GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Order in Council, under the Nuisances' Re- The following letter, on the new treatment of

Board of Health have issued regulations and directional system of treatment is attracting the it proved in others, and have only been deterred by the opitions in the following form:---"DIRECTIONS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GENERAL | time sorry to see the jealousy with which the pro- from sooner giving publicity to my impressions on the

ACT, 1848. follows :---

and to give the list, or portions of the list, relating to the ber of those cases which the medical men now disparticular districts to the medical officer of each district to | miss from the world by their blind adherence to which it shall relate.

"And to require the medical officer to visit the places within his district named in such list, and examine the houses as to their present condition, or as to any predisposing and removable causes of disease likely to affect the

the guardians of all places in a state dangerous to health or needing cleansing, and of filthy and unwholesome dwelling houses, and of all nuisances within his knowledge that may be abated, cleansed, and removed under these regu-

"3. To see that all town councils, commissioners under local acts, local boards of health, highway boards, surveyors and district or assistant surveyors of highways, road trustees or commissioners, county surveyors, and others now by law intrusted with the control of streets and places within the parts to which these directions and regulations extend, do exert their powers for the cleansing of all places under their control, particularly those included in the above list of the medical officer.

"4. To see that places not intrusted by law to the care of any town council, local board of health, commissioners, surveyors, trustees, or others, are kept clean by owners or occupiers of houses or tenements adjoining by effectual washing or otherwise, and with the use of such disinfectants as the medical officer shall direct.

nuisances by neglect of any such town council, local board of health, commissioners, surveyors, trustees, or others, or by reason of poverty of occupiers, or otherwise, to cause such places to be cleansed, and all nuisances to be removed

"6. When any dwelling-house is in such a condition as to be a nuisance or injurious to health; or, "Where upon, adjoining to, or near any premises or

place, as aforesaid, there is any drain, ditch, gutter, watercourse, privy, cesspool, or ashpit kept or constructed so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health; or, "Where upon, adjoining to, or near any such premises or places swine, or any other animal, or any accumulation of dung, manure, offal, filth, refuse, or other matter or

thing shall be kept so as to be a nuisance or injurious to "To see that the owner, or occupier, or the person having the care of such dwelling-house or premises, or the person causing the nuisance forthwith cleanses, whitewashes, ventilates, or otherwise purifies, as the case may require, such dwelling-house or premises, or otherwise abates or removes

the nuisance or matter injurious to health. "And if default be made herein by reason of the poverty of the owner, occupier, or other person or otherwise, and complaint shall have been made as hereinafter provided. "To see that the local anthority empowered to act in the of the poison

if there shall be no such local authority, or the local authority shall delay for an unreasonable time, -themselves to take all proper means for carrying into effect the directions above prescribed for the owner or occupier. "7. When any complaint under the 1st section of the Nuisances' Removal and Diseases' Prevention Act, 1848, or

any certificate under the Nuisances' Removal and Diseases' Prevention Amendment Act, 1849, is made to the guardians, to cause proceedings to be taken under the first section the former act; or to forward the complaint to any other local authority who may have legal power to deal with the nuisance; or, if there has been previous default on the part of such local authority, forthwith, if necessary, to proceed on the complaint themselves, under the said acts.

cause any such dwelling house or premises to be cleansed and purified, and any such nuisance as hereinbefore described, to be forthwith removed and abated, without any previous complaint being made to them or to the local authority.

amount of diarrheea or any case of cholera becoming known to him within his district, to report the same to the guardians.

"10. Where cholera is present or imminent, to provide sufficient medical aid for house to house visitation, and for medical treatment of the sick, and for dispensing medicines, and issuing notices stating where such aid and medicines have been provided.

"11. To provide places for accommodating necessitous sick who cannot be properly treated in their own houses. "12. To provide places to which may be removed the families or fellow-lodgers of necessitous persons attacked with cholera, and to cause the dwellings from which persons may have been so removed to be cleansed by the owners or persons having the care of them, or, in their default, by the guardians.

"13. On the occurrence of any case of cholera in any room occupied by one family or more, to cause the removal either of the patient or of so many of the occupants as the medical officer may deem necessary. "14. To provide, when practicable and necessary, in case

of death by cholera, for the speedy removal and interment "15. To make arrangements for obtaining daily lists of persons attacked by cholera within the union, and for communicating the same weekly to the General Board of

"16. To appoint such medical and other officers as may be necessary to execute and superintend the execution of these regulations, and to publish and circulate notices c the provisions of the said acts for the prevention nuisances, and of our directions and regulations, or such part of them as may appear expedient.

"In these directions and regulations the words 'guardians of the poor' mean the guardians, directors, wardens, governors, or other like officers having the management of the poor of any union, parish, or place where the matter requiring the cognizance of any such officers arises, and the 'local authority' means the town council, local board of health, or any trustees or commissioners for the draining, paving, lighting, cleansing, managing, or directing the police of any town, borough, or place, highway board, or any other body of a like nature, or any commissioners of sewers, or any body, excepting boards of guardians and overseers, having by law powers for the removal of nuisances.

"Given under my hand and under the seal of the General Board of Health, this 8th day of September, 1854.

CASTOR OIL AND CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,-In a letter which appeared in your paper of the 6th ' inst., treating upon the efficacious effects of castor oil in cases of cholera, your correspondent, in very forcible language, comments upon the enormous amount of profit by the druggists upon this useful medicine. On examining closely into this subject, I find that his state. surgeon of the institution, the usual formal report was not daily feel. If others can likewise state what they know and ments, so far from being exaggerated, are strictly correct, for, in every instance where I have made inquiries at the druggists about the price of castor oil, I find that they really get at least 1,500 per cent. profit by the retail sale of it. Surely such a state of things ought not to exist at the present time, when this dreadful pestilence is raging so fearfully among the lower classes. If the druggists persist in keeping up such high prices on an article so essentially requisite for the preservation of life, I would suggest that the grocers in every town should become at once dealers in this commodity, and have it placarded in their shop windows at a low price, so that the poor of the land may always be able to obtain it. The insertion of this letter in your valuable paper may be

the means of accomplishing an object in which all classes c society are now interested, and will also confer a favour on, Sir, your obedient servant, Liverpool, Sept. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

long interval between the supper and breakfast of the seaman, alluded to by your correspondent "F. D.," is no doubt a pernicious one. Nothing, however, is more easy than to alter it. Indeed, there always are some ships in commission in which this practice is modified by giving the disease by various sanitary measures, and particularly by men a portion of their allowance of cocoa or tea at 4 a.m., | watering the streets with a solution of chloride of lime. when the morning watch is called. The quarter of an hour allowed for "tea and smoke" in a certain frigate some years ago was an agreeable time for the men, as many of THE MARKETTE WARRENCE. them must still remember. The plan might now be tried generally in the fleets, and, although we must not be so sanguine as your correspondent in expecting this alone to stop or prevent cholera, it will yet be one of the means towards securing the great preventive, not only of cholera, but of all other diseases—viz., a comfortable state of body and mind. "F. D." is not quite correct in giving 8 a.m. as the time for breakfast, and 4 p.m. the time for supper. There is no rule; but in most ships the breakfast is at least an hour earlier than he states, and the afternoon meal from half an hour to an hour later. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Woolwich, Sept. 7.

TREATMENT of CHOLERA by CASTOR OIL.

