsuccessfully contested the university in 1826, and the Right Hon. Wm. Yates Peel started in opposition, and after a severe contest ousted the former noble members. Since then the right hon. gentleman has continued to represent that university in parliament. On the formation of Sir Robert Peel's first ministry, in 1834, Mr. Goulburn was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, which he held till the administration broke up in April following. When Sir Robert was again called upon, in September, 1841, to take office, that astute statesman selected Mr. Goulburn for his Chancellor of the Exchequer. Since he retired with the late Sir Robert Peel, in the summer of 1846, the right hon. gentleman has taken no very active part in politics, but has always supported those measures he deemed necessary to fully carry out the views of his distinguished friend on the policy of free trade. The late Sir Robert Peel appointed him one of his executors (Viscount Hardinge being the other). The deceased gentleman, in 1839, was proposed for the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, supported by the conservative party, but Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the present Speaker, gained the election, there being for Mr. Goulburn 299 votes, and for Mr. Lefevre 317. The deceased enjoyed the annual pension of £2,000.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.—TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

J. T. MERRIC Chancellor-road, Hammersmith, and Saint George's-place, Walworth-road, builder.

E. HOOKER, late of Birchanger, Essex, and now of Park-road, West Kent Park, Forest Hill, Sydenham, contractor and builder.

G. BROWN and W. RUSBY, Bankside, Southwark, and Idle, Yorkshire, stone merchants and quarrymen.

J. PEE, Astley Abbotts, Salop, publican and blacksmith.

G. HATT, New Park-street, Southwark, cowkeeper, dairyman, and greengrocer.

W. CORBETT, East Dean and Newnham, Gloucestershire, coal merchant and coke manufacturer.

J. FRASER, Lower Thames-street, wine, spirit, and beer merchant.

T. WOODHOUSE, E. WOODHOUSE, and S. WOODHOUSE, Sheffield, saw manufacturers.

R. FORSHAW, Liverpool, coal dealer and beer seller.

E. WINSCOM, Croydon, pianoforte dealer.

C. LUMLEY, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, gardener.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

G. W. HALL, Lime-street, City, East India merchant and drysalter.

BANKRUPTS.—FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

T. WHITEHEAD, Eastcheap, City, sugar dealer.

W. BOOTH, Church-road, Kingsland, and Deptford, Kent, papier mache manufacturer.

J. MITCHELL, Sun-street, Bishopsgate, analytical chemist.

H. W. RICHARDSON, Banstead, near Epsom, Surrey, licensed victualler.

W. BURCH, Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, cotton dyer.

J. LODGE, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, brewer.

W. SALISBURY, Birmingham, builder.

J. C. GREGORY, Bristol, dealer in porter and ale.

C. DOWN, Newport, Monmouthshire, grocer.

C. BRADLEY, Wilmslow, Cheshire, tailor.

C. HUGHES, Holywell, Flintshire, grocer.

J. T. EDWARDS, Liverpool, laceman.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8.

There was not much ENGLISH WHEAT offering at this day's market; and Mondays rates were barely obtained, whilst millers operated with much caution. Prices for white ruled at about 80s to 88s; and red 72s to 84s per quarter.

FOREIGN arrives slowly, and rates are uncertain, purchases were small to day, at about 72s to 92s.

A moderate supply of FLOUR with a slow trade; still prices are n lower: Town Made, 72s per sack; Town Household, 64s to 65s; Country ditto, 60s; Norfolk, 58; and American, 40s to 46s per barrel.

Supply of MALT much exceeds the demand, and rates are lowering, ruling at 63s to 78s per quarter.

A fair quantity of English BARLEY on offer, which met a dull demand at easier rates, malting 37s to 42s and other sorts 35s to 37s.

RYE wanted at 49s to 53s.

Of OATS a fair quantity at market, and Monday's rates were scarcely supported; purchases were small; English at 26s to 33s; Scotch, 28s 6d to 34s; Irish, 24s to 31s; and Foreign, 26s to 31s.

MONDAY, JAN. 21.

The market for ENGLISH WHEAT presented a depressed appearance to-day, and it is impossible to give accurate prices; but in the small sales made there is a decline on last Monday's rates of 5s to 7s, although supply was moderate. The nearest currency for White is 70s to 80s; and Red, 62 to 72s per quarter.

FOREIGN arrives more freely, chiefly from Alexandria; and the small business concluded was at a reduction on the terms of this day week of 2s to 3s per quarter. Prices are about 68s to 90s, as to quality.

The FLOUR market presented a very dull appearance; supply was plentiful and lower prices are accepted. Town made about 68s per sack; Town Household 60s; Country ditto 57s; Norfolk 54s to 55s per sack; and American 38s to 42s per barrel.

Foreign BARLEY in scanty supply; and of English there was not a large amount on offer to-day. Purchases were made with much caution, and rates are irregular, ruling 2s to 3s per quarter under last Monday. The value of malting is 36s to 40s; and other sorts 33s to 35s per quarter.

MALT continues in large supply; the rates accepted to-day were 63s to 77s, with not much business doing.

Foreign OATS are abundant, with an increase in supply of every other sort. The market presented a dull appearance, even for the better qualities. Prices, compared with last Monday, show a reduction of 1s to 2s per quarter, English selling at 25s to 31s 6d, Scotch 28s to 33s, Irish 23s to 30s, and Foreign 24s 6d to 30s.

