LONDON—PROVINCIAL—SCOTLAND—IRELAND—ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES, &c.

London.

RATTING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At the early sitting on Friday, a rat trotted with perfect nonchalance across the floor of the House of Commons from the Opposition to the Ministerial side, apparently unnoticed even by the vigilant eye of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The super-sagacity attributed to the race might suggest some reflections. Was this feat intended by way of encouragement to new members, to show that ratting might be accomplished with ease and impunity? Or was it merely an assertion of the rights of the *mus* genus to look at a speaker, as a cat may look at a king?

THE BRITISH MUSEUM is, we (*Literary Gazette*) understand, soon to be enriched by a new collection of antiquities. These, the fruit of the researches instituted at Budrun, the ancient Halicarnassus, by C. Newton, Esq., her Majesty's consul at Mitylene, have already left Malta in the steamer Gorgon, and are expected to arrive in this country in the course of a few days. They all belong to the renowned Sepulchre of King Mausolus; many slabs of which, found worked into the walls of the modern town of Budrun, have already been forsome years in the national collection. The new acquisitions are said to be both numerous and valuable, and particular mention is made of a colossal statue of a horse, weighing nearly seven tons.

MEETING OF LONDON COAL-WHIPPERS.—A crowded meeting of the coal-whippers of the port of London was held in the school rooms, Johnson-street, Back-road, St. George's-in-the-East, in consequence of the assertions made in evidence before the select committee of the House of Lords, now sitting on an inquiry into the state of the coal-whippers in London. Mr. Thomas Flinn was called to the chair. He referred to the late order, that no man should be employed from publicans, and stated that not more than one-half were engaged from the Coal-whippers' Office. He had a document put into his hand, showing that in a case where a large number of men were employed the average earnings were 11s. 5d. a week. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and a resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to exert itself to remedy the condition of the body.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The time is now come when judgments can be fairly formed by the unprofessional eye—to which architectural "elevations" and "projections" are hopeless mysteries—upon the total and final effect of the new Houses of Parliament from certain points of view; and it may be well to point out to a public proverbially indifferent to the excellence of what is their own the fact that their metropolis now affords an arcchitectural *coup d'œil* such as, for magnificence, it is no exaggeration to say the world cannot match. The three principal towers, respectively of the enormous heights of 340, 320, and 300 feet, as seen, for example, from Westminster-bridge, constitute in combination with the various minor elevations of the louvres, or smoke-shafts, and the raised roofs of the extremities of the edifice, a spectacle which we imagine that few persons can have looked upon for the first time without a powerful emotion of wonder and delight. From this point of view the vastness of the masses, the eye-exciting altitude to which they soar, and the strong but harmonised contrasts in which they stand to each other, are elements of effect that are scarcely at all diminished by the frippery of the ornamentation, which is, in fact, entirely overwhelmed by these noble and forcible features. Let us candidly confess that this one view is of a magnificence not wholly disproportionate to the prodigious cost of money at which we have purchased it; and let us not refuse to enjoy the sight of it for reasons which, if allowed to influence us in other cases, would deprive us of the power of deriving pleasure from some of the greatest efforts of ancient architectural art.

TOO MANY BRIEFS.—In the Court of Common Pleas, the plaintiff in a case having been examined by Mr. Denman, who appeared for him, Mr. Bovill, who had just come into court, proceeded to cross-examine him, and asked, "What are you?"—Mr. Justice Cresswell: Mr. Bovill, if you had been here before you would have heard what he was.—Mr. Bovill: It is really very difficult to know what to do. Here are six courts sitting, and it is impossible to be in all of them.—Mr. Justice Cresswell: There is neither hardship nor difficulty in the matter. The course to be pursued is very simple. I have observed a very unsatisfactory state of things since I have sat here, and I regret it.—Mr. Bovill: I really do not know what is to be done; it is unavoidable.—Mr. Justice Cresswell: When I was at the bar, I never took a brief which I could not attend to.—Mr. Bovill: Neither do I, my lord.—Mr. Justice Cresswell: Well, the course before counsel is very simple. We won't discuss the matter. Go on.—It appears that for some days past many cases have been conducted throughout by juniors in the absence of their leaders, and many briefs have passed into hands for which they were not originally intended, the fees remaining, of course, with the original holders of the briefs. This state of things is not advantageous to the client, for obvious reasons. The remedy, as Mr. Justice Cresswell says, is simple.

WEST LONDON UNION.—At a meeting of the board of guardians of this union, on the motion of Mr. Joshua W. Butterworth, a further petition to the corporation was unanimously adopted, praying "for the establishment of public baths and wash-houses, and also of model lodging-houses for the industrial classes, together with the beneficial appropriation of the numerous waste sites within the West London Union, including that of Smithfield." The petitioners on the present occasion pray the corporation to refer the whole subject, on account of its more than ordinary importance, and affecting as it does the interests of the inhabitants of one-fifth of the whole City of London, to a committee to be specially appointed promptly to consider the same, experience having shown that the ordinary standing committees of the corporation to whom the matters complained of have hitherto been referred, either from their attention being already fully occupied by their customary business, or from want of sufficient agreement amongst themselves as to what course to recommend, have hitherto omitted to report to the Court of Common Council on the subject, as long since they were instructed to do.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—Dr. Fletcher, minister of Finsbury chapel, London, narrates the following case:—"A considerable number of years ago, I was sent to visit, on a Sabbath-day, Eliza Fenning, in prison, who was sentenced to be executed on the following Monday, in the front of Newgate, and who was found afterwards—alas! though too late!—innocent of the crime! She was executed for a deed which she never committed! In company with the Ordinary of Newgate, I conversed and prayed with her. She was dressed in white, an emblem of her innocence. In the same garments she suffered death as a criminal on the following day. I had no opportunity of judging as to her innocence. The expression of her countenance shall never be erased from my remembrance. It is literally stereotyped upon my heart. From what was communicated to me some years after the fatal and melancholy event, I can now explain the expression of her countenance. It was the demonstration of injured innocence. When the event of her execution was almost forgotten, a baker, dying in a workhouse in the vicinity of London, said to the matron of the ward, or some other individual, to the following effect:—'My mind is heavily burdened. I cannot die until I make the following communication:—Eliza Fenning died innocent of the crime for which she suffered. I am the murderer of her mistress. I put the poison into the morsel which effected her death.' On the trial, the jury concluded it must have been the cook who had administered the poison, as they had not the slightest clue to suspect the baker. Yesterday, in the vestry of my own chapel, one of my elders stated to me that the baker was a relative of the deceased. There is no doubt that he accomplished his murderous purpose to gratify some long cherished passion of revenge for an offence given him, real or imaginary, by the victim of his malevolence. Better that a hundred murderers should escape than that one innocent person should perish by 'circumstantial evidence.' Enfield, Middlesex, July 6, 1857."