BOARD OF HEALTH, ISSUED UNDER AUTHORITY OF fession at large seem to regard the threatened down-subject. THE NUISANCES' REMOVAL AND DISEASES' PREVENTION | fall of the old obstructive system of astringents, opiates, and stimulants. The profession, it appears to now remember which, of the very worst description oc-"1. To have made out a list of the places within the | would do better to put castor-oil to the proof by chalk, opium, and brandy:--

this cautious mode of procedure when I consider that cholera | about to use it is, perhaps, the safest guide. is daily sweeping off hundreds of victims, and therefore that any method of treatment which promises a more than | ral cases of English cholera occurred in my neighbourhood, ordinary amount of success ought as speedily as possible to some of which had terminated fatally, and others, probably,

symptoms of collapse. Fifteen of these cases, most of them of bottles and pill-boxes, out of doors she administered in the very extremity of collapse*, have been under treat- | instead a strong dose of castor oil in a wine-glass full of ment, and the result has been 12 recoveries and three deaths. | the best whisky—the best brandy, I should say, might be One of the fatal cases was a child, six years of age, who died | substituted in London, where it is difficult to obtain the half an hour after admission, in consequence, as I believe, other spirit in its native purity and strength—which carried of a large dose of brandy which had been previously ad- off the disease in a single operation. This simple remedy was ministered by his mother. In a second fatal case the oil had afterwards repeatedly used, and with precisely the same been given for some hours, and the patient was rallying, | effect, one dose being found sufficient in every case. when the oil was discontinued in consequence of the intestinal discharges appearing to be tinged with blood. was absent when this case occurred, and, although I impute | but it does more; under its influence many persons, whenno blame, yet I think that with the discontinuance of ever they feel or fancy a feeling of internal uneasiness, have the oil the patient's chance of recovery was taken immediate recourse to an unnatural mixture of stimulants away. In the third fatal case, a night nurse disre- and opiates, and so bring on the very thing they are trying garded her instructions, and we have good reason to avoid. The best antidote to this fear, which may be "5. Where there is any default in cleansing or removing for the belief that during several hours the patient called the jackall of cholera, is an approved remedy always had very little, if any, of the medicine. Admitting, how- at hand; and the more simple the remedy the more ever, that the fatal result in these three cases was inevitable, likely it is to be trusted in. Another predisposing the proportion of recoveries yet remains four fifths of the | cause is an unclean state of the stomach and bowels, whole. The number of cases is small, but my hopes from | which I think—but this is a suggestion merely, as I am this plan of treatment do not rest merely upon my own in- | not a medical man—it would be advisable to correct dividual experience. I have carefully studied the results of | by an occasional dose of castor oil during the prevalence of the various modes of treating cholera which have been ad- | the epidemic among us. Above all, excess in eating and, vocated and practised by different members of our pro- | still more, in drinking should be avoided. The drunkard is fession, and I have arrived at the conclusion that those | at all times a public nuisance; now he becomes the attractor, methods of treatment which have been attended with the and, by consequence, the disseminator of a deadly pestilence, largest amount of success have been essentially eliminative | of which that dreary receptacle of crime and filth he calls in their tendency. I allude especially to the saline treament | his home is one of the thousand steaming centres, and his of Dr. Stevens, the treatment by small and repeated doses | own shattered frame a walking medium of communication of calomel, as practised by Dr. Ayre, and the emetic plan | and it is frightful, indeed, to contemplate the moral stupeof treatment. While, on the other hand, the largest | faction of the man—if man I can call him—who could so amount of mortality has occurred in the practice of those | brutalize himself in a time of tribulation like the present who have given freely either opium or alcoholic stimulants, | who, while his fellow-creatures—some of them, perhaps, the -a practice long since characterized by Dr. Stevens as that | companions of his lastriot—are falling like dead leaves around of adding one poison to another. For, what reasonable ex- | him, and hundreds, proud in the possession of health and except this,—that some mysterious poison enterathe blood, which, while it exerts a powerful depressing and narcotic | not knowing but the kand of death may awaken him. influence on the entire nervous system, in most cases excites a copious secretion into the stomach and intestines, whereby the poison is separated from the blood and thus ejected from the body? And if this be the rational pathology of cholera, what treatment is so likely to be injurious as that

place where the premises complained of shall be situate, or, detail the numerous facts and arguments which favour that "I have not time, even if you could afford me the space, to I view of the pathology and the treatment of cholera which I advocate. I may, however, remark in passing, that there is no relation between the degree of collapse and the amount of fluid which is lost by purging; that in many cases there is rather an inverse ratio between the collapse and the diarrhœa, and that the former often decreases and disappears while the latter continues with unabated rapidity. "Assuming, therefore, that it is desirable to encourage rather than to suppress the diarrhoea, the agent best adapter to accomplish this result appears to be castor oil, the mildest, least irritating, and yet withal the quickest purgative which we possess. Our plan has been to give the oil in doses o' ! half an ounce every half hour, and to continue these doses ! until the bowels are very freely acted on, when we give it at longer intervals, and discontinue it altogether as soon as reaction is fairly established. It is usually given in cold water. A patient with a cold tongue has not a very delicate | above the average; therefore, said the editor's country "8. Where they consider the case one of urgency, to sense of taste, and we have had no difficulty in administering the medicine. It sometimes excites vomiting, and we have had such decided evidence that the effort of vomiting beneficial, that we are rather gratified than otherwise with this result. In every case we give cold water ad libitum.

which attempts by narcotics and astringents to arrest the

discharges? What procedure so full of promise as that

, which has for its object to favour and assist the elimination

We put mustard poultices over the stomach to relieve the pain which is usually complained of in that situation; "9. To order every medical officer upon any unusual apply dry heat to the cold extremities, and friction to the cramped muscles; we most carefully avoid opium and brandy until the period of collapse is safely past; and we have not as yet had one case of secondary fever. It may be well to observe that the success of the plan depends upon a steady, persevering, watchful attention to every every period of its progress. Let no one imagine that he has done all that is required when he has ordered a nurse + give half an ounce of castor oil at certain intervals. must be quite sure that his directions are fully carried out. "I must not omit to mention that one or two of our patients have been rescued from an almost fatal lethargy by an emetic of mustard and salt, and that in one case the addition of two drachms of oil of turpentine to one dose of castor oil ap-, peared to act as a wholesome stimulant during the stage of icy coldness. As to the quantity of castor oil which may be given with impunity, I may state that more than one patient has had as much as a pint in the course of 48 hours, and that in several cases in which, with extreme collarse. there has been a torpid condition of the bowels, we have given the oil in doses of a full ounce.

