In the treatment by calomel during the continuance of the collapse, there is confestedly no absorption of the medicine into the system, and it must cure by some remedial action of it exerted on the surfaces of the stomach and bowels, and not by promoting the fluid discharges from them. In truth, viewing, as I have always done, that the disease is the result of a morbid irritation of a specific kind | with the treatment, &c.] on the surfaces of the stomach and bowels; and the amount of the discharges therefore becomes a measure of the irritation present in them, and the treatment which is found to reduce the amount of the discharge will be found also the most appropriate for subduing the irritation, and the several symptoms dependent on it. This object I have found attainable by calomel in dozes small and continuously repeated at brief intervals during the whole period of the collapse, and among the earliest of the results of this treatment is uniformly the diminution of the discharge, and with it the gradual but steady subsidence of all the other symptoms. If castor oil be remedial in the collapse of cholera, it will be found to be, as with the calomel, by some beneficial action exerted on the mucous surfaces of the stomach and bowels, and thence upon the other organs of the system associated with them in function and involved in their disturbance, and not, I must repeat, by increasing the discharges from them. From the power which calomel exerts over the functions

of the liver, and the relief afforded by it in the commor English cholera. I was led to believe that the disturbance in the functions of that organ were the first in the order of the symptoms of the Asiatic form of it; but further observation on the action of the calomel has led me to entertain the belief that the remedial operation of the calomel is exerted on the surfaces of the stomach and bowels, and from observing where calomel is given that the first discharge which succeeds the rice-coloured motions is dark even to blackness, I have concluded that this condition results from the calomel having become reduced to the gray oxide, as would occur if added to lime water, and that the calomel thus changed becomes remedial to the specific irritation present in the bowels, and thus relieves the several symptoms depending on it. In stating these views of the mode by which the calomel

acts to my friend Mr. Hay, a gentleman of much experience in the use of calomel in this disease, he became induced, at my suggestion, to treat the choleraic diarrhoea with calomel united with lime water, as a substitute for the single grain doses given alone, and he informs me that, without any other adjuvant, a very few doses of the mixture has invariably removed the complaint. What the lime water effects in reducing the calomel to an oxide is probably effected by the fluids poured out into the bowels, and with which it become united; and if my own experience of the entire efficiency of the calomel, as I have hitherto given and advised in my writings others to give it, were less complete than it is, should have been induced to give a portion of lime water with each pill; but in a disease so formidable, and wit knowledge of a medicine, when rightly given, so eminently efficient for its cure, I have not dared in a single case to risk a change, or vary in one iota from the mode I have so long employed for its treatment.

But to return from this partial digression. Within these few days the outbreak of the epidemic cholera has taken place in this town, and the first two cases of it have fallen under the able care of Mr. Hay, who obligingly invited me to visit them with him, and at my request he has favoured me with a report of them, which, did your space allow of it, I should gladly forward with this letter. As given to me, the report illustrates happily the success of the treatment, and affords an answer to the opinion that the discharges are increased under the treatment. Thus in the report it will be seen that in the first case the patient had discharged a measured gallon of rice-coloured fluid before attention; but for this very reason they are the more dan- attendance, among those present being Sir Charles Hastings, the exhibition of the calomel, and only one-fourth of that ' quantity afterwards up to the period of his convalescence; and that in the second three-fourths of a gallon had been lost previous to the commencement of the treatment, and less than one-third of that quantity afterwards. The only treatment employed was two grain doses of calomel every along the crowded thoroughfares; and, lest fancy or preten minutes, with cold water ad libitum. No opiates were used, nor any other adjuvants whatever. Both these patients recovered, and one of them walked out on the fourth day. One of them took 70, and the other 144 grains of calomel. The interception to the secretion of the kidneys, which so characteristic of the disease, was 30 hours in one case, and 36 in the other. And now, Sir, in bringing this letter to a close, I must be

permitted to observe that, in combating the opinion advanced by Dr. Johnson, and the practice he would found upon it, I have considered that I had a most important principle to establish, and to obviate the conclusion to which manded for the cure of the collapse, and that castor oil or croton oil in variable doses might alike fulfil object. The whole nearly of the pharmacopæia has been brought into requisition, and the most extravagant use made of it, and every variety of opposing treatment by turns resorted to, and, however the maxim that the anceps s'emedium est melius quam nullum may be quoted as a justification of their use, that maxim does not apply to, and need not be quoted by those who adopt, the treatment by calomel; for I declare it advisedly, and with the knowledge of all who have ever fully and fairly employed it, that, beyond a very occasional and always avoidable tenderness of the gums, there is no suffering of any kind from the medicine either during its use or at any period afterwards, and that from the first moment in which I adopted its use, In doses of one or two grains every five or ten minutes, and continue lat that rate until the collapse was subdued, I have always considered that the remedy which, as I have so some previous attack, or the constitutionally weak, who guide came to tell us that our neighbours had no salt, and should cure another, and another; and it is make up the sad list of victims for registration in the bills salt, we cried, and English too! Ah! we will realize the fullest conviction that others who have rightly employed the treatment will join with me in the declaration, that our inquiry is with ourselves, not how we cure so many, but

The public considered the increase reasonable under the enactment be passed forbidding any opening whatever to le Baron M— D—, a man of charming manners and tact, circumstances, and the extra halfpenny or penny was paid exist between the public roads and the public sewers, and I was appointed our envoy. He advanced; but at the same without much grumbling. It is proper to state, however, warrant there will be plenty of devices forthcoming for sup- moment an Englishman came forward half way. The two that a disposition to complain of the continuance of the high fares is now widely prevalent; and, looking at the present state of the corn-markets, it would be well for our omnibus gully-holes by the sides of the read, or checkered trap-doors

At length we got on our horses, and prepared to say adieu; pledge of returning as soon as possible to the old rates has not fully arrived.—Glasgon Citizen.

JOSEPH AYRE, M.D.

why we do not cure all.

Hull, Sept. 12.

THE CHOLERA AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH. The following circular has been issued to the

"General Board of Health, Whitehall, Sept., 1854. that is now felt of some systematic record of cases

"Hitherto no successful attempt has been made to collect

"The deaths from cholera, as well as from all other causes, are registered in England; but it is evidently desirable that in this, as in other countries, the cases of reserved and recorded. But this can only be accomplished by | called upon to interfere, as the Home-office seems totally to which the board hopes in this important matter to obtain,

"By means of a return, in the accompanying forms, the observations of all qualified practitioners on the cases that come under their care may be collected and made available for determining the laws which regulate choleraic disease,

"Any return that you may make will be considered

encountered by you, if you agree with me in thinking a record of the experience of the present generation of medical men as to this epidemic likely to contribute to the alleviation of the sufferings of mankind for the future. "The return on the other side is sent filled up, as a speci-

men, with blank forms. A number of such forms as you "It is recommended that the forms should be filled up ' from day to day, and returned to the board on or before the 15th of November next, addressed to the Secretary of the General Board of Health, and the postage of the letter enclosing the return need not be prepaid.