ELECTION DISCLOSURES.—The committee to inquire into the Lambeth election had Mr. Roupell, the sitting member, examined before them. In the course of examination the following statements were made:—Mr. Slade: Have there been any improper overtures made to you about the withdrawal of this petition?—Mr. Roupell: Yes.—Mr. Slade: By whom?—Mr. Roupell: Seeing that I am here face to face with the gentleman, I may take the opportunity of saying that the night before the committee was struck Mr. Cox, an active partisan of Mr. Wilkinson's, sent into the House of Commons a message that a friend wanted to speak to me. I went out. Mr. Cross was standing in the lobby. He conducted me to a small room at the back of the refreshment hall in the lobby, and stated that he had just left Mr. Harrison—not ten minutes before—that they were desirous to withdraw the petition, if I would only give the slightest intimation that it was not my intention to proceed against them for costs. I stated, in answer to that, that improper overtures had already been made to me, to which I had given a very decided answer; that I had been asked to give a distinct promise not to proceed against them for the costs. He replied, "Oh, that was badly managed; you have only to intimate it, and the petition will be withdrawn; they are not desirous to carry it on, and in fact the members of the same firm are quarrelling among themselves about it, and passing harsh words from one side to the other."—Mr. Slade: Did you tell Mr. Cross what the former overtures were?—Witness: I stated that I had reason to believe that the petition was lodged against me for no other purpose than to drive me to support the South London Railway, and I told him that a gentleman deeply interested in that scheme, and one of the chairmen of committees for the defeated candidate, had waited on me in the lobby of the house, and stated that he was authorised and requested to wait on me and offer to withdraw the petition against me if I would consent to become a director of the railway, and use my influence as a member of the house to procure the passing of the act next year. I said to Cross that I considered the proposition a great insult, and was sorry so respectable a gentleman should have mixed himself up with such a set, and that, had he not conducted himself so properly during the election, I should have kicked him for making such a proposition. I did not say I would bring it before the house, because I had consulted some friends, members, who advised me not to bring it before the house as a breach of privilege, because it would be said that I was endeavouring to avoid the inquiry.—Cross-examined by Mr. James: I had no direct communication with Mr. Harrison, or with either of the petitioners. The conversation took place the night before the committee was struck. I told Mr. Cross what I have stated to the committee. The person who made the proposition to me has written to say that it was intended by him as a confidential communication. He was sorry that this gentleman should have been made the channel of such a communication. Mr. James said he should press for the name. Witness: It was Mr. Rhodes, hop-merchant, in the Brixton-road, and chairman of one of Mr. Wilkinson's committees. He was interested in the South London line, and expected to receive large compensation from the railway company, because the railway was to go through his drawing-room. The improper communication was made on the last Thursday in June. Rhodes was the person with reference to whom I stated to Cross that if he (Rhodes) had not behaved in so gentlemanly a manner at the election, I should have kicked him. I believe that Mr. Rhodes voted for myself and Mr. Wilkinson.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—A picture bequeathed by the late Rev. Thomas Halford, of Hanover-square, has been added to the national collection. It is a transcript on a small scale of the celebrated "Night Watch" by Rembrandt, now in the Museum at Amsterdam. The Halford picture has also borne the master's name, but most connoisseurs attribute it either to Gerard Dow or to some other scholar or immediate follower of Rembrandt. Judging from the engraving by Claessens, it differs in no essential respect from the large picture. It represents the company of the Amsterdam "Arquebusiers," assembled on the occasion of a periodical shooting match. The effect is that of subdued daylight, a treatment which Rembrandt often preferred and sometimes exaggerated. The designation of the "Night Watch" owes its origin only to the extreme darkness of the otherwise fine Amsterdam picture. As regards the clearness and transparency of the obscurer portions, the picture now in the National Gallery conveys, perhaps, a just impression of the former state of the original.

SWEARING IN OF MR. GABRIEL AS ALDERMAN OF VINTRY WARD.—On Tuesday a special court was held to swear in Mr. Thomas Gabriel, the new alderman for the ward of Vintry. Alderman Gabriel was introduced by Mr. Kennard, Mr. Higgs, and a great number of the most respectable inhabitants of the ward.

THE HOP DUTIES.—On Monday afternoon a very numerous deputation of hop growers and others, from the counties of Kent and Sussex, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Downing-street, to ask him for a postponement of the excise duty, from the 18th inst. to the 17th of October, on the ground that nearly all the hop planters are not only in distress (having cultivated at a loss during the past two years), but likewise have a blight of the present crop staring them in the face. The deputation consisted of Mr. Wykeham Martin, M.P., Viscount Pevensey, M.P., Mr. Sergeant Kinglake, M.P., Mr. J. G. Dodson, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Mr. Whatman, M.P., Rev. Mr. Woodgate, Mr. H. Selmes, Dr. Monckton, Mr. Punnett, Mr. Hammand, Mr. R. Smith, and about fifty other gentlemen. After hearing them, and conversing some time, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the application should have due consideration, but he could not hold out to the growers much hope of a postponement of the duty.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.—The list now includes five petitions for altering the law of election petitions, signed by 141 persons; one, signed by 15 persons only, against any alteration in the Book of Common Prayer; 92 against the disendowment of the church in Ireland, signed by 3,242 persons; 36 for a provision respecting church-rates, signed by 1,490 persons; 202 against the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, signed by 48,273 persons; 162 for the repeal of the Maynooth endowment, signed by 25,180 persons; 25 against levying a toll on Chelsea new bridge, signed by 4,825 persons; 123 for a repeal of the paper duty, signed by 3,647 persons; 293 for an alteration in the law of the civil service superannuation fund, signed by 11,547 persons; 384 for a redress of the grievances of medical officers of unions, signed by 2,298 persons; 26 for a prohibition of the opium trade, signed by 1,589 persons; and 41 in favour of the Vaccination Bill, signed by 2,887 persons.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.—The number of deaths in London last week, declared by the registrar-general, was 988, or 86 below the average. Owing to the hot weather, the number of deaths from diarhœa has increased during the last fortnight from 33 to 133: of this number the very large proportion of 124 were among children under two years of age. One child died from sucking lucifer matches; and a woman, aged 63, was frightened to death by the thunder. The births were 1,666, or 312 above the average.