"And now a few words as to the treatment of epidemic diarrhœa, characterized by vomiting, purging, and cramp. There appears little reason to doubt that the unaided efforts of nature will suffice for the cure of by far the greater | money; they cannot investigate; they cannot go from shop number of these cases, and that it is a matter of comparative | to shop to search for the best and cheapest; they must buy indifference whether the patient is dosed with sulphuric acid at the nearest, cost what it will, and take what is given or with carbonate of soda, except that the sulphuric acid in | them, or go without. Thus the shopkeepers can sell inferior large doses must irritate the mucous membrane, and thus goods at high prices with impunity to the same persons act as an aperient. I am persuaded, however, that the month after month. Nor are those who are able to go from plan of attempting to check these excretory efforts by shop to shop much better off, for the shopkeepers combine opium and astringents is as hazardous as it is unreasonable; to impose upon their customers, within certain limits, whatfession will be unanimous as to this important point of cannot combine to say on what terms they will deal with practice. We have recently at the hospital cured hundreds | this or that trade. The trade therefore, up to a certain of these cases by one or two doses of castor oil. Several of point, deals with its individual customers with the power our nurses and one pupil in attendance on the cholera and weight of a sort of corporate body, and a customer patients have been seized with severe premenitory symptoms | who thinks himself aggrieved has no redress, and may of cholera. They have all been quickly cured by castor often go from shop to shop in vain. oil, and not one has passed into the stage of collapse. On Tailors, haberdashers, hosiers, glovers, hatters, ironthe other hand, I have known, in the year 1849, an attack | mongers, upholsterers, linendrapers, silkmercers, and of vomiting and purging quickly converted into one of fatal | host of other trades proceed on a similar principle. Morecollapse by one or two small doses of opium; and some of over, they have two or three prices for the same article,

"At some future time I shall probably publish a full ac- a given article in the shop he casually walks into will be count of all my cases; in the meantime, I trust that the charged 3s. 9d. if they find out that he lives in Grosvenorbrief and necessarily hurried remarks which I have now | square, but if he wears a livery or a round frock they will made may be of service to those who are willing to adopt a give it him for 2s. 9d. Besides, many shopkeepers are

"I am, &c., "GF"
"3, Woburn-square, Sept. 6." "GEORGE JOHNSON. * Four of these cases are still in the hospital, but quite convalescent.

the governors of the Royal Westminster Dispensary was | man. held yesterday afternoon at the dispensary-house, Gerrardstreet, Soho; Mr. T. Devere in the chair. In consequence of the sudden death from cholera of Mr. C. W. Tilley, the can only speak of what comes before me and of what I prepared, but the following deplorable statement was made: - | experience, and if any competent hand can take up the sub-The first outbreak of cholera in the vicinity of the dis. ject and deal with it in a fitting manner, a great boon will pensary occurred about 14 days ago, and, with such viru- | be conferred on the public, who stand in the position of cuslence did the epidemic rage, that during that period no less | tomers, as well as on the cause of free and fair trade. If I than 150 deaths occurred in the immediate neighbour- had time, Sir, I would publish annually a "Customers' hood. Seventy cases were attended by the officers of the Guide," exposing all cases of fraud, unfair dealing, aduldispensary, and of these 50 died. The application for teration of goods, double prices, and the like; quoting relief in cases of choleraic diarrhoea at present averaged | wholesale and retail prices; giving names and addresses of 60 per diem at the dispensary, the pecuniary resources respectable sempstresses and artisans; and naming those which were in a very bad condition. In con. shops that dealt at fixed prices, marked in plain figures, sequence of the excessive mortality a great number of those who were able to do so had shut up their shops or houses and quitted the vicinity for a time, and the result of this was that the annual sermon, preached on behalf of the charity at the parish church of St. Anne, Soho, and which usually produces from 1001. to 1201., realized on Sunday last only 31. 15s. Mr. Tilley, the surgeon of the dispensary, was seized with cholera on Sunday evening shortly ofter having attended some cases of cholera, and so violent was the attack that in a few hours, notwithstand- | the fact, for my friend assured me he was paying no more; every effort of medical skill, his case became hopeless. The | and this day fortnight, in a walk along Shoreditch, I myself Sir,—The custom in the naval service of leaving a very expired. The Rev. Nugent Wade, the rector of the parish; | ing 91d. I now pay 8d., showing a fall of 11d. per loaf, unfortunate gentleman lingered for some hours, and then | saw the 4lb. loaf marked up at 7d. At this time I was paywho administered the last rites to the moribund, became himself very ill, as did also Mr. Bowles, a medical gentle- of 1d. man present. The body was buried as quickly as possible.

at 14s. and 15s. per bag; other sorts were as low as 12s. The

same prices were also realized at Liskeard. Barley generally has sold at from 7s. to 8s. per bag. Notwithstanding this fall in the markets, the bakers in many towns have de-THE HARVEST IN ESSEX.—The wheat and oat clined to lower their bread more than a halfpenny on the crops in the south-west division of the county have been cut 4lb. loaf. The consequence at Bridgewater was, that on and carted. Scarcely a field of wheat or oats was to be seen Tuesday the crier went round the town proclaiming the comeight or 10 days since. The yield and quality of the grain

CHOLERA TREATMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. moval Act, 1848, authorizing the Board of Health | cholera by castor oil in King's College Hospital, | Sir,—It needed not your account of the successful treatto issue regulations and directions for the preven- has been addressed by Dr. George Johnson to the ment of cholera in King's College Hospital, or the corrotion, as far as possible, or mitigation of epidemic editor of the Medical Times and Gazette. We are borative testimony of "a gentleman of 50 years' experience," disease, has been renewed for a further period of glad to observe by the number of letters which we to convince me of the efficiency of castor oil in ordinary xix months from this date; and by virtue of it the receive on this at present all-engrossing subject, that cases of diarrhoea; at least I have proved it myself, and seen attention which it deserves; but we are at the same | nion of a medical practitioner, and the fear of doing harm,

Some years ago, a case of diarrhœa or dysentery, I cannot "In exercise of the authority vested in us, we, the General | us, has no reason to be proud of a mode of treatment | curred in a small seaport town on the eastern coast of Board of Health, direct the guardians and overseers in all | which confessedly loses one-half of those whom it | Ireland, in the neighbourhood of which I then resided. unions, parishes, and places in England and Wales as | professes to cure, and instead of indulging in vitu- | The invalid had been given over by the local physicians in peration against the treatment now proposed, it | whose hands he had been for weeks, and, as a last resource, consulted one of the leading physicians of the metropolis, union or parish where cases of cholera, diarrhoea, or any applying it, not with a determination that it shall oil to cleanse the bowels, and afterwards a pint of new milk by whose directions he took, first, two or three doses of castor epidemic or endemic disease may have lately been frequent, fail, but carefully and scientifically to a large num- with a small chip of logwood boiled in it. The effect was almost miraculous; in the course of two or three days all intestinal derangement had ceased; the bowels resumed their natural functions, and by the end of the week the patient was progressing to convalescence as rapidly as it was "Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will permit me to make possible for a man rescued almost from the gripe of death. In your journal the means of publishing the results of our recent | six cases out of seven—I speak of ordinary cases—the castor experience at King's College Hospital, in the treatment of | oil alone will do the work, and when the logwood is used it cholera by castor oil. I have no desire to rush hastily into | should be with great caution, as it is a powerful astringent, print, or to deal in therapeutical novelties; my own incli- and it might be dangerous to stop up the bowels all at once. nation would lead me to collect facts now, and to defer the The maximum quantity which may be used with safety "2. To direct their medical officer to give a written list to | publication of results to a time of more leisure and less | can be easily ascertained from the chymist when making the anxiety; but I cannot reconcile myself to the adoption of purchase, and within this limit the judgment of the person