"Your obedient servant.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir,

The return alluded to sets forth the residence of the patient, when attacked with the disease, his profession, and indicates whether the disease has assumed the form of simple or choleraic diarrhœa, cholera, consecutive fever,&c.;

THE CHOLERA AND OUR SEWERS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,—Having had considerable experience of the ravages of the cholera in a large and populous suburban district, described in a morning paper of this day's date as "among | which 2s. 6d. per bottle is charged, can be procured for a the most severely visited of the London parishes," I beg to | halfpenny per bottle, sufficiently strong, by using 11b, of offer my humble testimony to the sad reality of the mischief | bleaching lime in four gallons of water? Let a cloth be so ably described by your correspondent, "H. W. F." as saturated and suspended on the landing-places in a house, resulting from the untrapped gully-holes in our houses and public streets. Not many weeks since I was accidentally | the house. I believe it to have been a preservative, under accosted by a friend in passing along the highway, and was I the blessing of Providence, in my family, both in a case of induced by mutual interest in many local affairs to stand gossiping with him on the spot upon which we were. After a few moments I was surprised and somewhat alarmed to find a feeling of great sickness and faintness suddenly coming over me, and, on giving utterance to my sensations. my friend called my attention to the fact that we were i close proximity to one of these said untrapped gully-holes, from which, now that my attention was directed to the circumstance, I soon found that a most deadly effluvium I immediately moved from the vicinity was arising. of the grating and felt almost instantaneous relief. Since this little adventure in the public streets my attention was naturally drawn to the mischief to be apprehended from a similar source, and I have, I regret to say been enabled to trace no small amount of local sickness and within the last few weeks several undoubted cases cholera, to the same pernicious cause. One instance so unmistakeable that it may, perhaps, do some caution the public against its possible recurrence. I was I visiting a case of cholera in one of the back streets of r parish, when, finding the next house also closed for a , I was led to suspect some prevailing local cause of infection. On making the necessary inquiries, found that an untrapped gully-hole, communicating with the common sewer, was situated immediately opposit the door of the house. The inhabitants assured me that when the wind blew in a certain quarter, and especially at some odour, and that a feeling of nausea was common

night, the stench arising from this grating was absolutely intolerable; that the whole house was filled by the unwholealmost every member of the family. The constitutions some had apparently been strong enough to resist the poisonous influence, but others, not only in the house diately opposite the grating, but in those on each side, had been taken ill; one had died of the cholera, another had ! the disease and recovered, while the third was even then lying on a bed of sickness, and demanding the comforts of spiritual ministration. The advice which I gave in that case was only intended as a temporary check to the mischief, but it was founded on a practice which I had elsewhere seen adopted with success. It was (during the prevalence of the present epidemic) to place a well-wetted mat or mass of cloth over the offensive gully-hole every night and to make liberal use of some of the well-known chlorid of lime powder, some of which I fortunately had with me. and the use of which I carefully explained. But why, Sir, is it that we should be driven to such a miserable shift as to cover up temporarily the open gully-holes in our public streets? Upon what principle can it be, except with the certainty of vitiating, if not absolutely poisoning our at mosphere, that they are left open at all? Why should the surface drainage be diverted at all into the public sewer Surely it would be much safer to have an entirely different line of clearance for the water drainage from our roofs and roadways, which is comparatively harmless, and for the drainage from our residences, which, during a of prevailing disease, may be loaded with all adverted to the teeming mischief likely to result from the untrapped gully-holes by the sides of the street; but has he ever noticed what I conceive to be a source of still greater danger, the narrow open slits, or light and air holes leading directly into the sewers, which are to | yesterday in the Royal Institution, Manchester, under the be seen in the very centre of so many of our roadways? presidency of Mr. W. J. Wilson, senior surgeon of the These, lying more out of the way, are less liable to attract | Manchester Royal Infirmary. There was a very numerous gerous, and worthy of careful observation. Through these Mr. Braid, Manchester; Dr. Tunstall, Bath; Mr. Ancell, open slits, whenever the temperature of the upper air is | London; Mr. W. H. Michael, Swansea; Mr. Hatton, sufficiently rarefied by the power of the sun to be much | Manchester; Dr. Cormack, Dr. Cowan, Rev. Dr. Rell, &c. lighter than the air in the sewers beneath, a deadly and noxious vapour cannot fail to arise. I have frequently smelt the horrid | greater part of the morning being occupied with a discussion stench arising from these open air-holes for a distance of miles

judice should have had anything to do in the matter, I | Cowan and others considered the success of the association have taken a friend with me to walk along the public streets with the especial object of making observations on the matter. I have repeatedly found that by crossing the high road, and diverging into a side street, we have immediately got rid of the stench; but on re-entering upon the high- was now 2,227, being an increase of 348 since the last report. way, where these open slits are mainly, if not solely to be | The total income for the past year was 1,821%, and the exfound, the effluvium has again been apparent. Now, we penditure, the principal item in which, amounting altoall know very well that this direct communication with the gether to about 1,540%, was on account of the journal, left open and public sewers cannot be maintained without | a balance of 24% in favour of the association. The subscripserious danger to the public health, and if the communications due amounted to 1,304%. The question of medical retion were wider and more apparent, I believe every one's | form had not yet been settled, not withstanding the anxious envoice would instantaneously be raised in condemnation of | deavours which had been made to obtain definite and effecthe mischief. But is the danger less because the hole by | tive legislation on the subject. Dr. Cowan moved an amendwhich the communication is made is divided into slits? Or, | ment to the report, recommending the discontinuance of a rather, will not the vitiated air pour just as readily through | paid secretary at Worcester, and the discharge of the duties these divided openings as through one simple undivided of that office by the editor of the journal in London, in conthey are mitigating the evil by any such contrivance; and | ment was opposed by Sir Charles Hastings and others, who let the public examine and judge for themselves whether it | objected to this union of the offices of secretary and editor; is safe that the ventilation of the sewers should, as now, with | but it was carried by a large majority. the poor disguise of an iron-barred grating, empty itself into | were passed to Dr. Bird, the retiring president (who was apthe atmosphere of our noblest streets. If you, Sir, or any of | pointed vice-president), and the council for the past year; your readers, have ever witnessed the effect of pouring a | and also a resolution recording the grateful recollection of few drops of ink into a basin of clear spring water, you or | the meeting of the services of Mr. Sheppard, the late secrethey will immediately comprehend the operation of this dis- tary, whose death had occurred since the last meeting. The guised mischief. The black and poisonous vapour rising, | meeting adjourned shortly before 2 o'clock, and was to reespecially at night and during hot weather, from these assemble the same afternoon to hear an address on medicine narrow air openings must insensibly, like the ink in my from Dr. Connolly. A conversazione was to take place in simile, pervade the whole mass of the surrounding at. | the evening, and, after another morning, the proceedings mosphere to within a certain height from the ground, were to conclude with a public dinner this (Thursday) and woe to the unfortunate being who shall inhale any | evening. of the infected air while in a state of languid or feeble health. One man, it is true, with a strong and robust con- parties, one French and the other English, pitched their stitution, may resist the poison, throw it off by exercise, or | camps on the Pyrenees, within a couple of gun-shots from by the healthy action of the lungs; but there will always each other. The scene of perfect courtesy which occurred