Provincial.

CURIOUS MISTAKE AT A LATE TRIAL FOR MURDER.—A curious mistake occurred last week at York Assizes, in connection with the trial of Ann Edmondson, indicted for the wilful murder of her infant child at Calverley. The prisoner had engaged no counsel, but Mr. Price, at the request of the judge, defended her. On being called upon to plead, the prisoner, who was overwhelmed with grief, sobbed the word "Guilty." She was indistinctly heard and in a confused state, and her plea was taken as one of "Not Guilty." This was a most fortunate mistake for the prisoner, as, instead of being condemned on her own confession, she was placed on her trial, and the jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. Of course she has received the full benefit of the error, and though a self-confessed murderess, has escaped the legal penalty of her crime.

THE COAL AND SHIP-BUILDING TRADES OF THE WEAR.—On Thursday the usual half-yearly returns of coals and coke shipped in the river Wear and docks at Sunderland were made up, from which it appears that the total number of chaldrons shipped from the 1st of January last to the 1st of July inst. was 427,808, being an increase of 59,485 chaldrons on the shipments for the corresponding six months last year. Ship-building, the staple trade of the Wear, does not present so favourable an aspect as the coal trade. About 500 carpenters are idle at present, but even this is a great improvement on the state of affairs two months ago, when fully 1,100 hands were discharged from the various yards along the river. The prospect of a large number of transports being taken up for India has caused a little briskness of late, and the fact of the workmen having submitted to a reduction of their wages from 6s. to 5s. per day may also have helped to thin the ranks of the unemployed. The number of vessels at present on the stocks is 71 (50 of which are sold), representing an aggregate tonnage of 29,810. On the 1st of July last year there were 98 vessels building, with an aggregate of 42,920 tons.

AN INCIDENT AT ALDERSHOTT.—In the course of the grand review last week, after the firing had continued some time, the enemy again advanced their cavalry, but instead of charging the Enniskillens chose a weaker foe, and swept up the hill, on which some hundreds of the public were posted in fancied security. Of course there was a general scamper, and every one fell back pell-mell till they reached the carriages, and could retreat no further, when they turned and faced the fearful array of horsemen with the courage of despair. None, however, showed more coolness under these trying circumstances than the ladies, who stood still and met the charge with that passive resistance which is their strength, and to overcome which all Aldershott would be as nought. Before these the cavalry, of course, pulled up, though not till they had impressed many individuals with the notion that they were about to be given over a prey and a spoil to the sabres of an infuriated soldiery. The Enniskillens, who should have flown to the relief of the public and repulsed the enemy, looked tamely on the while, but retributive justice soon overtook them, for the very next charge they attempted was thrown into disorder and rendered abortive by a donkey-cart. As they came down in line every one rushed out of their way, except an unfortunate costermonger, who, with a very little donkey between the shafts of a very large cart, was hawking about a cloudy beverage, not unlike warm soap and water, under the name of nectar. Every one shouted to the man, who with a short stick "remonstrated" with the donkey freely, but all in vain; the animal would as soon have crossed the equator as gone out of reach of the wide-spread line of cavalry. Officers called and policemen threatened, but "all the King's horses and all the King's men" failed to move the obstinate brute out of the middle of the little valley in which he stood. So the mountain made room for Mahomet, and the charge was halted. Animated by this ignominious check, the enemy issued down the hills in force, and seemed about to retrieve the fortunes of the day, when the signal was given and the contest ceased, after lasting all but three hours.

THE LATE MURDER AT WOODFORD.—Jonathan Geydon, who is suspected of having murdered Mrs. Mary White, has up to the present time eluded the exertions of the police. An amended description of the supposed murderer, bearing date, "Metropolitan Police, A division, July 13," says: "The following is a more correct description of Jonathan Geydon, who is charged with the murder of Mary White, at Chingford Heath, on the 20th ult., viz.: Fresh complexion, grey eyes, dull countenance, thin long visage, and has a twist of the mouth while speaking."

MR. JOHN BRIGHT.—The following letter has been addressed by Mr. John Bright to Mr. Fildes, one of the members of the Manchester Town-council: "Rochdale, July 10. My dear Sir,—I feel very much obliged to Mr. Simpson, Mr. Ord, and yourself, and the other gentlemen who met at the Clarendon Inn, for their great kindness towards me manifested in the resolution of which you have sent me a copy. I am, as you suppose, very much better in health than when I left England in November last: and I am sanguine that a longer period of leisure, and of absence from what is laborious or exciting, will enable me at no distant period to return to work. If I were well enough to do it, I should like to have some opportunity of meeting my friends in Manchester; at present, however, it would be very imprudent in me to attempt it. I wish however, to assure you and them how much I appreciate the friendly feeling which in so many ways is shown to me, and how anxious I shall always be to have and to deserve their good opinion, altough our former political connection no longer exists. With many thanks for the kind expressions contained in your note, believe me, yours very sincerely, JOHN BRIGHT. John Fildes, Esq., Manchester."