Subsequently, that is to say, in the summer of 1844, sevewould have had a similar result but for a chance, or, I "All the cases of cholera which have come under my care | should rather call it, providential visit of an old woman to in the hospital have been treated by castor oil, administered one of the sufferers, another old woman with whom she in a mode which I shall presently explain. We have called | happened to be on gossiping terms. Deliberately throwing no case 'cholera' which has not presented well marked the doctor's stuff, as she irreverently termed the collection

The dread of this terrible malady operating upon the I nervous system is, of itself, sufficient to derange the bowels; planation can we suggest for the phenomena of cholera strength, are walking, so to speak, in the shadow of the grave, lies down in the loathsome sleep of drunkenness,

CEREAL ARITHMETIC.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—For the first time since I was a reader of newspapers, the harvest is admitted, at the time of reaping, to be above an average. Usually, when everything goes well. we read something like the following:--" If the fine weather lasts a fortnight longer, we may expect that wheat will be a 1 average." Twelve months afterwards we hear of "the abundant harvest of last year." One would suppose that , in the farmer's language an average means something above the common. Some of your readers may really need to be , told that if we could just secure an average every year we should in the long run be just where we are to be, except. ing only that we should avoid the disadvantage of fluctuation. But I have little doubt that the Egyptian farmers, while they cried out pitifully at the lean kine, never went further than to call the fat ones respectable averages.

A few days ago I read in some paper that last harves was a third below the average, and that this one is a third correspondent, the present harvest is two-thirds greater than the last one. This is not a true conclusion; the premises make this harvest double the last one, and I hope it is The mistake is a near relation of the one which was discussed in your columns last year, in correspondence on the decimal coinage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Your paper of this day contains two instances of what I have long hoped you would bring your powerful and salutary influence to bear upon, viz., the mode in which thopkeepers prey upon the public. Your correspondents complain of bakers keeping up the retail price of bread and flour, notwithstanding a fall in the

L price of wheat, and of druggists retailing castor oil to the poor at a profit of 1,500 per cent. The like complaints may be made of butchers, grocers, wine merchants, greengrocers, and all who deal in the daily necessaries of life. They all alike impose upon the public-some by adulterating and mixing their goods, some by keeping up prices which they ought to lower, some by retailing at high prices some article with a fine name which, after all, is manufactured from common materials, and in a hundred other ways which we all feel but which no one man can expose. It is useless to reply that the public buy with their eyes open, that if one sliop does not suit them they can go to another, &c., for to hundreds of thousands of people engaged in business time is the worst cases of cholera that we have recently had under | according to the presumed position in life of the customer. our care have been those in which, previous to their admis. This is the universal practice, and it is not an honest one. sion, medicines had been given for the purpose of checking It is for this purpose that the prices of goods are marked in ciphers, and not in plain figures. A man who pays 3s. for mode of treatment which appears to promise results so nothing but middlemen, who stand between the public and the artisan who works for them, who screw both parties to the utmost, and take all the profits to themselves. If I could find a good working tailor, shirtmaker, cabinetmaker, &c., who would give me good work for a fair price, I should be

glad to employ him; but I do object to pay extra prices for no better articles, while the makers of them are kept poor, THE CHOLERA IN SOHO.—A general meeting of to feed the inordinate expenses of a shopkeeping middle-I cannot deal with a tenth part of this subject; but possibly, Sir, you can. I have a profession to attend to, and

and gave good articles at fair profits only. Your obedient servant, TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "A Large Consumer," seems to doubt my assertion that the 4lb. loaf is to be obtained at the east end of London for 6d. I have no reason to doubt while my friend seems to have benefited only to the extent

I may state that many of the bakers here are still charging 9d. the loaf, and the price seems to proceed from the mere arbitrary will of the baker. Surely, Sir, while cabmen are compelled to ply for hire at a fixed sum, totally irrespective of the prices of provision both for man and beast, and other trades are also subject to THE MARKETS AND THE PRICE OF BREAD. -- | compulsory laws with reference to prices and the mode in During the present week the markets in most of the which they shall be carried on, something should be done

towns in the west of England have experienced a de- to compel the bakers to regulate the price of their loaf by pression. At Totnes great market on Tuesday, and at Plymouth on Saturday, samples of best new wheat were offered
I am, I am, Sir, yours obediently, Chelsea, Sept. 7. A POUR CLERK.

LAW REPORT.

CONSISTORY COURT, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8. This was an extra Court day after Trinity Term. Dr. Robertson sat as surrogate, and disposed of motions only. ADMIRALTY COURT, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8. This was the second default day after Trinity Term, but the business was limited to motions and assignations. Dr.

Robertson presided as surrogate.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Hugh William Fergusson, a respect-

ably attired young man, late clerk to Mr. J. S. Noad, stockbroker of Old Broad-street, was brought before Mr. Alderman KENNEDY for further examination upon a charge of forging and uttering a check for 10%. with intent to defraud Messrs. Glyn and Co., the bankers. The evidence taken upon the former examination having been read over, after the usual caution the prisoner was asked whether he wished to say anything in answer to the charge, when he replied in the negative. He was then fully committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. Alderman KENNEDY, during the course of the day, said,—
Mr. Childs, the medical officer to the police, has informed me that he has left medicine at each of the city police stations, with which, on application for it, the poor can be supplied in the event of their being attacked with diarrhœa or premonitory symptoms of cholera. I may, perhaps, be allowed to add that there are very few who have seen more of the epidemic in existence in this city than myself during the 32 years that I resided in India. There is scarcely any disease so manageable if taken in time, but, if neglected, there is hardly a malady so serious and so likely to be fatal. Therefore, my earnest advice to any one who feels ill is to go and apply the remedy within reach at once. Even in the time of the Romans, 1,800 years ago, Celsus, a Latin writer upon surgery, speaking of this epidemic, says, "There is no disease in existence in which the time allowed by nature for art to succour is so short." It is a well-known fact that this dreadful scourge will yield under the control of the surgeon, if taken in time, but, if not, it depends entirely upon the strength of the constitution whether or not the patient can recover from the attack. Alderman KENNEDY then requested that the press would acknowledge the receipt of the following donations for the emigrants by the Jane Greene:-"Mr. Charles Dixon. Stansted Park," 51.; "An Intending Emigrant," 10

"James Crease and Son," 21. 2s.; "Mr. Deputy Harrison," 51.; "Mr. F. P. Ward," 11. 1s.; "J. T. S.," 11. Sir R. W. CARDEN requested an acknowledgment of the following sums transmitted to himself:--"J. S. Lean" (Clifton), 11.; "Mr. Steibel," 21. 2s.; "Mr. George H. enabled to attend from the hospital. Cook," 101.; "H. Hooper and Co.," 51. 5s.; "First Subfrom Members of the Stock-Exchange," lane, and forwarded by Alderman Muggeridge:-"Messrs. | the following assault and robbery:-Groves and Sons," 11. 11.; "Mr. J. Dunkin," 11. 1s.; "Messrs. Usborne and Son," 11. 1s.; "Mr. F. W. Russell, M.P.," 11. 1s.; "Mr. T. Ruston," 10s.; "Messrs. Tarrant, Young, and White," 11. 1s.; "Messrs. Gellies and Horne," 11. 1s.; Messre. Coventry and Sheppard," 11. 1s.; "Messrs. "Messrs. Kingsford and Lay," 11. 1s.; "B. Smith and Sons," 11. 1s.; "Mr. B. W. Horne," 21. 2s.; "Mr. S. Lucas " 11. 1s. Bow-street.—The final examination of Mr. Benjamin