I am, Sir, your obedient gervant,

PREVENTIVES AGAINST CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,—There is a sentiment expressed in The I imes of this day which no thinking man can read without fully acquiescing in its truth and importance. You say, "How many "Sir,—My experience of this department, brief as it is, unfortunate men are sleeping in an untimely grave because as we ought to have done?" In nothing have our gross negligence and procrastination been more striking or more injurious than in the matter of intramural interments. Let us see if Sir B. Hall will act more energetically in these cases than his predecessors. It is said that charity begins at home; if this be true, let Sir Benjamin turn his attention to the state of his own borough of Marylebone. Not less than half-a-dozen times have solemn promises been made by those in authority to the principal inhabitants of Portland-town and St. John's-wood, that the reeking charnelhouse attached to St. John's-wood chapel should be closed. This place is now, I believe, the only burialground in use for the entire parish of Marylebone. Lord Palmerston and Dr. Sutherland faithfully propromises on the subject; and now the returned pestilence "Under the sanction of this council, the following form | finds the horrid system of heaping carcass on carcass in a small confined place, and in the midst of one of the most dense populations in London, in full force. On Sunday last it would hardly be possible to walk from Hanover-gate to the chapel without meeting half-a-dozen of these melancholy and, I am sorry to say, pestiferous processions. How can we expect that God will spare us when we are so

lazy and indifferent as to neglect the most common-place precautions for our safety? Will Sir Benjamin Hall then look at home and rouse the sleepy vestry to have mercy on the lives of those entrusted to his charge? He is doubly have forgotten its duties and its promises on this subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir. ONE DEEPLY INTERESTED IN THE HEALTP OF THAT LOCALITY.

CASTOR OIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,—I have observed, lately, several letters in your influential journal, treating upon the present much talked-of subject—the enormous price of castor oil as retailed by the druggiets. One of your correspondents, "J. H.," has conferred upon the public at large a great service, now that the cholera is spreading more rapidly, inasmuch as the statements contained in his letter, which appears in The Times of the 6th inst., have been the means of inducing one man in the trade, in this town, boldly to come forward and "Under the urgent pressure of practice, to keep any ac- make a public announcement, in the shape of placards upon , castor oil at 1d. per ounce, and it is to be hoped that his example will be universally followed. Surely. Sir. when a druggist himself is candid enough to publish to the world that he can afford to sell this article at ld. per ounce instead of 3d., and by so doing have a sufficient profit thereby, can there now be any doubt whatever in the minds of the people that this class of tradesmen have for many years past been reaping a great harvest by retailing castor oil to the poor at such immense gains? It is, indeed, sufficient to kindle public indignation, and cause every one to talk as if he was sensibly aggrieved; but I cannot dea' with a tenth part of this subject as it deserves. Your kindness in giving these few remarks a place in your next impression will oblige,

> THE CHOLERA AND CARDINAL WISEMAN. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.

Sir,—Is it true that this model prelate was enjoying himself at Filey when the cholera broke out in his neighbourhood? Such was not the conduct of the excellent rector of the parish of St. Anne, Soho, who has well nigh fallen a victim to his unwearied attention to the sick of his flock.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,-Will you kindly make known to the public, tha chloride of lime (one of the best antidotes for infection), fo: or basins containing the same be placed in different parts of malignant cholera and one of scarlet fever, both times one in the family only being the sufferer—the others I believe to have been preserved by the immediate use of it as soon as symptoms of sickness were apparent. Could not a place in each parish be appointed for the sala of it, ready mixed, at 1d. per gallon, as we well know how unwilling the poor are to take any trouble, though even for their own preservation? I am, Sir, yours,

' IO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

THE MOTHER OF A FAMILY.

Sir,-Will you kindly permit me to inquire through the of your columns whether "Investigator," whose letter in The Times of to-day commands universal attention, has observed if the minute fungi found floating in the atmosphere have the power of exciting either vinous, acetous, or putrid fermentation in organic substances? By so doing you will much oblige Your obedient servant,

THE CHOLERA IN GOLDEN-SQUARE.—The outbreak of cholera in the vicinity of Golden-square is now subsiding, but the passenger through the streets which compose the district will see many evidences of the alarming severity of the attack. Men and women in mourning are to be found in great numbers; and the chief topic of conversation the recent epidemic. The shop windows are filled with placards relating to the all engrossing subject; and, if it be true that in a multitude of counsels there is wisdom, the good people of this parish ought to be so wise in the matter of lolera as to be quite beyond the chance of a second attack. At every turn the instructions of the new Board of Healt! stare you in the face. In shopwindows, on church and chapel doors, on dead walls, and at every available point appear the parochial handbills, directing the poor where to apply for gratuitous relief. The homeopathists are not ehindhand, but energetically assert their capability c nitting a stop to the epidemic. An oil-shop putsforth a large cask at its door, labelled in gigantic capitals "Chloride c The most remarkable evidence of all, however, and the most important, consists in the continual presence c lime in the roadways. The puddles are white and milky with it, the stones are smeared with it; great splashes of i' lie about in the gutters, and the air is redolent with it strong and not very agreeable odour. You might at firs imagine that a vast amount of building was going on, but not so. The fact is that the parish authorities have very wisely determined to wash all the streets in the tainted district with this powerful disinfectant; and, accordingly, the ourification takes place regularly every evening. The shop keepers have dismal stories to tell-how they would hear f the evening that one of their neighbours whom they had been talking with in the morning had expired after a few hours of agony and terror. It has even been asserted that the number of corpses was so great that they were removed wholesale in dead-carts for want of sufficient hearses to convey them; but let us hope this is incorrect.—Globe. PROVINCIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIA-TION.—The annual meeting of this association commenced The proceedings were not of much public interest, the relative to the publication of the society's weekly journal, with the efficient and improving conduct of which Dr. to be identified, while a smaller section of the meeting appeared to consider that the funds at their disposal were not adequate to its continuance in its present form. The annual report of the council stated that the number of members Let not our Commissioners of Sewers imagine that junction with a salaried commercial assistant. This amend-

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.—A few days since two will be liable to be paralyzed by the miasma; and these will | begged us to give them what we could spare. They want of mortality, or for a long struggle with disease only to rise | Anglo-French alliance; here is ours. Pray tell them that debilitated, shattered wrecks of their former healthy selves. | we are dreadfully hungry, and short of bread.' Back came And, to make the matter worse, there is no necessity for any | the guide with a loaf from the English. We sent a ham; such imperfect contrivance. The suggestion of your cor- the English replied with a notable portion of terrine de respondent, that every gully hole should be trapped, is so Nerac, truffled to the crust. We rejoined by the despatch obvious as to need no comment. Let this be done, and if of a basket of beautiful Toulouse peaches; the English the trouble of cleansing the foulad traps be found insur- again by a bottle of Malvoisie. We gave up, perhaps with A HINT TO OMNIBUS Proprietors.—Some months ago, when oats were at an unusually high figure, our city the common sewers. It is the former alone that is likely to despatching the best dressed and most elegant of our party mountable (which I can scarcely conceive), let a totally dif- a little regret, a half bottle of liqueur de chartreuse; they become occasionally choked; and, as for the latter, let an | to exchange compliments with our neighbours. Monsieur they had already reached the top of the mountain, and were waving hats and handkerchiefs, and crying 'Hurrah!'