THE KIDDERMINSTER ELECTION RIOTS.—Considerable excitement has been caused in the town of Kidderminster, in consequence of its being stated that indictments are about being preferred at the Worcester assizes, against between 30 and 40 persons for conspiring together and having committed certain riots, and assaulted divers persons at the time of the late election. It will be remembered that examinations upon charges of meeting to commit a riot have taken place before the magistrates, which resulted in the cases against Mr. Alfred Talbot and Mr. Henry Chillingworth, two highly respectable gentlemen in the borough, being unanimously dismissed. They, as well as others, have had notice of the intended prosecution, some for taking part in the riot and attack before the hustings, and others, for breaking the door and windows of the Swan Hotel. Mr. Walters, of Birmingham, will, it is said, instruct the counsel for the prosecution, whilst Mr. Huddlestone and Mr. Best, the late member for the borough, and Mr. Byrne, are retained for the defendants. An open-air meeting was to have been held to consider the conduct of the committee of public safety, who have undertaken to investigate the origin and result of the fracas. Their labours do not tend to diminish the party feeling and excitement, in consequence of each man endeavouring "to judge his neighbour." The trials will last several days.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER.—Prince Napoleon arrived at the Exhibition on Tuesday morning, accompanied by four gentlemen belonging to his suite. The prince was accompanied round the Exhibition by Mr. J. C. Deane, chief commissioner; Mr. Heron, town-clerk; and Colonel Hamilton, hon. secretary. The prince first proceeded to the modern galleries, and stayed some minutes examining Sir David Wilkie's painting of "Napoleon Bonaparte and the Pope." Just before leaving the spot, the prince and his party made a low obeisance before the painting. The party then visited the Hertford gallery and the water-colour galleries, from which they passed to the Oriental Court, in which a considerable time was spent, the prince appearing very much interested in his minute examination of the contents of this court. His highness then visited the Ancient Masters and the General Museum of Art, and proceeded thence through the second-class refreshment room and large tent to the transept, which he crossed, and entered the first-class refreshment room. After calling for a few moments at Mr. Donald's kitchen, the prince passed, at ten o'clock, into the Botanical Gardens, where he spent a few minutes, and expressed himself much pleased with the arrangements and appearance of the gardens. His highness frequently made known to those around him the great gratification he had received from his visit to the Exhibition. After leaving the gardens, the prince proceeded to the establishment of Mr. William Murray, horse dealer, Broughton Mews. His imperial highness remained nearly an hour; during which time he mounted one of Mr. Murray's prime chargers, and tried its action. Several of his suite also tried the mettle of the horses in Mr. Murray's splendid collection. It was understood that the object of the visit was that of making a purchase. We may remark, that a short time ago, the Emperor of the French caused three horses to be purchased for him at the same establishment. The prince and suite then drove to the Queen's Hotel; and about a quarter to twelve o'clock left thence, accompanied by his worship the mayor and town-clerk, for the London-road railway station. The prince and suite started by train for the Staffordshire Potteries, at twelve o'clock. It is the intention of the prince to visit Chatsworth and Sheffield before leaving England.

SCENE IN A CHURCH.—On Sunday last the spectacle was witnessed in Arnesby church of a whole congregation simultaneously rising and leaving in the midst of divine service. The usual congregation had assembled in the morning, when Mr. Chapman, the vicar, entered the desk and began to read. The churchwarden then stepped forward and protested against his going on with the service. A few words ensued, Mr. Chapman daring his interrupter to remove him. The latter then turned and left the church, followed by his brother churchwarden and those who had assembled. There was no sermon. In the evening the same scene occurred, with this difference, that there was no interruption, the congregation remaining until prayers were ended. As soon, however, as Mr. Chapman had given out the text, the whole congregation rose with one accord, and left the church. Mr. Chapman then closed his book, and abruptly left the pulpit.

A LAUDABLE EXAMPLE.—Mr. Samuel Goode, formerly of Knoakes Court, near Leominster, was obliged to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors in the year 1851; and, although the property given up to the assignees was of considerable value, the expenses attending the assignment were so great, that a dividend of 3s. 1½d. in the pound was all that was paid. Mr. Goode emigrated with his family to Adelaide, South Australia, from whence rumours of his prosperity have from time to time reached his old neighbours. Mr. Goode, in writing to friends, has always expressed his intention of paying every in full, and as his letters generally contained a remittance to some of his more needy creditors, his promises came to be generally believed. A month ago Mr. Samuel Goode, jun., made his appearance at Leominster, and it soon became known that he was prepared with the means of paying his father's creditors; and he has now paid every one, not only the original debt, but interest at five per cent. from the date of his father's assignment. Mr. Goode has thus paid upwards of £2,000 to creditors who had, by accepting a dividend, legally cancelled their debts. The creditors are determined to send out a substantial testimonial to mark their appreciation of this noble conduct.

A WOMAN SUBSISTING FOR A WEEK SOLELY UPON WATER.—Last week a woman, named Mary Naseby, was discovered by one of the servants of John Crossley, Esq., in a little dark hole connected with Mr. Crossley's residence, Manor-heath, Halifax. The poor woman presented a sad shrunken and emaciated appearance. She was taken into the house, placed by the fire, and was treated with every consideration and kindness. When she was somewhat restored, she was confided to the care of one of the county constabulary, to whom she told the following melancholy tale:—She said that ten years ago she was married in Manchester to an itinerant violinist, and, until his death, in February last, at Halifax, she had travelled with him about the country singing to the strains of his violin. Since her husband's death she had been compelled to go alone singing at public-houses. Her earnings were, however, so small that they were insufficient for her subsistence, and at last she crawled into the place in which she was found, to end her existence. She had been there a week and a day, and during that time she had not tasted of anything but water, which she procured from a tap in the yard near her hiding place. She crawled to the tap at night after all was locked up, and again in the early morning before any one was stirring. She had no friends or relatives, and thought to die, but could not. She was brought before a magistrate, who greatly commiserated her, and by his orders she was conveyed to the workhouse. The hole in which she was found was in the rear of the outbuildings, and its existence was unknown to most of the servants.

SUNDAY BANDS.—A band, supported by voluntary contributions, has commenced playing on the Town-moor, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Sunday evenings, which attracts considerable numbers of the working classes from the town. The Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P., in forwarding a subscription of £2 to the secretary, says he is glad to hear that it is contemplated to establish a band on the Town-moor on Sunday evenings, as he considers this a perfectly legitimate, healthful, and innocent means of recreation for the working classes, after due respect for the Sabbath has been shown by the closing of all places both of business and amusement, during those portions of the day set apart for the performance of morning and afternoon services in the churches.

Scotland.

AWARD BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO A SCOTCHMAN.—Some ten years ago Mr. John Kyle, of Clydeview, Patrick, near Glasgow, propounded as a preventive and cure for the grape disease, which about that time commenced its ravages in France and Spain, the application of sulphur to the plant. The subject was warmly taken up in France, and a report has just been presented to the French government, mentioning that the cure of the disease, first propounded by Mr. Kyle in 1848, is the only one which has proved successful in not only destroying, but preventing the disease, and the French government, in conjunction with the Société Industrielle, have awarded 10,000 francs to Mr. Kyle; three Frenchmen, who took a prominent part in testing it, being also recipients of a portion of the same award. Mr. Kyle, we understand, never even dreamt of such an honour, until his attention was drawn to the fact in the *Times* newspaper.

DAMAGES FOR RAILWAY INJURY.—In the Ayr Sheriff Court a case has just been tried, in which Mr. James Gemmell, wood merchant, Ayr, prosecuted the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company for *solatium* and damages for the loss and injuries he had sustained by his wife having been killed in crossing their railway, through the culpability or negligence of the defenders. The damages were laid at £500. The defence was—first, that the deceased was committing a trespass at the time of the accident; secondly, that the damages claimed were excessive in amount, the plaintiff having suffered no substantial loss. The case was discussed at a variety of sittings before the Sheriff Substitute, who awarded the sum of £150.