Sloman, upon the charge of perjury, took place yesterday, before Mr. HENRY. Mr. Wontner, the defendant's solicitor, stated that he now proposed to call witnesses who had been distinctly told, both by Madame Caradori and Signor Pavesi, that they were about to leave England. He should also examine Mr. Smith, the proprietor of Drury-lane Theatre, to prove that they took the theatre for a period of 18 nights; and if, after this understanding, it went forth that the theatre was to be closed on the seventh night, owing to the refusal Madame Caradori to sing any longer, he thought that this fact, coupled with the previous rumours about her intended departure, justified the inference that she intended to leave the country immediately. Both Madame Caradori and Pav esi had declared in their evidence that they never mentioned any such intention to any one; but, if his witnesses proved the contrary, it might also be presumed that Sloman might have heard a similar statement made by one or the other of them in the theatre. He did not mean to say that his client sanctioned the harsh proceedings which were taken against Madame Caradori; nor could he be supposed to have made a very acute examination of the actual terms of the affidavit; but, looking at it with the eye of a car-

own. After some further observations, Mr. Wontner Mr. Henry Jarrett, who stated that he lived at 27, Alfredplace, Bedford-square, and was the manager of the Royal Jpera Company, at Drury-lane, from the 17th of April to the 25th of July, after which the theatre was re-opened for a week by the company as a kind of commonwealth. was constantly at the theatre during this latter period, although not personally concerned in the speculation, from having business to settle with Mr. Smith, the lessee. Before the re-opening Madame Caradori and Pavesi told him, in conversation, that the acting committee were going to re-open the theatre. The committee consisted of two the chorus, Caradori, Pavesi, Arnoldi, and Pierrini, Oswald acting as their secretary. Witness assisted Pavesi in making out an estimate of the incidental expenses for carpenters, workmen, check-takers, &c., and he was present when Madame Caradori, on another occasion, gave directions to the printer to insert "under new management": the bills. If the had not done this, there might have been , a second claim on the old management. Witness heard Madame Caradori complain of ill-health, and talk about going on the continent. Could not exactly say when this was, or in what language she said it, as she was in the habit of conversing with him in English, French, and

Mr. Henry.—Do you mean to say you cannot remember Witness.--It was most likely in German. She repeated the statement several times in the course of the week. After this he was asked, repeatedly, by members of the chorus and others, why Madame Caradori would not sing after the 19th, and he replied that she was going on the !

Mr. HENRY.—Can you name any one to whom this was said? We must not deal in generalities in a case like this. Witness.—I cannot call to mind any particular person. Mr. HENRY.—Then you ought not to mention it at all. Witness had probably mentioned it to Mr. Lewis, the treasurer, but could not swear that he told the defendant Mr. Sloman. Madame ('aradori spoke English very well for a foreigner. She had lessons for two months last year, and witness paid for them, it being included in his contract with her. She was first engaged by witness a year ago. heard Pavesi speak two or three words only in English Sloman had been head carponter and machinist at the theatre a great many years, ever since Bunn's management, and his bill for the week in question was a very moderate

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis (who felt it his duty, he said, to caution the witness).—When I heard of Madame Caradori's arrest, it was a surprise to me. I was not with and I trust that the time is not far distant when the pro-Sloman's account. I first heard of Madame Caradori's arrest when I returned home on Saturday night, or rather at 1 in the morning. There was a noise in front of my residence, and the people of the house told me that MadameCaradori had been arrested at my door. I sent for Mr. Levy at 9 o'clock the following morning. I had heard from the people of the house that Madame Caradori was under an impression that I was a party to her arrest, and had exclaimed "Oh Jarrett! Jarrett!" on being taken away by the sheriff's officers. was naturally auxious to disabuse her mind of this impression, and I sent for Mr. Levy to go down and satisfy her that I was not mixed up in the matter. Mr. Levy accompanied me to the lock-up, in Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane. I cannot say whether Mr. Levy knew anything of the arrest of Madame Caradori and Pavesi before this. When we got to the lock-up Pavesi refused to see me in his room. might have spoken of the exorbitant charges in the house, but I did not advise Caradori to secure the services of Levy. I did not say, "Here is Mr. Levy. He has been fetched by me, and is quite at your service." When the theatre reopened I suggested that a certain number of tickets should be distributed among the performers, to dispose of for their own benefit. Madame Caradori said she had not come there for charity, and would not be a party to it. I will not swear that she did not say, "I will not be a party to it, and will not have anything more to do has lost both a watch and other property also; and I shall has lost both a watch and other property also; and I shall

consequence of her refusal to keep open the theatre on these | the completion of the evidence. Mr. Lewis.—When did Madame Caradori tell you that she was going on the continent, owing to ill-health Witness. Repeatedly, on several occasions. No one was present at such times that I know of. Pavesi might have | for another week. answer questions in that way. I would not interrupt you if you answered the questions more carefully. Witness.—Madame Caradori told me a week before the re-opening of the theatre that she should go to Paris, Italy,

Mr. HENRY.—In what language was that? Witness.—I really cannot remember, but her conversation was generally in German. I did not ask her if she should defer her visit till after the 18 nights she had engaged to Mr. HENRY.—Did she fix any time for going? Witness.—She mentioned Saturday night, after the theatre closed. She said she should not sing after that I night, but meant to go on the continent. It must have been on the previous Wednesday that she said this (August

or Germany. I think these were her words.

By Mr. Wontner.—What I did on the Sunday was done wholly to serve Madame Caradori. I never sanctioned the arrest, and I consider it a most disreputable proceeding. Mr. HENRY.—Was she not arrested at your door? Witness.—Yes, but not with my sanction or knowledge. She had called at the house to leave some dresses, and must have been followed from the theatre by the sheriff's officers. I was not upon unfriendly terms with her, Ann Pamela said that she resided in Mr. Jarrett's family, and was dresser to Madame Caradori, and dressmaker also. Sir,—My attention has been directed to a statement in She dressed her on the last night of her performance (the | The Times of the 4th instant, headed "Government Patro-

19th of August), and when the opera was over Madame | nage," in which I am represented as having received a Caradori took her to Mr. Jarrett's in her carriage, as she | Government appointment. was accustomed to do. On one occasion, while in the dressnot say "Italy." She spoke in English, but she could not say to whom she addressed herself, or on what night it took Cross-examined.—Mentioned this to Mr. Jarrett a week

on the Monday following, the chorus having struck, he paid them also; after which; as he declined to go on advancing money, he insisted upon the theatre being closed. A day or two before the closing, Madame Caradori and Signor Pavesi came to him in his room and said, "Things cannot go on in this way any longer. We can get no money;" and they attributed the misfortune to the compulsory absence of Mr. Jarrett, who, from private motives, was keeping out of the way. Madame Caradori said she would advance 25% to enable Mr. Jarrett to attend at the theatre, and she added that if he (Mr. Smith) would allow the theatre to re-open, they would carry it on for the benefit of the company, so as to complete the 100 nights originally advertised, of which 18 yet remained. She said that Mr. Oswald would be the person with whom he (witness) would have to negotiate. Mr. Oswald came to him afterwards and stated the terms o the new arrangement, which was to be a kind of commonwealth, and the rent, &c., was agreed upon. The conversa-tion with Madame Caradori and Pavesi was chiefly in

By Mr. HENRY.—There was no written agreement. wasfanxious, firstly, to get some rent, and, secondly, that the company should keep faith with the public, if possible, by completing the 100 nights. Mr. HENRY.—Was the rent paid?

the doors generally. (A laugh.) besides some other items, which were insisted upon, and, on another occasion, Signor Pavesi advanced 41. for gas. heard it rumoured in the theatre on the last Saturday that Madame Caradori and Pavesi were going abroad, and in the evening I heard it said that they were going to be arrested. I cannot remember if Jarrett was my informant. I heard it said in the hall. I knew nothing of the affidavit. Mr. J. Martin, the stage manager, having confirmed the evidence as to the rumour. Mr. Wontner said this closed the case for the defence.