I need scarcely saw how warmly we returned the cheers,"

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, Sept. 14, (Before Mr. Commissioner MURPHY.) IN RE ABRAHAM CORBETT.

This case had been before the Court about a dozen times. Mr. Dowsk appeared for the creditors to gray judgment for a making away with property. Since the last occasion two deeds had been executed for the creditors. Mr. Commissioner MURPHY said, he had only to pronounce the judgment recorded by Mr. Commissioner Phillife, who had heard the case, which was that the insolvent would be discharged when he had been in prison 12 calendar months from the vesting order (November 12).

IN RE WILLIAM THOMAS HAINES. This insolvent, a clerk in the money-order department of the Post-office, applied to be discharged. Mr. Sargood sup-

of his present position, had been reduced to the lowest plainant's character. scale—80% a-year. His net income had been 180%. Mr. Commissioner MURPHY thought the reduction was a was not such a case. He admonished the insolvent as to in her bed, nor yet in her room, except during the daytime, his future conduct, remarking that if he had not been reduced in his salary something would have been done for left town Mrs. Coon directed complainant to receive and the creditors, but if any order was now made it would be pay all money, and witness to keep the account of it. Witinviting another insolvency. The insolvent was discharged.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, Sept. 14.

(Before Mr. Bodkin and a Bench of Magistrates at Clerken-John Robins, an elderly man, was indicted for having stolen five quarters of wheat and 10 sacks, the property of Messrs. Swayne and Boville, corn merchants, of Milwall, his employers, and James Osborne, a corn-chandler, in Snow'sfields, Bermondsey, surrendered to take his trial on the charge of having feloniously received the same, well knowing it to have been stolen.

very complicated, and not worth reporting in detail. The jury found Robins Guilty, and Acquitted Osborne. Another indictment of the same nature was postpone until next session, and Osborne was ordered to enter into his own recognizance in the sum of 100% to appear. Mr. Bodkin sentenced Robins to one year's hard labour.

The case lasted from the sitting of the Court at 10 in the

morning until 6 in the evening. The circumstances were

Robins, and Mr. Parry and Mr. Poland for Osborne.

At the rising of the Court, Mr. PARRY, addressing Mr. Bodkin, said that understanding that this would be the last occasion on which he (Mr. Bodkin) would perform the duties of the Assistant-Judge, he begged, happening to be the senior counsel present, to express the thanks of himself and of the bar generally for the uniform kindness and courtesy which had been exhibited towards them by him. Of his learning and ability it would not become him to speak; but they all knew it, and he would again thank him for the extreme kindness? had shown them.

Mr. BODKIN said he received this kind expression with very great pleasure. Nothing more promoted the interests of public justice than a harmonious understanding proper feeling between the bench and the bar, and in retiring from the position he had temporarily filled, he was glad that he carried with him the same good will of his friends at the bar as he hoped he had when he entered upon it The Assistant-Judge had returned in renovated health, and the learned sergeant would resume his duties at the nex'

The Court then adjourned.

MANSION-HOUSE.—The LORD MAYOR, upon entering the justice-room, stated that, after the conclusion of the magisterial business on Wednesday evening, he went into the ball-room and the sleeping-rooms over the court, and found the most offensive effluvium pervading the whole atmosphere of the apartments, and that the Lady Mayoress had been compelled to request that, for the preservation of the health of her family and the establishment, the elevated opening from the justice-room into the ball-room should for the future be kept closed and that during the prevalence of epidemic he intended to remove the business the Mansion-house justice-room to one of the under the roof of the Guildhall. He expressed a fervent hope that in the meantime some steps would be taken to introduce an effectual system of ventilation into the justice-Thomas Harrison was charged with having uttered coun-

It appeared upon the evidence of Mr. Deacon's servants that the prisoner had some days ago put down a counterfeit shilling at the bar, and received, in paying for a glass of ale, the change for the current coin of the realm, and a few days afterwards he went into the house and tendered in pay ment for another glass of ale another counterfeit, that the two base shillings had been marked and kept.

The prisoner was committed for trial. Three persons were separately charged with drunkenness They all declared that they never had been drunk before in the whole course of their lives. The LORD MAYOR said, it was surprising that they had ' chosen for the ugly exhibition a time when disease which most fatally visited the lovers of ardent spirits was prev lent in the metropolis. He thought they were A having hitherto escaped cholera, but he feared that, they tempted the disease much more in that peculiar style

he should not see them again upon any occasion. The defendants were each of them fined 5s, John Mason was brought before Sir R. W. CARDEN upon three distinct charges of robbery effected under the follow-The charges were preferred by Mr. James Masden, Shoreditch, Mr. Willie, of Raven-row, Spitalfields, and Mr. Jacobs, of Finsbury, glass-dealers.

The prisoner, it appeared from the evidence, went to the premises of the prosecutors in each instance and ordered a quantity of wine and ale glasses to be sent to the said he was employed, and, with the view of putting guard, requested of them would send a porter to accompany him with the goods, and to receive the money. In one case the prisoner was represented as having, on the way to the publichouse, contrived to get possession of the articles under the pretence of softening the fatigue of the porter who was appointed to carry them, and suddenly turned a corner of street, when the porter was a little in advance of him, and ran away with the load. In the other cases the prisoner left the porters outside the front doors of the publichouses waiting for the money, while he slipped out at the back cors. The whole business was described as having been most skilfully transacted.

GUILDHALL -- Mr. Martin Coon, jun., an artist in the employ of his father, who carries on the business of a lithcgrapher at 15, Cheapside, was summoned before Mr. Alderman MUGGERIDGE, under the Aggravated Assaults Act, for assaulting Jane Lordan, a servant in the employ of Mr.

The prisoner was committed for trial.