SUSPICIOUS CASE.—A short time ago the wife of a man in the employment of a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood of a leading little town in the upper ward of Lanarkshire died somewhat suddenly. Scarcely had two weeks passed over when the breach in the household was filled up by the widower leading home a second spouse. The unseemly conjunction of bridal and burial, however, would seem to be tolerably well accounted for in part by the fact of the newly-married wife being far advanced in pregnancy. Information having been conveyed to the Procurator-Fiscal of the district, orders were immediately forwarded to have the body of the deceased wife raised and submitted to a suitable examination. The contents of the stomach have been secured, and will no doubt undergo a searching analysis.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO EAGLES.—From Noss in Bressa we learn that a battle was recently fought in that place between two large golden eagles, and so terrible was the fray and the desire for conquest between these kingly birds, that they ceased not in their onslaught till one of them was killed. The dead carcass of the vanquished was exposed to the view of visitants to that quarter last week, and seen by our informant. This deadly assault is supposed to have occurred as follows:—An eagle's nest was "harried" in the island of Unst, and the male and female, after some days' despondency for the loss of their home, betook themselves to flight, leaving the scene and neighbourhood of their despoilers. Coming to that far-famed aviary, Noss Head, they attempted to take violent possession of another bird's eyrie and the eaglets, which, of course, was resisted by the occupant, and the intruder was so far chastised; but which of the two now lies in solemn state it is difficult to determine, as the belligerents were at the beginning of the tilting very similar in plumage and size.

Ireland.

ORANGE RIOT AT BELFAST.—The *Belfast News Letter* gives the following account of a disgraceful affair:—The 12th of July in this town has not passed off quietly. Last night (Tuesday) some disturbances took place in the noted localities of Durham-street and the Pound, which assumed a threatening aspect, and three constables have been seriously maltreated. At about nine o'clock two opposing parties met in Grosvenor-street, and began to throw stones, and made other hostile demonstrations. The police promptly marched to the scene, where they were welcomed with a shower of stones. The police then got orders to fix bayonets and charge the mob, which they did with the desired result; for both parties, forgetting their previous hostility, instantly fled in the direction of Sandy-row, which has itself, "in days gone by," been the scene of many a party struggle. They made a determined halt near the railway crossing, and the police were again attacked by a perfect shower of stones. "Charge" was given once more, and five prisoners were captured—two by the local police, and three by the constabulary. The mob, which had now become so conglomerated that no party could be distinguished, made an attempt at rescue, which was repelled by the police, and the captives taken to the police barrack, where they were kept handcuffed all night. This crowd then dispersed, but it re-assembled in Cullintree-road, where they began to attack some houses with large stones, or "pavers." The local police force, under Chief-constables Lindsay and Green, interfered, and the rioters directed their attack on the constables. Constables John Bingham, Thomas Gormley, and Thomas Cairns were so seriously cut and bruised by the heavy stones thrown at them that they had to be carried to the General Hospital; and had not the constabulary timely relieved the local forces from their position as objects of attack the consequences would have been even more serious. The mayor (S. G. Getty, Esq.), Wm. S. Tracy, R.M., and Dr. M'Gee, J.P., were on the spot; a troop of Hussars and two companies of the 58th Regiment were sent for to the military barracks and soon despatched. Meantime the mob dispersed on the Riot Act being read, but re-assembled in the fields adjoining, proceeded to the neat and recently-built presbyterian church in Albert-street, and there commenced the demolition of the large windows. The exertions of the police again caused them to separate. The Riot Act was read several times during the night, but nothing took place after the arrival of the military, who were drawn up in front of the police barracks, the Hussars at intervals scouring round the district. All afterwards remained quiet.

THE NEW ELECTIONS.—It is announced, "on authority," that Lord John Browne, brother of the Marquis of Sligo, intends to offer himself as a candidate for the county of Mayo. Although a liberal in politics, it is more than probable that his lordship will receive the undivided support of the conservative interest, through whose agency Captain Palmer was enabled to become the senior member and the colleague of Mr. George Henry Moore. The man for Galway *vice* O'Flaherty, cashiered, is not yet forthcoming; but doubtless Colonel French, the veteran Young Irelander, will again take the field, and charm the literary world by the peculiar style of his electoral addresses. *Apropos* of Irish elections, at the Sligo assizes Mr. Justice Perrin has given permission to the crown solicitor to prepare bills of indictment against the Mayor of Sligo, two of his deputies, and two poll-clerks, for a conspiracy to procure the undue return for the borough of Mr. John Patrick Somers.

THE GREAT COLCLOUGH WILL CASE.—The proceedings of this extraordinary case have been brought to a close in a way satisfactory to both parties, at Dublin, on Wednesday. At the close of Mr. Whiteside's speech a compromise was entered into. The following is an outline of the terms:—Mrs. Boyse gets the money lodged in court, amounting to upwards of £20,000, and her jointure. Mrs. Rossborough Colclough gets Tintern Abbey and the estates, valued at £8,000 a year.

THE VICEROYALTY OF DUBLIN.—On Monday the Corporation of Dublin presented an address to his excellency on the question of abolition, insisting upon the impolicy of destroying the office of Viceroy. Lord Carlisle returned a reply which has given great satisfaction to the Dublin public. His lordship said:—"I am convinced that the continuance of the Viceregal Court contributes materially to make our own capital a place of increased resort and importance, and I cannot treat as purely frivolous the influences that act upon the trade and prosperity of an ancient and populous city, or believe that they do not radiate to a far wider circuit. And while I should be far from seeking to prejudge what alteration of existing establishments the lapse of time or change of circumstances may recommend, I still conceive that the precipitate abolition of an office which, under one modification or another, has now subsisted for nearly seven centuries, which has preceded and survived a separate legislature, and has engrained itself into the laws, customs, and feelings of an entire people, cannot be effected without difficulties and complications which very great and obvious commensurate benefits should alone persuade us to encounter. There is one point on which I yet feel more strongly assured. We have perceived how small a fraction of the Irish representation have voted in favour of the abolition of the Irish viceroyalty. I am clearly of opinion it would be neither prudent, generous, nor just to change this ancient form of administration without a marked concurrence on the part of the loyal and well-disposed portion of the Irish people."

Accidents and Offences.