BEANS dull of sale, Pigeon at 45s to 52s; Tick 36s to 40s; and Harrow 40s to 43s.

PEAS dealt in with caution, White 46s to 50s; and Gray 36s to 42s.

Indian CORN dull of sale and depressed in value, 40s to 44s per qr. being accepted.

RYE a slow sale at 49s to 53s per quarter, with a declining tendency.

ARRIVALS.—Wheat, English, 6,141 qrs.; Foreign, 11,950 qrs. Barley English, 5,876 qrs.; Scotch, 16 qrs. Malt, English, 13,593 qrs.; Irish, 61 qrs. Oats, English, 3,258 qrs.; Scotch, 4,636 qrs.; Irish, 8,472 qrs.; Foreign, 11,411 qrs. Flour, English, 16,053 sacks; Foreign, 675 sacks and 6,275 barrels.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

MONDAY, JAN. 21.

There is an increasing demand for COLONIAL PRODUCE, chiefly for home consumption. Supplies are moderate, and prices have an upward tendency for most articles. Goods used in manufacturing purposes are largely dealt in, and continue on the rise. The depression in the market for Russian Produce, however, continues, and Tallow has declined since this day week 12s per cwt. For Bread Stuffs trade is in a very dull state, and prices lowering. An increasing supply of Money, with a diminished demand, and rates of discount are easier. The exports of precious metals for the past week were £348,000, and arrivals £360,000. A decrease in transactions in Public Securities to-day, and quotations not so high; Consols are 89¼ ⅜ for the Account.

In SUGAR large transactions and prices are 2s per cwt. above those current a few days back, ruling for Yellow Havannah, duty paid, 43s to 47s; Brown, 40s to 42s; Manilla Clayed, 38s 6d to 39s 6d; and Unclayed, 36s 6d to 37s 6d per cwt. Consumption is getting better, and stock 26,000 tons less than last year. Refined, a brisk sale, and on the rise.

In TREACLE there is more doing at 23s to 25s.

An increasing demand for COFFEE, and prices have an upward tendency; ruling for Native Ceylon at 51s to 52s 6d; for low to fine ordinary Plantation, small, 58s to 61s; better sort, 62s to 76s; and Triage, 49s to 56s.

In COCOA many transactions; Trinidad, Red, 52s to 55s; Gray 47s to 51s; and Guayaquil 45s to 50s.

TEA in good request, and rates firm; sound Common Congou at 9½; but middling to Blackish Leaf 10¼ to 1s 2d; and strong to Pekoe Flavour 1s 3d to 2s 6d.

In RICE extensive operations, but at lower prices; White Bengal to arrive, 13s 9d to 14s; landed 13s 6d to 15s 6d; Madras 13s to 14s 6d; and Arracan 12s to 13s.

COTTON in extensive demand, and rather higher; Surat 3⅞ to 4⅞; and Madras 3⅞ to 4¼.

In the HEMP market, much dulness, and prices are going down; clean Petersburg £41.

A further increase in purchases in WOOL, with a stiff market; English Down Tegs, 1s to 1s 3d; Half Bred, 1s to 1s 1d; Leicester and Kent Fleeces, 11d to 1s 1½d.

SILK, much wanted, and China realises 11s to 19s 6d.

There is very little business doing in TALLOW, and rates are unsettled; the nearest are 53s to 58s, on the spot and delivery for fine New P.Y. Candles.

In Vegetable OILS, sales are small, and prices going down; Linseed, on the spot, 39s 6d to 40s; Pale Rape, 58s; Brown, 56s; Palm, 43s to 45s; Cocoa Nut, 40s to 42s; Gallipoli, £53 to £53 10s, and other sorts of Olive, £49 to £52 10s. Fish Oils are lowering; Pale Seal, £56; Sperm, good quality, £125 to £126, and Cod £48 10s to £49.

In METALS much doing; Spelter realises £23 15s to £24; Scotch pig iron 70s mixed numbers; East India tin 129s to 131s: tin plates, charcoal 34s 6d to 46s 6d per box, and coke 29s 6d to 36s.

A dull sale for SALTPETRE, low to fine Calcutta 28s to 37s; and English refined 37s.

An increase in purchases in PROVISIONS, Cork butter realises 92s to 110s; fine Friesland 112s; Holstein and Kiel ditto 106s to 116s; and Irish bacon 56s to 62s.

In HOPS considerable sales; Sussex, 60s to 95s; Kent, 70s to 130s, and Weald, 65s to 100s.

In LINSEED scarcely any business doing, and prices are uncertain; about 72s per quarter nearest for East India. In Rape Seed operations small; East India, 68s to 70s, landed. Canary wanted at 54s to 57s.

In TURPENTINE larger sales; English, 32s; American, 33s, and Rough, 9s 6d to 10s per cwt.

At this day's market there was a good supply of CATTLE, with a slow trade, and a clearance was not made, even of better qualities. Prices ruled at 3s to 4s 10d per stone of 8 lbs, to sink the offal. Of Sheep the quantity at market was not more than requisite for demand, and rates lowering, ruling at 3s 2d to 5s. Calves a slow sale, supply increases, and prices on the decline, ruling at 4s to 5s 6d.