Mr. Wontner appeared for the complainant, and stated that Mr. Coon had taken his family out of town lately, and during his absence had left the defendant (his son) in charge of the house, since which the complainant had I jected to great annoyance from the defendant, who on one occasion, about a fortnight ago, watched his opportunity, and when complainant was retiring to bed he exposed himself on the stairs before her in a state of perfect nudity. Sunday night last defendant came home with a Mr. Sharp. with whom his father had forbidden him to associate, and required complainant to get them a hot supper. been in bed some time, she refused to get up, told them, as there was only bread and cheese in the house they could get that themselves. The defendant then put his head in at the window to watch her undressing after letting them in, and she expostulated with him on the impropriety of his conduct, but, notwithstanding her previous complaints to Mrs. Coon, the defendant continued to annoy her, and on Monday afternoon committed a most violent assault upon her, for which offence the present sumons was

The complainant, having been sworn, said, she had been nearly nine years in Mr. Coon's employment, and on Friday last the family went to Brighton, and did not return until yesbread and cheese, she said, perhaps, they would get that for | torn off, and two lads each lost an arm. (Sensation.) themselves. She went to bed and locked her door, and the double lock it. While she was undressing the defendant put his head through the window communicating with the kitchen and her room; but, upon her threatening to throw water over him, he left. She complained in the morning to Mr. Coon's apprentice, who said he would protect her from that has befallen your son, and am still more sorry his the prisoner's insulting conduct. About 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon the defendant came into the kitchen, and called her a "b---." Some angry words ensued between them, and he struck her in the eye. She pulled his hair in the struggle that followed, and the prisoner then flung her violently against the dresser and ran away. screams alarmed the errand boy, and he called in an officer. Cross-examined by defendant.—She had never had strange men sleeping with her. She did not tear defendant's hair before he struck her. Re-examined by the Court,-The defendant had often taken liberties with her, and she had complained to his ' mother; but she never gave him any encouragement. Robert Cousins, the errand boy, said, he heard a heavy fall in the kitchen on Monday afternoon, and on hearing the complainant's screams also, he brought in a policeman.

The complainant said, her back was very much hurt in the fall, and her eye was swollen and black from the blow the defendant gave her. Mr. Wontner said, this was the case for the complainant. The defendant then called Frederick Sharpe, who said he was clerk to his father, of 19, Aldermanbury. He went home with the defendant on Sunday night, and on their way home defendant informed ' him of his suspicious that the complainant was in the habit

of admitting strange men to her bed of a night. When they got in they heard whispering in complainant's bedroom, and defendant's object in looking through the window was to ascertain who was in the room besides the complainant, but it was so dark he could see nothing, although ' he felt satisfied his suspicions were correct. Cross-examined by Mr. Wontner.—He slept in defendant's | mised to look over the act as soon as he had leisure to | house that night. The defendant had not been forbidden | do so. to associate with him, but Mrs. Coon had told witness's sister that it was desirable the acquaintance should be broken off. He had not kept defendant out all night. defendant and he had occasionally stayed out all night, and witness considered himself justified in doing so if he liked. Alderman MUGGERIDGE asked witness if he was sure he heard whispering in complainant's bedroom? Witness said, he heard a noise which he believed was a

whispered conversation between two persons.

evidence was of very little service.

his father, he did not wish to have it used as a house of illfame, and therefore took the precaution complained of to ascertain the fact, and, if his suspicions proved true, to turn all the parties out. He had repeatedly known the complainant to have men sleeping with her, and had seen a young man in his father's employ, of the name of Duff, in bed with her, but, having a great respect for her on account of the number of years she had been in the house, he said nothing about to any one else; but on the day in question the complainant, Duff, and a person of the name of Fogg, in Mr. Coon's, employ behaved towards him in such a manner as to make him feel in danger, and when the quarrel in the kitchen took place he merely pushed her away from him, ' and that was all. Mr. Wontner said it was fortunate the defendant had mentioned the name of Duff, as he was in attendance.

Alderman Muggeridge said, then he would examine The insolvent had 2001, a-year salary, but, in consequence Duff as to the defendant's allegation affecting the com-Charles John Duff said, he had been four year's in Mr. Coen's employ, and during the last three years he had been sufficient punishment. He was at all times anxious to re- keeping company with the complainant with Mrs. Coon's lieve young men in public offices who were victims of sanction. He intended to marry complainant, and had money-lenders, but from what he saw of the schedule this therefore never taken any liberties with her. He never was

ness saw defendant going to strike complainant,

threatened to give him a thrashing if he touched her, upon which defendant took up a knife to witness, but ran into his own room when witness said he would call in a policeman. The defendant repeated his former insinuations against the complainant's character, but, although he said his brother's were cognizant of the improprieties the complainant had been guilty of, he produced no witnesses substantiate his assertions. Alderman Muggeringe said, the defendant was a dastardly young man, for several reasons. In the first instance. he behaved towards the complainant most insultingly, and then, because his improper overtures were repelled with indignation, he subjected her to other annoyances, and ulti-Mr. Sleigh prosecuted, Mr. Metcalfe appeared on behalf of mately assaulted her in a most cowardly manner. The accusation against complainant's character was disreput able in the extreme, and he felt very much disposed + commit the defendant to prison, and so put it out of the power of his friends to assist him; but he would not do so this time. He therefore fined the defendant 101., or, in de-

> MARYLEBONE.—Angus Adams and Charles Andrews were brought up for re-examination, charged with having in their possession eight picklock-keys, a mask, several lucifer matches, &c., and with having broken into and entered the premises of Mr. Rogers Fenton, No. 7, Albert-terrace, Primrose-hill, and stolen therefrom some silver spoons, a pair of sugartongs, &c., his property, some particulars connected with which appeared in our paper last week.

fault, three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The fine was not paid, and the defendant was therefore

The prisoners were then fully committed for trial. CLERKENWELL.-Mrs. Skinner, who charged Mr. Soper, the secretary of the Working Man's Emigration Society with assault, was introduced to the witness box, when, addressing Mr. TYRWHITT, she said, that although Mr. Soper had produced witnesses to swear that he was not at home the Friday, she could produce evidence as to his having violently assaulted her on the previous Monday, and she requested to have a summons granted against him for the assault on that day. Mr. Tyrwhitt said, he would not grant the summons

the case had been heard and decided upon for the assault on Friday, but she might indict him for both assaults at the sessions. She thanked the bench and left the court.

When applicant left the box a poor young woman succeeded her to complain against the Working Mau's Emi gration Society, for detaining her subscription money under circumstances already and so often detailed in the Applicant said, she had paid in her subscriptions for the urpose of being sent out to Australia. She obeyed the ir

structions in the 16th rule by sending in a written notice to have her money returned to her in a month. The month had expired, but Mr. Soper refused to return her the money, and she determined on applying at this court for advice. Mr. TYRWHITT said, there would be no end to such applications with respect to this emigration society. The fact was that the society had closed the jurisdiction of the

magistrate by having in their rules an arbitration clause He (Mr. Tyrwhitt) would advise those persons who had parted with their money to the society to meet together and employ some respectable professional man to call for the arb terfeit money at the coffee house of Mr. Deacon, of Waltration and pursue the matter according to law. He cou' only say if the society did not pay the money back to those members who have regularly applied for it, nobody won' be foolish enough in future to deposit their money with , and the society would inevitably drop to the What with kissing women, and these constant applications for not returning money to the members, the magistrates would have nothing else to do but with Mr Soper and the Working Man's Emigration Society. Applicant thanked his worship, saying she would adopt