Mr. Lewis rose to reply. Mr. HENRY.—You are not entitled to a reply; neither is it necessary, because I have made up my mind to send this ! case for trial, and therefore I decline to offer any opinion upon it, lest I should prejudice it. I will merely express a hope that one effect of this prosecution will be to make persons more cautious how they swear to affidavits, and attor-

neys more cautious how they use such affidavits to obtain a judge's order for the arrest of a person upon whom no previous claim had been made. The defendant was then bound over, himself in 1001, and two sureties in 50% each, to answer the charge at the ensuing Thomas Sheehan was committed for trial on the charge of stabbing Police-constable Barnard Corrie, who was at length

The particulars have already appeared. WORSHIP-STREET.--Wilhelm Steinfeldt, a middle-aged The fol- German of respectable appearance, described on the policelowing sums were collected at the Corn-market, Mark- | sheet as a merchant, was charged before Mr. HAMMILL with Adelaide Anskie, a styliehly-dressed young woman, o'

prepossessing manners and personal attractions, on being examined through the medium of the interpreter, stated. At the latter end of June last I came to this country from Boulogne, with the view of establishing a shop for the Giles, Son, and Barker," 11. 1s.; "Mr. O. Bell," 11. 1s.; millinery business in this metropolis. I had only stayed two months at Boulogne, having come from Hamburg, where I had amassed what little property I possessed. went to the house of Mrs. Schultz, a friend of mine Clifton-street, Finsbury, and, while taking a walk with her I and her husband one Sunday after my arrival, we met the prisoner at the corner of the street. Mr. Schultz introduced | passengers saved. him to me as a friend of his and a very good kind of man, and, the prisoner having proposed that we should take a walk to Hampstead, we all did so, and returned in the evening to Mr. Schultz's. The prisoner expressed his admiration of me, said he should like to marry me, on my mentioning the nature of the business wished to embark in, he said, "Well, I sell jewellery; we will go into business together," and he thea proposed that I should leave Mr. Schultz's house and reside with him. He had visited me there for some time when he proposed this, and I consented, on condition that he would look after my business when I had taken a shop for the pur-We removed on that understanding to Union-place. City-road, where, the first day, he knew that I had money as I showed him 50% in Prussian bank notes. He said "What is the use of having the money in the house? I will place it in a bank, and get interest on it for you." I there foregave him the money the next day. He afterwards told me he had banked it, but did not say at what bank. I asked him repeatedly for the receipt for the money, but he excused himself by saying he had no time to get it, but would brin! it to me, and he has not done so from that day to this. penter, and not of a lawyer, he believed it to convey his had a gold watch also; it did not go well, and he asked me impression upon the subject, and signed it, as directed, on Monday four weeks to allow him to take it to a watch not being, perhaps, fully aware of its contents, or the consequences to which it might tend in other hands than his makers to get it repaired. I did so, and asked him for it a week afterwards. He said it was not done, and although have asked him for it, done or undone, nearly every day from that time up to yesterday, he has always made me the same answer. I asked him where the watchmaker lived but he would not tell me. Yesterday he packed up all hi things, and, being convinced he was going to leave me, demanded at once the restoration of my watch and money, when, to my surprise, he positively denied he had ever received my money. We, in consequence, quarrelled, and he

my arms and feet, till they were all black, and then left the I went to the station-house to complain, and on his returning in the evening gave him into custody for stealing my 50l. and watch, and the assault. I have also missed pori tions of my wearing apparel Cross-examined by Mr. Daniels, solicitor for the defence. -I never slept with the prisoner at a private hotel. paid for the board and lodging while I resided with him. I sometimes dined and lived with Mr. and Mrs. Schultz-we visited there. I never showed the 50% to any one else. The prisoner counted the notes himself, and said they were worth 50%. I don't know how many notes there were; some were for ten thalers, some for only one. I brought 50% in German money and 101. in English over with me, some portion of which latter I spent at an hotel. I earned all my money at Hamburg by the millinery business, and paid thalers—about St. 14s., I believe—for my passage. All in what language she told you that she was going on the chase boots, &c., with. I never authorized the prisoner + have received from the prisoner was 10s. and 2s. 6d. to pur pawn or dispose of my watch, and the reason I did not charge him before with stealing my money was because never till yesterday denied having it, but always admitter What also made me think he was going away was, that . I discovered letters which made me think he had anothe lady, and I told him "You have promised marriage another as well as to me, and you have deceived us both."

beat me with the thick walking-stick, now produced, upon

By Mr. HAMMILL.—He promised me marriage before consented to live with him. I often afterwards asked him to fulfil his promise, but he put me off with the observation that "it did not matter whether it took place to-day or to morrow." (The witness burst into tears and appeared very faint as she descended from the witness-box.) Mary Anne Proctor.—I am a widow and dressmaker; the City-road. Three weeks ago the prisoner came to my house, and hired my apartments with the complainant as hir wife. Last Friday he offered me a foreign note in paymer of my rent, but I could not give him change for it. I saw the complainant with a gold watch when she came, bu missed it three or four days afterwards. She has frequently told me that her husband would bring her watch and her papers from the bank Sergeant Evans, of the G division.—The prosecutrix came

to the station, ar I I went down to the house to the prisoner. and told him he was charged with obtaining a gold watch and 50% from her. He said she had never had so much that the watch was at a watchmaker's and that he would get it, but he would not tell me where, and on my pressing him he replied "I shan't tell you." I searched him, and found , three duplicates on him for different watches, two gold and ' one silver; another lady is also present from whom has likewise obtained a watch. I have not seen the prosecutrix's watch yet. [The sergeant here handed up a piece of paper with the address of Charlotte-street, St. John'swood, which he said a lady who was in court at the commencement of the proceedings had handed to him, but that she appeared to have left the court since, as he was unable now to see her.]

In answer to the charge, Mr. Daniels said,—I shall not attempt to excuse the prisoner's conduct towards this lady, | dinia. but submit that the evidence as to the 50% is too loose for a conviction. There may be something with regard to the watch to inquire into, though that is subject to the question as to whether she did not authorize his disposal of it; but the conduct of the police in putting such questions to the accused as it is deposed they have done I consider censurable and wholly inexcusable. Mr. HAMMILL.—I, on the contrary, think the conduct of ' the police is perfectly blameless. The complainant is a foreigner, whose evidence has to be interpreted, and, under excitement produced by such circumstances, she may have therefore order the prisoner to be remanded for a week for

LAMBETH.—The magistrates being unable to take bail for prisoners under remand beyond a week, the Messrs. Newton again attended to have their recognizances enlarged Mr. Parry, the barrister, and Mr. Wontner attended on Mr. HENRY.—So might any one else. Pray do not | the part of the prosecution, and produced a certificate from

the surgeon attending their client, Mr. Ker: I certify that I this morning visited Mr. Stewart Ker. His health is now, and has been since the date of the last certificate, progressing towards recovery. "J. STANLEY CHRISTIAN, Surgeon. "Brompton, Sept. S."