ROBBERY BY MEANS OF CHLOROFORM.—On Saturday afternoon a man, who gave the name of Abel Smalley, but refused to state his address, was placed before the Mayor and magistrates at the Guildhall, Rochester, charged with having administered chloroform to a sailor named William Young, and robbed him of five sovereigns. The prosecutor, who had just been paid off from her Majesty's screw corvette Cossack, 21, was accosted by the prisoner, who was a total stranger to him, at the Sun-pier, Chatham, and, under pretence of assisting him with his things he had brought ashore, persuaded him to enter a cab. This the sailor did, and was immediately followed by the prisoner, the prosecutor being perfectly sober. Directly after entering the cab the sailor remembers that the prisoner suddenly threw his arm round his neck, immediately after which he became insensible and could recollect nothing else. After driving for a short distance the cabman stopped to inquire where he should set his fare down, when he found the sailor quite insensible, and to all appearance dead, the prisoner having one arm round his neck, and the other hand on his face. Prisoner then told the driver that he knew nothing about the sailor, and did not know where he was going, but the driver insisted on his geting out, and had the sailor removed into a house, where he continued insensible for several hours. On recovering it was found that the prisoner had taken five sovereigns out of a tin case which the sailor had in the bosom of his dress. The prisoner, who denied all knowledge of the robbery, was ordered to be remanded for further examination.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Friday a hairdresser at Gloucester, named George Morley, drowned himself and his two daughters, one aged fourteen and the other nine, in the Gloucester and Berkeley ship canal. From the evidence given at the inquest, which was held on Saturday, by Mr. Lovegrove, coroner, it appeared that the bodies of the father and his youngest daughter, Augusta, were found in the canal, about a mile from Gloucester. They were lying about six feet from the bank, and in about eight feet of water. The bodies were linked together; the father had his left arm passed round his daughter's waist and grasped her wrist with his left hand, while his right arm was curved, as though he had held his eldest daughter in the same manner as the younger, but she had got from him. Shortly afterwards the body of Elizabeth was found in the channel of the canal, in from 15 to 20 feet of water, and about that distance from where the other two bodies were discovered. According to the testimony of the widow, the father, who was much attached to his children, on the previous day took out the two girls "for a walk," and he had for some time been in a depressed state from disease, as well as from pecuniary difficulties. The jury returned a verdict that "The deceased caused the death of his two children and committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

EXTRAORDINARY RIOT.—At the Manchester City police-court, John Massey, and fifteen other men, were charged with a riotous attack and assaults at the house of Mr. Holroyd, a pawnbroker, in Lloyd-street, Oldham-road. It was stated that Massey, who married Holroyd's wife's sister, has at different times advanced sums amounting to about £1,000, with which Holroyd commenced business in April, 1855. On Wednesday forenoon Massey went to Holroyd's house, with a solicitor and another man, and demanded that Holroyd should give up to him the business and the premises; this being refused, Massey called in seven other men, who had been waiting near the house, and during the disturbance which ensued Holroyd's son, a young man, was beaten and hurried out of the house. He shortly afterwards returned with seven stout allies, who drove out the invaders. About 6 o'clock in the evening the premises were violently attacked from a back yard, which is common to the row of houses in which Holroyd lives. Massey had collected about fifteen men in a neighbouring public-house, where he had supplied them with drink, and this imposing force having smashed 39 panes of glass, and broken in two doors, entered the house, and drove out Holroyd and his wife and son. Mrs. Holroyd stated that she was several times knocked down, with a child in her arms. When Holroyd came out by the front door he was met by four men, from whom he received a blow over the eyes, and Massey entered the house with his body of assailants. A detective officer named Duckworth, being in the neighbourhood, was attracted by the noise, and entering the house, found the prisoners assembled in the kitchen, and seeing that they were a party of rough, vagabond-looking fellows, nearly all intoxicated, he quietly locked them all in, but presently returned to them with a body of police and took them all into custody. The only defence was an unsuccessful attempt to show that Holroyd was merely the servant of Massey, and ought, therefore, to have given up possession when ordered to do so. Seven of the men were discharged, owing to the failure of evidence, against them, but Massy and eight others were remanded.

SUICIDE IN THE REGENT'S PARK.—Mr. Wakley held an inquest on Tuesday afternoon at the Elephant and Castle, Camden-town, on a gentleman unknown, who committed self-destruction in the Regent's-park on Sunday morning last. The attention of police-constable 240 S was aroused about half-past two o'clock in the morning by a report of fire-arms on the bank of the canal, near the Zoological Gardens, and he found the deceased lying there with his face and head awfully disfigured by the discharge of a small pocket pistol, which lay by his side. Notwithstanding that his skull had been shattered and the left cheek and that side of the nose and eye had been blown away, he was alive, and, although perfectly unconscious, survived twenty minutes after the arrival of Dr. Goodchild, of Princess-terrace. The deceased was well dressed, but only a Jersey halfpenny was found in his pockets, besides an enamelled address card with the name "C. H. Insert" upon it. He appeared about thirty-two years of age. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased committed suicide, but there is no evidence as to the state of his mind at the time."

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM AWKWARD DRIVING.—On Wednesday Mr. Bedford, the coroner, held an inquest at the King's Arms, Houghton-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, upon a child named Sarah Jane Langley. A police-constable deposed that on Saturday night, between ten and eleven, in Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, he saw a man driving a chaise-cart with a female in it and the child in her arms. A four-wheel cab was coming in the opposite direction. Both vehicles were on their proper side, and there was room between them for a wagon, but when the chaise-cart arrived nearly opposite the cab, the driver turned the head of the horse and went direct across the road to the cab. The vehicles then coming in violent collision, the man, woman, and child, were pitched into the road. James Etridge, the cabdriver, and an eye-witness of the whole transaction, named Isaac Garcis, corroborated the constable's evidence as to the careless driving of the father. Mr. C. W. Roberts, surgeon, proved that the deceased died several hours after the accident from a fracture of the skull. The jury returned an open verdict—"That the deceased's death was caused by a fracture of the skull, caused by being thrown from a chaise-cart driven by her father."

SUICIDE.—A determined act of suicide was committed on Thursday morning by Mr. George Jones, proprietor of the Three Tuns Tavern, Great New-street, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street. The deceased, who was a single man, had in his employ two barmaids and a potman. Observing with surprise their master's non-appearance at his accustomed time, a search was made, and the unfortunate man was discovered hanging over a tank, quite dead, and half his body in water. The tank was used to supply the closets with water, and being on a level with the first floor some difficulty must have been experienced in reaching it. The deceased was much respected in the neighbourhood, and his untimely end was a source of much regret. He was conversing rationally up till nearly twelve the previous night, and no reasonable motive suggests itself as to the cause of the suicide.