A poor woman, in a state of great excitement, then applie to Mr. Tyrwhitt for advice and assistance under the fol lowing extraordinary circumstances:— She said that, on Wednesday evening her little son,

years of age, was playing in Margaret-street, Clerkenwel' when another boy, 10 years old, came to him with bottle of vitriol, and asked him to drink some of it, saying it was gin. Her son drank some of it, which burnt him severely, and the other boy threw some of it over him and injured his clothes, and his flesh was shockingly burnt. He instantly ran home, crying and in great pain, and she took him to a surgeon, who advised his instant removal to St Bartholomew's Hospital. Applicant went in pursuit of the boy who administered the poisonous liquid, and she traced him, with the quart bottle containing vitriol (now produced), and giving it to other boys. She took the bottle from him, and ascertained that his master had sent him

Mr. Tyrwhitt directed applicant to proceed to the stationhouse, and take an officer with her, and give the boy | 24.43 W into custody immediately. Applicant did so, and he was yesterday placed at the bar. gave his name George Scarnell, errand-boy, 52, St. I John-street, Clerkenwell, Edward M'Gee, the injured boy, said he resided with his parents at 17, Berry-street, Clerkenwell. On Wednesday evening he was carrying his mother's baby in his arms. when the prisoner came up to him with a quart bottle. 21.19 S., long. 36.18 E., the bark Isabella, from Singapore for London, said, "Do you want a drop of gin?" He opened his hand and poured something into it, which burnt it very much. itness confirmed his mother's statement

Mrs. Elizabeth M'Gee, his mother, said, her son's hands , were blistered, and his clothes were burnt. She burnt her hands, which were blistered through touching them. Caroline Maskell, aged 10, of 7, Compton-place, Clerkenwell, proved that the prisoner offered her some of the vitriol The prisoner said, his father was a watch gilder, and his

master a jeweller. He knew what the bottle contained. Mr. TYRWHITT said, it was a very important matter, t was a felony. It was very much practised in the north and there was a special act of Parliament to provide against . He remanded the prisoner, who was conveyed to prison. THAMES.—A poor man named Robert Morris, of 10, has lost his left arm, and sought the magistrate's advice and assistance under the following lamentable circumstances:-Morris stated that, in September, 1853, his son was in the employ of Mr. Smith, a brush manufacturer, in Osbornstreet, Whitechapel, and, while attending a fibre mill for crushing and cutting up cocoa nut shells, his left arm was drawn into the machine and torn to pieces by the cutter termed the "devil." The lad was taken to the Londo Hospital, where the mutilated arm was amputated, and remained under medical treatment for seven weeks. After the lad came out of the hospital he was again employed Mr. Smith at the not very high rate of wages of 5s. per week, and continued at the manufactory until last Friday when the foreman discharged him and said he had no further occasion for his services.

Mr. INGHAM.—It is a very sad thing, my good man ; what is it you wish me to do for you? Morris.—My poor boy is crippled for life, and I want to know if you can compel Mr. Smith to give my boy comterday morning. On Sunday night, about half-past pensation for the dreadful injury he has sustained in his 11 o'clock, the defendant came home with Mr. Sharp, and | service by the machinery, which I am right in saying is she got up and let them in. They desired her to get them | positively dangerous. Three others have been mutilated in something hot for supper, but, as there was nothing but | the same manufactory—one, a married man, had both hands Mr. INGHAM.—Well, this is very terrible. I am afraid defendant, hearing her do so, called out to her not to | you have no legal claim for compensation. What became of the other persons who were injured? Morris.—The man who lost his hands is begging about the

streets, and the boys, I believe, are in the workhouse. Mr. INGHAM.—I am very sorry indeed for the calamity master has not provided for him, but I have no power to interfere in the matter. Morris.—I am a tailor by trade, with very little work to ' do, and I can't afford to keep my son. Mr. Smith promised him fairly enough when he met with the accident, but he only gave him 5s. per week, and now he has shuffled him off

Mr. INCHAM.—It is a very dreadful thing. Is this dangerous machinery impelled by steam power? Morris.—It is, Sir. I ought to state that no one was in the place when my boy's arm was drawn into the machinery, and he had to raise the lever himself to release his mutilated limb. Mr. INGHAM said, in such a lamentable case as this he had no objection to assist the lad, and to put him in a way of getting his living by a trifle from the poorbox fund of

Morris said he thought of converting a small parlour into a shop for the sale of apples and sweetmeats, which the lad could attend to if he was once set up in business. Mr. INGHAM.—Very good, I shall be glad to contribute some of the funds of this court for such an object. here again in a day or two and let me know what you have The applicant thanked the magistrate and retired with his

A gentleman in court said it was probable the act for the prevention of accidents by machinery, and which was often enforced in Lancashire and other manufacturing districts, might meet the case of the boy Morris. Mr. INGHAM was obliged for the suggestion and pro-

grandson of Lieutenant Batt, R.N., was bathing in the sea, Office, 139, Fleet-street. depth, and that the tide, then running very fast, was carrying him rapidly away. Young Collins, although only a learner lars of the Doncaster Meeting (the Great St. Leger) and other important races—Programme of Manchester Autumn Meeting—Latest State reached the boy just as he was sinking, brought him to Alderman MUGGERIDGE said, if witness only believed he shore, and then, with great presence of mind, made every heard whispering, and could not speak positively to it, his endeavour, by rubbing the chest, &c., to restore animation, which was suspended; fortunately, he succeeded, and, after a time. the wouth was enabled to proceed home. The defendant said, as the house was left in his charge by a time, the youth was enabled to proceed home.

FIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY.

THE WEATHER. METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FROM THE HIGH-

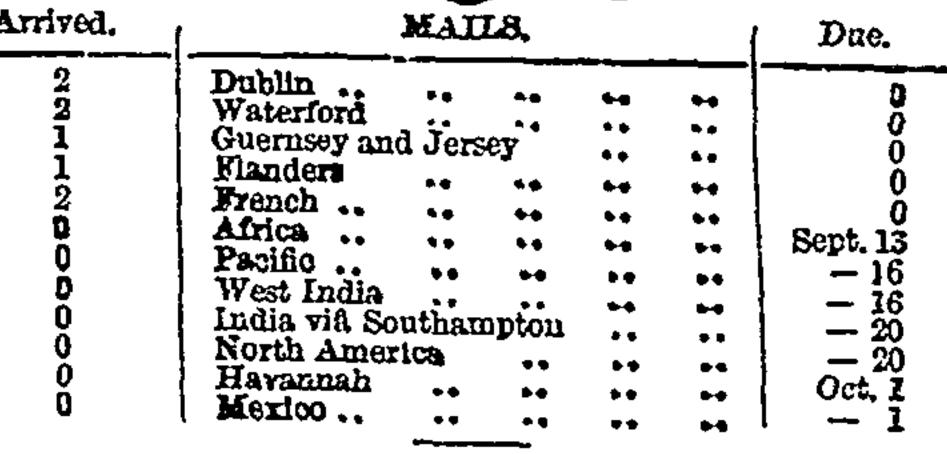
Sept. 12, at 10 p.m. Sept. 12, at 10 p.m. Sept. 13, at 9 a.m. Barometer (reduced)... 29.649 inches... 29.725 inches. Thermometer... 63.3° Wet bulb thermometer 61.5° Direction of wind ... W.S.W. Force of wind (0-6) ... 1.0 Amount of cloud (0-10) 10.0 ... Ozonometer (0—10) ... 1.0 Remarks.—Tuesday—Greatest heat in shade, 79.5°. adopted mean temperature, 61.1°; mean pressure, 29.732