The required sureties having been entered into, the accused parties were again liberated.

LAW NOTICES .- (This Day.) BANKRUPTCY COURT, BASINGHALL-STREET. Before Mr. Commissioner FONBLANQUE.

Reade and Reade-adjourned examination at balf-past 12, (Before Mr. Commissioner Holkoyd.) E. Watson-last examination at 12. W. Matthews-adjourned choir of assignces and last examination at 12. S. Zagury—last examination Munting and Munting—adjourned last examination at 1. Clarke—adjourned last examination and audit at 1. S. Wiles—av journed last examination and audit at 2. W. H. Unwin-adjourned last examination at 2. (Before Mr. Commissioner GOULBURN.) H. Pearse—certificate at 12. J. T. Merrick—certificate at 12. James

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sherman—adjourned examination at 11.

I beg, through the medium of your paper, to mention that ing-room of the theatre, witness overheard Madame Caradori | there is no foundation whatever for the statement in quessay to some person or persons, "I go to Italian." She did | tion. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, CLEMENT SADLEIR. Carrick-on-Suir, Sept. 6.

[Advertisement.]—The "Weekly Dispatch" of to-mor after the theatre had finally closed.

Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, deposed, that after Mr. Jarrett had failed in his management, there was an interval of about three weeks. On the previous Case of Lieutenant Perry considered; a faithful digest of foreign and constitutions and account of the previous of the adjutary characters are the adjutary characters. Saturday he had advanced about 300% to pay salaries, and Office, 139, Fleet-street. THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FROM THE HIGH-FIELD-HOUSE OBSERVATORY. Sept. 6, at 10 p.m. Sept. 7, at 9 a.m. Barometer (reduced)... 30·125 inches... 30·139 inches. Wet bulb thermometer 57.0° Direction of wind Force of wind (0-6) ... 0.0 Amount of rain 0.000 inch ... 0.000 inch Amount of cloud (0-10) 0.0 Ozonometer (0—10) ... 0.5 ...

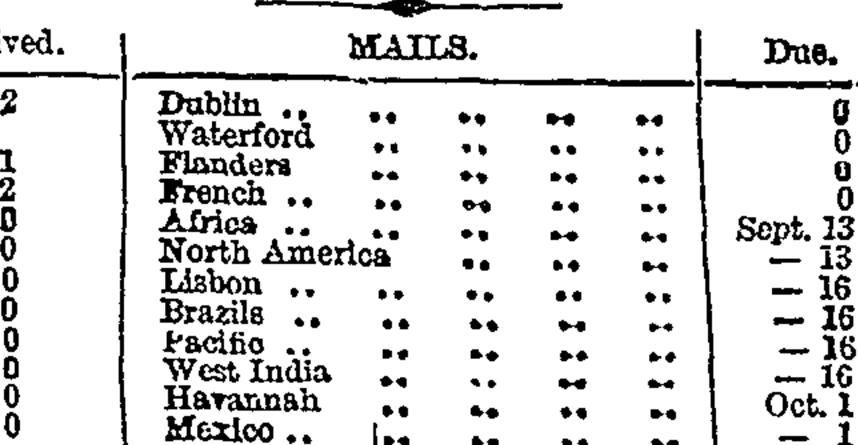
Remarks.—Wednesday—Greatest heat in shade, 72.80. adopted mean temperature, 57.4°; mean pressure, 30.182; mean temperature of evaporation, 53.4°; very fine; cloudless all day; wind changed to N.N.W. about 4 p.m.; amount (of solar radiation, 120.6°; profuse stratus in valley. Thursday Morning-Greatest cold in night. 46.4°; amount of evaporation, 0.175 inch; very fine, heavy dew; thermometer on grass, 42.3°. E. J. LOWE.

LONDON TEMPERATURE. Mr. Lewis.—The landlord puts his own money-taker at the moderate and Barometer at the Royal Humane Society's the doors generally. (A laugh.)

Receiving-house, Hyde Park, Selt. 7.

Witness, cross-examined.—I had already paid 25% for gas, Morning. Noon. Night. In the Sun. Barometer. Wind. Weather. 1. So 32 ... N.N.E. and fair. H. WILLIAMS, Superintendent. 60° .. 72° .. 48° .. 84°

SHIP NEWS.



LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 8.

Wind, E.S.E. Arrived.—The Volunteer, from Barbadoes—the Harriet, from Newfoundland-the Faustina, from Bremen-the Matthew King, from Memel—the Deerslayer, from Warrington.
Sailed.—The Isaac Webb and the Gazetteer, for New York—the Rosina, for Trieste—the Peeping Tom, for Prince Edward Island the Juverna, for Valparaiso—the Isaac Jeans, for Philadelphia—the Mary Ward, for New Orleans—the Nabob, for Melbourne—the Persian, for Constantinople—the Electric Flash, for Azores—the Eliza, for Savannah—the Liberty, for St. Thomas's—the Fatima, for Rio Janeiro—the Governor, for Curacoa—the Chimbo, for Havannah—the Commerce, for Alexandria—the Prosper, for Hamburg.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Wind this day, at noon, N.E.; fresh breeze and FALMOUTH, Sept. 5.—Arrived off the port, the Domino, from Marseilles for Newcastle—the Northumberland, from Constantinople for London-the Cæsar, from Canton for Hull-the Neptune, from Liver-BRISTOL, Sept. 8.—Arrived, the Ann and Susan, from Bangor—the near the lighthouse, at 11 o'clock. The vessel got off this morning GREENOCK, Sept. 6.—The Eclipse went ashore yesterday on one of the rocks in the river, about a quarter of a mile off Dunoon. Crew and

GRAVESEND, SEPT. 8. (BY SUBMARINE AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.) (From Lloyd's.)

9.30 a.m. -Wind, E.; tide, I hour flood; fine. Arrived, 7th. -The Lord G. Bentinck, from Moulmein-the Lotusfrom Barbadoes-the Marys, from Guernsey-the Engelina, from Norden—the Countess Lonsdale, from Hamburg—the E. Walting, from Archangel—the De Gode Verwatching, from Memel—the Wilhelmine, Arrived, 8th.—The Olive, the Quarryman, and the Sarah, all from

Hamburg—the Gutie, from Archangel. Sailed.—The City of Paris, for Boulogne—the Pearl, for Quebec the City of Rotterdam, for Dunkirk, 1 p.m.—Wind, E.; tide, 5 hours flood; fine. Arrived.—The Susan Bailey, from Patras—the Thor, from Droback -the Tides, from Archangel-the Graf, from Onego-the Frau Mar-

gareta and the Hermanus, from Carolinsiel. 3 p.m.—Wind, E.; tide, high water; fine. Arrived.—The Ellidar, from Dram—the Rapid, from Malta—the Vissery, from Worcum-the Gericene, from Bremen-the Hans Fredrick, from Archangel—the Richard Thornton, from Batavia—the Sea Duck, from Sagula Grande-the Illyrio, from Hamburg-the Caroline and Sira, from Thisted—the Hensina, from Archangel—the Rhine, from Antwerp-the City of London, from Rotterdamthe City of Boulogne, from Boulogne—the Adonis, from Bremen, 8 p.m. Wind, E.; tide, 5 hours ebb; fine.