COLLISION IN ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL AND LOSS OF LIFE.—LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.—The Austrian barque Grazidio, Captain Bessanich, on her passage down Channel, bound to Trieste, was run into yesterday morning off Holyhead, by the ship Carlyle, Captain Simpson, from Liverpool to New York, and sank in two minutes. She had a crew of ten men, of whom six met with a watery grave. The remainder, including the captain, were saved. The Grazidio was a barque of 376 tons burden.

PLEASURE VAN UPSET.—At the London Mansion-house, Joseph Nicholson, the servant to the proprietor of some pleasure vans, was brought before Alderman Cubitt, charged with having been drunk, and with having overturned a pleasure van, and caused dreadful injury to some persons. Henderson, 472, said about five minutes past twelve last night, while I was in King William-street, I was informed that a van had been just upset, and I went opposite Arthur-street-west, and saw two horses belonging to a van lying down. Several persons were lying on the pavement, some of them having fractured bones—Mary Ann Bouchell, Robert Hardy, and Benjamin Bouchell, were injured, and I took them to St. Thomas's Hospital. This morning I was at the hospital, and I received the certificate produced. During the time I was at the hospital, the prisoner came in, and he said that he was the driver of the van, and that he came to have his arm looked to. He was then under the influence of drink, and he said the horses had fallen, and he could not keep them up. I then took him into custody. Mrs. Ann Bouchell said—I am mother of Benjamin Bouchell. I was in the pleasure van coming into the City at five minutes past twelve last night. My son and Robert Hardy rode on the top of the van, with several others. I observed it was going rather too fast. The driver was intoxicated. When we left the Rye House the proprietor drove the horses, but soon afterwards he went forward to another van, and left the van in care of the defendant. The van was suddenly overturned, with me in it. I was bruised, and my son's arm was broken. He is twenty years of age. After some further evidence to the same effect, the defendant was remanded, but was told that bail would be taken for his appearance to the amount of £160.

LAMENTABLE DEATH OF MR. GEORGE LAVIE, SOLICITOR, LONDON.—This gentleman, on Monday, met his death almost in the precise manner, and within a few yards of the spot where the late Sir Robert Peel lost his life in June, 1850. It appears that Mr. Lavie was riding up Constitution-hill, from Buckingham Palace, on his way to Piccadilly, when his horse, a high-spirited animal, shyed, and, plunging violently, threw its rider over his head. The lamented gentleman fell heavily on the ground, and the animal then gallopped furiously towards Hyde Park-corner. When the sad catastrophe happened, a number of carriages and equestrians were passing. Mr. Lavie was taken up and placed in the carriage of the Hon. Sir George Mildmay, and, to obtain the quickest medical advice, driven to St. George's Hospital, where Mr. Percival, the house surgeon, instantly attended upon him, and Mr. Hawkins, the senior surgeon of the institution, was sent for; but before his arrival the unfortunate gentleman had ceased to exist. From the time he was thrown from his horse until his death twenty minutes had not elapsed. Concussion of the brain and other injuries was the result of the fall. The deceased gentleman has left a widow and family. He was universally beloved and respected, and was one of the leading commercial lawyers in the city of London.

THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.

NOTES ON THE TRIAL.

The *North British Mail* says:—Some loose statements having been put forth with reference to the divisions of the jury on the late trial, we have the best authority for stating that on each of the three findings the numbers were 13 to 2. The minority voted "Guilty on each occasion.

The *Glasgow Courier* states that Mrs. Smith is in a very critical condition, and is rapidly sinking under the calamity which has been brought upon her family by her unfortunate daughter.

She left the train, says the *Liverpool Albion*, at a small side-station near Glasgow, caught a train for Greenock on the same line, crossed the Clyde in one of the passenger steam-boats, and the same night was with her mother, at Row, where the poor lady has been in a dying condition for the last month. So that, through all the first evening and night of her release, at least, she has shown no symptom of the anticipated reaction. Her father refuses to see her, and ere this she has left for a foreign land. The defence has cost somewhere about £4,000. A greater sum than that was subscribed for the purpose by a few of the leading Glasgow merchants. One old bachelor, a relative and namesake of the junior member for the city, put down a thousand pounds as his own share. The Messrs. Holdsworth, to which firm William Minnoch belongs, were, it is said, willing to give the same measure of assistance; so were the wealthy family of the Bairds, and a rich uncle of the prisoner, from whom she has "expectations." The Dean of Faculty's fee was £250, and a "refresher" of £70 every morning of the trial. Mr. Young, who was associated with the Dean in the defence, received £400 altogether.

The most touching scene during the whole trial was that presented when Miss Mary Buchanan was led into the witness-box. This young lady, daughter of Dr. Buchanan, Dumbarton, had been at Clapham School with Miss Smith, had been her companion through the greater portion of her life's young day, and, as girls in such relation to each other often do, they had arranged that the one first married was to have her companion as bridesmaid. Her heart was not made of stone, and so completely overwhelmed was she that for some minutes unbidden tears channeled her fair face, and utterance was choked by sobs. Having told her brief but painful tale, she was conducted to an adjoining apartment to identify, by the examination of the letters, Miss Smith's handwriting. In doing this (says the *Commonwealth*) she had to pass the prisoner, and as she passed, leaning on the arm of her father, she involuntarily paused, and cast upon her a pitying glance. Miss Smith bowed, and the bridesmaid passed away to her reluctant task. More, perhaps, than the reading of her letters, more than all that was disclosed in evidence against the prisoner, did this touching tribute of youthful affection tell how fearful was the abyss of misery into which she had sunk.

HOW MISS SMITH LEFT THE COURT.