p.m., overcast afterwards; wind changed to W.S. W. at 5 p.m.; amount of solar radiation, 11.1°. Wednesday morning -Greatest cold in night, 57.5°; amount of evaporation. 0.175 inch; very fine; thermometer on grass, 54 6°. LONDON TEMPERATURE THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER AT THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S RECEIVING-HOUSE, HYDE PARK, SEPT. 13. and then not for any immoral purpose. When the family

mean temperature of evaporation, 57.0°; cloudless till 7

Morning. Noon, Night. In the Sun, Barometer. Wind. Weather. 66° .. 70° .. 59° .. 70° 29.99 .. W.S.W. with rain. H. WILLIAMS, Sup rintendent.

SHIP NEWS.



Arrived .- The General Washington, from New Orleans-the Frederick and Ann, from Faaborg—the Jane Catherine, from Hamburg—the Fountain, from Prince Edward's Island—the Harriet Humble, from Valparaiso—thel Catharina, from Iquiqui—the Roe, from Bonny—the Trial, from Terra Nova. Sailed.—The Mary Harly, for Calcutta—the Falcon, for Melbourne —the Queen of the West, for New York—the Valleyfield, for Montreal—the Elizabeth Moore, for St. Thomas's. Off the Port.—The Baalbec, the Hornby, the Grace, the Francis, the John Martin, and the Camilla.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Wind at noon, N.W., with passing clouds. FALMOUTH, Sept. 13.—Arrived, Le Squale, from Noumoutier. Sailed, the Mary Bayley and Anna Elizabeth, for London. NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The wreck of a lumber-laden vessel called the 'Anne W ---," of Woodville, was passed 6th of August, in lat. 32, long. 52, by the March, arrived at Matapvisett,

GRAVESEND, SEPT. 14. (BY SUBMARINE AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.)

(From Lloyd's.) 9.20 a.m.-Wind, W.S.W.; tide, 5 hours' ebb; cloudy.

Arrived, 13th.—The Nero, from Trieste—the Jane, from Quebec—the Thomas Hablock, from Callao-the Mariner, from Quebec-the Fingal, from Launceston—the Prince Charlie, from Callao—the Lelia, from Nassau-the Mary Ann Folliott, from Callao-the St. Hilda, from Arrived, 14th.—The Dublin Lass and the Courier, from Guernsey the Priam, from Portland Bay-the St. Vincent, from Constantinople -the Priscilla, from St. Vincent's-the Saundria, from Havannah-the

Baron Osy, from Antwerp-the Soho, from Havre-the Lord J. Russell and the Rainbow, from Rotterdam. Sailed.—The Sarah Ann, from Launceston—the William Jolliffe from Calais—the Mary Goddard, from Hobart Town—the Neptune and the Ocean, from Havre. 1 p.m.-Wind, S.W.; tide, 12 hours flood; fresh and cloudy. 3 p.m.—Wind, W.S.W.; tide, 3 hours flood; wet.

Arrived.—The Blake, from Varna—the Triton, from Calais—the Columbine, from Rotterdam. Sailed.—The Christiana, from Memel—the Fyencord, from Rotterdam—the Victorine, from Guayaquil—the Ravensbourne, from 7.30 p.m.—Wind, W.S.W.; tide, 1 hour ebb; weather cloudy, with Arrived.—The Rapid, from Denia—the Grario, from Leghorn—the

Vrow Draise, from Worcum-the Enriquita, from Havannah-the William Briar, from Honduras - the James Chadwick, from Guernsey -the Terona, from Tortola the Resolution, from Buckrush-the Rainbow, from Beston-the British Queen, the Orb, and the Reward, from Guernsey—the Salamanca, from Whampoa—the Ann, from Akyab-the Ann Rosetta, from Caen-the Brian M'Dhu, from the Coast of Africa-the Cicely, from Oporto. Sailed.—The Wooloomooloo, for Sydney—the Delgentia, for Geelong.

DEAL, SEPT. 14. (BY SUBMARINE AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.) 9 a.m.—Wind, S.W.; strong and squally.

Passed.—The Northern Belle, from Quebec, the British Tar, from Jamaica, the Louisa Maria, from the westward, the Kiellasted, 9,631. second pendant, from the westward, the Rising Sun, from New York, the Annie Logan, from St. Vincent's, the Nelson, from Melbourne, all for London—the Luneberg, from Hamburg, for New York—the Louisa. from Callao, the Carl, from Colombo, the John Grey, from Quebec the Gertrude, from Jamaica, the Advance, from Quebec, the Betsey, from Leghorn, all for London—the Amphion, from Torrevecchia, for Norway—the Minerva, from Bahia, the Gulnare, from Buenos Ayres, the Nell, from Callicut, the Mary Catherine, from Demerara, all for

Noon. - Wind, W.S.W.; strong and squally. Passed.—The Lord Hardinge, from Cardiff, the Regina, from Calcutta, the Clementina, from Smyrna, the Verbena, from Gergenti, the Electra, from Grenada, the Rose Ellis, from Hongkong, the Shamrock, from Bathurst, the Euphrates, from Manilla, the Lord Hungerford and the Caldera, from Bombay, the Amelia, from the Falkland Isles, and the Nautilus, from Trieste, all for London. Report of the Carl, Captain Petterson.—Sept. 10, spoke the brig Tartar, of Lendon, bound to Havre, in lat. 48.40 N., long. 11.17 W. Report of the British Tar, Captain Freeman.-Sept. 2, spoke the

bark Champion, from St. Vincent's, out 43 days, in lat, 45.48 N., long. The schooner Shamrock, Hunter master, has been supplied with an i anchor and 40 fathoms of chain cable in the Margate Roads by Messrs. 2 p.m.—Wind, W.S.W.; strong, fine. Report of vessels spoken by the ship Rose Ellis, of London, on her passage from Hongkong for London.-May 29, in Banca Straits, the

ship Myrtle, of London, from Singapore for London; July 1, in lat.