Arrived.—The Barbara, from Demerara—the Colonel Evans, from Sailed.—The Princess Royal, for Hamburg—the Fleche, for Ghent the Neptuna, for Santander—the Koh de Port, for Lisbon.

DEAL, SEPT. 8.

(BY SUBMARINE AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.) (From Lloyd's.) 9 a.m.—Wind, E.N.E.; fresh and fine.

Passed.—The Colonist, from London for Sydney-Her Majesty' ship Royal William, from the Baltic for Brest, with prisoners. Anchored.—The Nanny Helt, from Quebec, and the Blundell, from Constantinonie for London. Passed.—The Joseph Shepherd, from the Mediterranean for London —the Matilda, bound to Naples—the William Broderick, from London for Constantinople. Anchored.—The Oliver Cromwell, from Rangoon, the Oriental Queen, from Mauritius, the Dirigo, from Havannah, the Author, from Quebec, all for London.

Noon.-Wind, N.E.; fresh and cloudy. Passed.—The Enchanter, from London for Geelong—the Uncorne. from London for Swansea. Sailed.—The homeward bound, for the river. Report of the bark Blundell, from Constantinople.—August 10.

off Gibraltar, spoke the transports, the Morayshire, No. 10; the Joseph Shepherd, No. 15; the St. Vincent, No. 18; the Edmonsbury, No. 22; the Gomelza, No. 26; the Blake, No. 33; the Phillip Laing, o. 41; the Paramatta, No. 52; the Northumberland, No. 62. ugust 19, spoke the brig Lively, from Cadiz, 14 days out, bound to England, in lat. 40.59 N., long. 18.27 W. August 25, exchanged signal with a bark from Sunderland for Point de Galle, showing 3 pendant and No. 57, in lat. 44.18 N., long. 15 37 W. August 30, exchanged signals with the brig Nelson, from Alexandria, 73 days out, bound to Cork, all well, in lat, 49.44 N., long, 10.50 W. 1 p.m.-Wind, N.E.; fresh and cloudy.

Passed.—The Gomelza, from Constantinople for London, 67 days' Anchored.—The Wilhelmine, from Southampton for Shields—the Antoinette, from Shediac for London, weighed and proceeding. 7.30 p.m.-Wind E N.E.; fresh and cloudy. Arrived and Passed.—The Pehr and Andreas, from St. Ube's for , Stockholm-the Peruccio, from Taganrog for Hull-the Westphalia, from St. Stephen's for Hull—the Columbia, from Matanzas for Bremen-the Clio, from Batavia for Amsterdam-the Queen, from London for Calentta-the Emily, from London for Honduras-the Pet, from London for Mogador-the Naiad, from London for St. Thomas's—the Hannah Cadner, from Shields for Melbourne—

Passed in Channel, spoken off the Owers on the 4th.—The Marinne m New York for Bremen-the Kewan Hasselaar, from Batavia for Arrived and Anchored.—The Meteor, from the Cape of Good Hope Report of the Antoinette, for London.—August 12, in lat. 45.51 N., long. 48.6 W., spoke the bark Margaret, from Liverpool for Quebec.

the Champion, from London for Sierra Leone-the Pearl, from

the Favourite, from Liverpool for Rotterdam.

London for Montreal—the Theodosia, from London for Liverpool—

August 10, in lat. 45.31 N., long. 48.53 W., spoke the French brig Precursier, of St. Malo, 50 days on the banks, with 3,000 fish. July 21, in lat. 11.28 N., long. 25.29 W., spoke the Hamburg bark Norma, from Newcastle for Aden. August 26, the Waverly, from London for Quebec, in lat. 47.23 N., long. 9.28 W. August 27, the Sarah Berket, from London for Quebec, in lat. 48.56 N., long. 9.12 W. Sailed.—Her Majesty's ship Dauntless, for Plymouth.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH. The Hindostan, from Cardiff for Constantinople, July 25, off Sar-The Nervid, from Sunderland for Constantinople, Aug. 1, off Car-The Thetis, from Marseilles for Cork, Aug. 4, off Cape de Gatt. The Cassandra, from Shields for Athens, Aug. 8. The Fame, from Cardiff for Barcelona, Aug. 8. he Enterprise, bound westward, Aug. 28, in lat. 50 N., long. II W.

The Jacoba, bound southward, Aug. 16, in lat. 41 N., long. 13 W. The Witch-of-the-Wave, from Trapani for Arbroath, Aug. 22, in lat. The Cape Breton, from Encounter Bay for Liverpool, Aug. 29, in lat. The Bianca, from Batavia for Rotterdam, Aug. 12, in lat. 38 N., The John Wood, from Shanghai for London, Aug. 10, in lat. 35 N., The Malabar, from Bombay for the Clyde, Aug. 14, in lat. 39 N., The Oneida, from New York for Canton, Aug. 5, in lat. 27 N., long. The Oliver Cromwell, from Rangoon for London, Aug. 16, in lat. The Edward Everet, standing westward, in lat. 49 N., long. 18 W. The John Pardew, Aug. 25, in lat. 44, long. ?

The Camana, Aug. 20, in lat. 51 N., long. 7 W The Erin-go-bragh, from Cork, in lat. 51 N., long. 13 W. he Belcarrig, from Akrab for Falmouth, Aug. 17. The Salonica, from Demerara for London, Aug. 13, in lat. 41 N., long. 39 W.
The Wilhelmina, from Batavia for Rotterdam, July 18, in lat, 12 N., The Elba, from Bombay for Liverpool, 4th, in lat. 10 S., long 13 W. The Swiftsure, from Liverpool for shanghai, 11th, in lat. 13 N., long. The Narayana, from Cardiff for Hongkong, 12th, in lat. 3 N., long.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, THIS DAY. Morning 24 min. after 3 | Afternoon 42 min. after 3

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—As bailiff of the manor of Chipping Barnet I must respectfully contradict the statement made in The Times of this day respecting Barnet Fair; for, though the attendance of buyers and the supply of cattle were very numerous, the

past, the prices asked being very high and the keep scarce. The insertion of the above counter-statement will oblige, Sir, yours respectfully, Barnet, Sept. 7.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DEVONSHIRE. - A Very

coast of Devonshire, on Tuesday. The family were at work busy in the harvest field, when one of them-perceived smoke issuing from the thatch of their homestead. They instantly ran to the spot, when, to their great consternation, they saw the whole roof in flames. The utmost efforts were made to stay the progress of the devouring element, but all in vain; and but a small portion of their furniture could be rescued. The whole of the dwelling-house, barns, and linhays, besides 60 bushels of wheat and 50 hogsheads of prime Devonshire cider, were entirely destroyed. Some ricks near the house were fortunately saved, and so also were the cattle. The property destroyed was considerable, and it is an unfortunate circumstance for the occupier that he was

sales were considerably below the average of several years

extensive conflagration occurred at a farm in the occupation of Mr. Cornelius, at Ashcombe, near Dawlish, on the south not insured to anything like the value of the property