The circumstances of the *ruse* adopted by one of the Glasgow agents employed in the case for getting off Miss Smith unmolested by the vast crowd waiting in Parliament-square and neighbourhood for her exit after her trial were, we are told, as follows:—He had provided himself with the dress worn on the previous days of her trial by Miss Smith, and on her liberation from the bar he asked the sergeant of police in attendance whether he could find him a girl about the size of Miss Smith, to personate her and go through the ordeal of driving in a cab to the gaol down the High-street. The sergeant immediately recollected a girl who had for several days importuned the police officers to get her a sight of the prisoner, saying she would give anything for the privilege. This girl was got, and, being told that not only would she get a sight of Miss Smith, but also her dress, and a douceur besides if she would represent her in a cab in order to disperse the mob from the square, she undertook the job, and was dressed (by Miss Smith herself) accordingly. In the meantime a rumour was circulated through the crowd that Miss Smith was to drive to the gaol to change her dress before going a large, and orders were given to clear a space about the court-room doors. This being done, and the anxiety of the crowd raised to the utmost pitch by the perpetrators, up came the cab, and out came the fabricated girl in nearly a fainting state, and being with some little difficulty got into the carriage along with the usual police, off drove the vehicle at a breakneck pace, followed by the whole rabble of expectants, and in a trice the Parliament-square and all the thoroughfares about it were completely cleared. Miss Smith then having been taken round through the Advocates' Library, and put on a different dress, with a coloured veil, quietly walked away, accompanied by her brother and another young gentleman, to the front of St. Giles's Church, where a cab was in waiting, and, entering it quietly, Jehu drove away to Slateford, where she met the Caledonian train to Glasgow, and was carried by it to that city. She proceeded, we believe, straight on to Rowaleyn, her father's residence, near Helensburgh. *On dit* that on the day of the Lord Advocate's address, she was asked what she thought of it. She replied, "When I hear the Dean of Faculty I will tell you. I never like to give an opinion till I have heard both sides." She pronounced the Lord Chief Justice Clerk "a tedious old man" on the first evening of his summing up.—*North British Daily Mail.*

Obituary.

THE MARQUIS OF ELY died suddenly on Wednesday afternoon at his residence in Eaton-square. The deceased, Jno. Henry Loftus, Marquis and Earl of Ely, County Wicklow, Viscount Loftus of Ely and Baron Loftus of Loftus Hall, County Wexford, in the peerage of Ireland, also Baron Loftus of Long Loftus, County York, in that part of the United Kingdom, and a baronet of Ireland, was born January 19, 1814, and married, 1844, Miss Hope-Vere, daughter of the late Mr. Jas. J. Hope-Vere, and Lady Elizabeth Hope-Vere, by whom he leaves issue a daughter, Lady Marian, born in 1846, and a son, Viscount Loftus, born in 1849.

D'ORBIGNY.—We (*Literary Gazette*) announces with regret the death of M. Alcide d'Orbigny, one of the most distinguished of the modern naturalists of France, author of several very highly esteemed works, and professor of palæontology in the Museum of Natural History of Paris. One of the earliest productions of M. d'Orbigny's pen was an account of the mollusca of the island of Cuba. His name will, however, be chiefly remembered in connection with a spirited expedition, made about twenty years since, to explore the natural history of South America.

SIR ROBERT HOWE BROMLEY, BART.—We regret to learn the death of a gallant old officer, Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart., Admiral of the White, intelligence of which event arrived on Thursday at the Admiralty. The gallant officer died at Florence, after a long and severe illness. The death of this officer will promote the Earl of Cadogan to be admiral; Rear Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., to be vice-admiral; and Captain Smart, K.H., Superintendent of Pembroke-yard, to be Rear Admiral of the Blue. Captains W. Robertson, William Hargood, and Sir Thomas R. T. Thompson, Bart., will be promoted—the first to the retired list of rear-admirals, and the two last to the reserved list.

Scientific.

CURIOUS DOVETAILING MACHINE FOR BIRMINGHAM.—A patented machine (says a Birmingham paper), which will wonderfully lessen the cost of production and the employment of manual labour in many trades, is about to be introduced into this district. It will chiefly affect wholesale carpenters, packing-case makers, pianoforte makers, cabinet makers, and all who require boxes and drawers; and by its assistance one man can do the work of forty men, and produce 1,000 boxes, &c., per day. It is the invention of an American, and the patent has been purchased by the United States government for its dockyards and arsenals for five thousand pounds. The British government has purchased and paid for a single machine, to make artillery boxes, and it is now at work in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, where Colonel Tulloch, R.A., or Mr. Anderson, will kindly permit it to be seen. The saving arising from each machine on the wages of labour alone, if at only £1 per week each man, will be about £2,000 per annum, or £26,000 for the thirteen years that the patent has to run. Mr. Reece, solicitor, of New-street, Birmingham, and Messrs. Reece, Wilkins, and Blyth, of St. Swithin's-lane, London, will give every information, and are authorised to negotiate with any person who may desire to obtain one of the machines.

NEW TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Maddock, of Curzon-street, Hyde Park, has shown in his published works that remedies introduced into the lungs by inhalation frequently effect the absorption of tuberculous deposits in the incipient stage of consumption, and even cure the disease after ulceration has commenced. From the mass of facts which Dr. Maddock has accumulated, there is no doubt of the efficacy of inhalation as a mode of reaching and acting on the seat of disease in the respiratory organs; and this plan of treatment is now extensively adopted in France, Germany, and America.

JOHN'S WARNING TO JONATHAN.

OH! listen, Jonathan, to me; I am, as true as my name's John,
Particularly vexed to see how some of you are going on;
Not only, too, as your sincere, albeit your mistrusted friend,
But on my own account, I fear to what a goal your rowdies tend.

Of Justice to the loud appeal with ear and heart stone deaf and dead,
They strive with headstrong wicked zeal the curse of slavery to spread.
The Fillibuster and his gang they greet with infamous applause,
And in absurd and shocking slang defy divine and human laws.

Your border ruffians' horrid deeds all civilised mankind disgust,
And your account my own exceeds for swindling, fraud, and breach of trust;
I for my Pauls and Robsons blush, I take their shameful facts to heart;
But you don't seem to care a rush; you grin and call your rascals smart.

The many in your States appear to be, in point of ethics, dense.
Your population is, I fear, deficient in the moral sense;
And senselessness of what is good, and heedlessness of what is true,
Are, by the wise ones, understood to level human with Yahoo.

A race demoralised retains freedom's high privilege not long.
The upper hand some brute soon gains, than all the tribe more sly and strong.
So therefore mind what you're about, or your republic I shall see
In no long time, beyond a doubt, an empire or a monarchy.

You'll have lord chamberlains and grooms-in-waiting, gold and silver sticks,
Levees, court balls, and drawing-rooms; and you'll be in a pretty fix,
When in a flunkey's broidered suit, adorned by etiquette's commands,
I at your sovereign master's foot shall see you kneel and kiss his hands.

Then I shall have to keep alone the spark of liberty alight,
Against the world to hold my own, and singly freedom's battle fight,
When over the United States a crowned and sceptred despot reigns,
And you, both whites and blacks, are mates, all fellow-slaves in equal chains.
Punch.

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