63 days out; July 6, off Algoa Bay, the bark England, of London. from Calcutta for London, 78 days out, mizenmast sprung; July 9, in lat. 35.18 S., long. 20.11 E., No. 8,935 second distinguishing pendant, from China for London; July 16, in lat. 34.46 S., long. 16.48 E., the bark Hampton, with troops, short of water; July 27, in lat. 14.42 S., long. 16.45 W., the ship Crystal Palace, of London, from Columbo for London, 75 days out; Aug. 1, off Ascension, the bark Selbourne, of London, from Cochin for London; Aug. 16, off Ascension, the brig Brierly Hill, from Mauritius for London; Aug. 16, in lat. 11.17 N. long. 29.44 W., the ship St. Joseph, of Havre, from Havre for Califorvia; Aug. 20, in lat. 15.11 N., long. 33.18, the brig Atalanta, of Arbroath, from Bahia for Liverpool; Sept. 4, in lat. 41.15 N., long. 36.16 W., the brig Recovery, of South Shields, from Gibraltar for Miramichi, 13 days out; Sept. 10, in lat. 48.50 N., long. 14.23 W., the brig Regalia, of London, from St. Vincent's for London. Report of the ship Salamanca, from Whampoa.—Spoke, July 24, the berk Elvira, from Akyah for Falmouth, in lat. 9 S., long. 22 W.; July 31, the ship Camperdown, in lat. 8 S., long 22 W.; Aug. 9, the British brig Empire, in lat. 16 N, long. 32 W.; Aug. 15, the bark Intrepid, from Algon Bay, 16th, in lat. 29 N., long. 40 W.; Aug. 20, the schooner Guardian, from Cochin for London, in lat. 36 N., long. 40 W., Aug. 1 21, the bark Laurina, from Algoa Bay for London, in lat. 36 N., long. 40 W.; Sept. 3, the bark Raymond, from Madras for London, in lat. 49 N., long. 16 W.; Sept. 4, the bark Augusta Scheneder, from Shields for Coquimbo, in lat. 47, long. 15 W.; Sept. 10, the Bremen ship Europa, from New York for Bremen, in lat. 50 N., long. 8 W.; Sept. 11, the ship Colgrain, 12 Transport, standing S.W., in lat. 49 N., long. 7 W., the schooner Choice, from Mauritius for London, in lat. 49 N., long. 7 W., the Princess Royal, from Algiers for London, in lat. 49 N., long, 7 W. the brig Mary, from Oporto for London.

Arrived and Passed.—The Amelia, from the Falkland Islands for London—the Ann Hanzell, from Malta for Hull. 7.39 p.m.—Wind, W.S.W.; moderate, with rain. Arrived and Passed.—The Jessy, from Nevis, the Rookery, from St. Lucia, the Crystal Palace, from Colombo, the Thetis, from Cailao, the Wilsons, for Algoa Bay, the Medomak, from St. Lawrence, the Zephyr, from Leghorn, all for Loudon.

Arrived and Anchored.—The John Bunyan, from Portnieuf for

The Lord Hungerford, from Bombay for London, Sept. 3, in lat. 49
N., long. 12 W.

The Prometheus, from Licata for Bristol, Aug. 28, in lat. 39 N., long. The Devon, from Bristol for Newfoundland, 9th, in lat. 51 N., long. The Inconstant, from Havannah for Liverpool, Sept. 9, in lat. 51 N., The Patriarch, from Canton, July 15, in lat. 25 S., long. 9 E. The Martha, outward bound, Aug. 2, in lat. 5 N., long 22 W.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, THIS DAY. ...... 16 min. after 7 | Afternoon ..... 47 min. after 7

LAW NOTICES .- (This Day.)

Vice-Chancellor STUART'S Chambers. A. to K.—Humphreys v. Griffiths, at a quarter-past 11—Charles v Clarke, at half-past 11-Hebron v. Hoggart, at half-past 11-Fagge v. Sandys, at ha f-past 11—Baker v. Kemp, at half-past 11—Johnson v Cammell (2), at a quarter to 12-Bank of England v. Monteaux (2), at 12—Duerden v. Laucaster, at 12—Alexander v. England, at 12—Bunny Bunny (2), at 12—Gedrych v. Evans, at 12. L. to Z.—Mullins v Bush, at a quarter-past 11—Roe v. Roe, at a quarter-past 11—Thwaites v. Mercer, at half-past 11—Peed v. Johnson, at half-past 11—Styles v.

BANKRUPTCY COURT, BASINGHALL-STREET. (Before Mr. Commissioner FANE.) Purly and Purdy -certificate at 11. C. White-certificate at 11 T. Squire -- certificate at half past 11. T. Clark--certificate at half-past 11. Triggs and Triggs- certificate at 12. J. Willcox-choice of assignees at half-past 12. W. H. Bousfield-choice of assignees at 1.

[Advertisement.]-The "Sunday Times" of September

7 will contain an address to the people of England, entitled "The Baltic and the Black Sea—Pusillanimous Policy of Prussia—The Emperor Napoleon at Boulogne—The Expedition to the Crimea— Latest Intelligence from Spain and America—The Hotel Lodger's Case in Glasgow - A Park for Finsbury - Important Meeting of the Licenser Victuallers' Defence Society at Drury-lane Theatre - An original and faithful account of the Races at Doncaster (the great St. Leger)-Pro-[Advertisement.]-The "Weekly Dispatch" of Sunday Deal, Sept. 13.—Yesterday, as Master Henry
Collins, son of Mr. John Collins, surgeon, of Piccadilly, and
Collins are designed to look over the act as soon as he had leisure to next, September 17, will contain an Essay on Bloomerism—A Letter by "Publicola" on Episcopacy at the Cape—"Caustic" on the American "Know Nothings"—Town Talk—Preparations for the Crimea Expedition—Movements of the Baltic Fleet—The Officers of the 46th Regiment and the urchins of Windsor—Diseased Meat in the London Markets—Movement of the Licensed Victuallers—the Editor's Observations on Men and Things and on Episcopacy at the Cape—"Caustic" on the American "Know Nothings"—Town Talk—Preparations for the Crimea Expeditions on Men and Things and on Episcopacy at the Cape—"Caustic" on the American "Know Nothings"—Town Talk—Preparations for the Crimea Expedition—Movements of the Baltic Fleet—The Officers of the 46th Regiment and the urchins of Windsor—Diseased Meat in the London Markets—Movement of the Licensed Victuallers—the Editor's Observations on Men and Things and on Episcopacy at the Cape—"Caustic" on the American "Know Nothings"—Town Talk—Preparations for the Crimea Expedition—Movements of the Baltic Fleet—The Officers of the 46th Regiment and the urchins of Windsor—Diseased Meat in the London Markets—Movement of the Licensed Victuallers—the Editor's Observations on Men and Things and on Episcopacy at the Cape—"Caustic" on the American "Know Nothings"—Town Talk—Preparations for the Crimea Expedition—Movements of the Baltic Fleet—The Officers of the 46th Regiment and the United Science of the American Markets—The Collins of the Baltic Fleet—The Officers of the American Markets—The Collins of the Baltic Fleet—The Officers of the American Markets—The Collins of the Baltic Fleet—The Officers of the American Markets—The Collins of the Baltic Fleet—The Officers of the American Markets—The Collins of the Baltic Fleet—The Officers of the American Markets—The Baltic Fleet—The Officers of the American Markets—The Collins of the Baltic Fleet—The

of the Odds, and other Turf news—Aquatics—Cricket—Coursing—Chess—Pedestrianism——Pigeon Shooting—Wrestling——Quoits—The Ring: the Championship, Broome, Paddock, and the Tipton Slasher, new matches, and other fistic news. Latest War Intelligence, the New Room Act.