NEW YORK, Oct. 29. mortification that, in giving a truthful account of the progress of popular opinion and public feeling Administration, I should be obliged to speak with still greater severity of a man to whose elevation to | power I contributed whatever influence I had, and joiced in every bright sign for his country, but in in a high quarter might promise for the welfare of other nations. This Administration is a wreck in mind in this country on political subjects, that for several weeks in the beginning of the new Administration even the political enemies of General Pierce, if he really had any, hesitated at the slightest expression of disapprobation of his course, while no man upon whose views and upon whose career had been impressed the unmistakable seal of nationality

could believe that anything would be done b General Pierce, or be allowed by him, that would not ultimately be sustained by the most manly and unanswerable arguments. The Cabinet will probably hold together till the meeting of Congress. They may remain in power some time longer; taxed as their ingenuity has already been, they have yet the unexhausted resources of desperation to draw on; and, consequently, we are looking for a brief, but petty reign of terror, in which the question will be decided between eight men Washington and an indignant Republic 25,000,000, whether all the prerogatives of the State have been absorbed by a faction elevated by accident to power. The public feeling the country seems to grow deeper, the mortifi cation of all sections more intolerable, day day. In no disinterested quarter does the President find justification—in no impartial man can he any longer look for an advocate. The expressions of disapprobation are on almost every lip. The first great public expression of it will be witnessed next Monday evening. Already a call of New York merchants, without distinction of party. has been issued and signed by thousands of the solid men of the metropolis-men who hold the fortunes of our commerce and our public credit in their keeping, and who are proud of the trust-inviting

their opinions on the course of the Administration.

some testimonial of respect.

jority in both Houses of the next Congress, it is absolutely ascertained that considerable numbers in both branches are already committed against the Administration. It will be difficult enough for General Pierce to manage the House of Representatives, for reasons I assigned in a recent letter. Of its nearly 250 members, it is very doubtful if the policy of the Cabinet will find advocates enough to constitute even a respectable minority. It is the most popular legislative body in the world. Not a member there entertains the idea of attempting to misrepresent the well ascertained feelings of hi constituents on great vital questions. Whenever the conscience or the personal independence of a member of Congress requires him to take such a position, he feels it due to himself to resign and go into private life with the respect of men from whom he differed in judgment. A just and well-founded suspicion will rest on every man who takes a different course. The real sentiments of the country are always represented in measures which command a very large majority in the House of Representatives. Of the Senate of the United States—the other and higher branch of legislative power-I can speak with the same confidence. There is but one office an American citizen can hold greater than that of a senator—it is the Presidency itself. The founders of the constitution intended, when they constructed our Government, to plant deep a conservative column that would be the last support of the Federal constitution, if it should ever give way. No President has yet attempted to trifle with that body. To no one of their decisions have the people themselves refused willingly and reverently to bow. It is not believed in any well-informed circle that there will be found ten senators prepared to mount the breach and stand by all the acts of this Administration. We are yet to learn that any party has been consulted, while most of them have been directly insulted by the appointments to has wisely provided that every man who held an | in their naked form, they would probably themselves shrink appointed "by the advice and consent of the lits columns searched and re-publishing its very words. not his equal or superior in administrative ability. | your general influence of character in the second commer lightened, and great in human governments must | in Exeter-hall. go by the board, we should test the strength of this meering, where the ship of State has so long lain. I speak thus minutely and at length of an issue that | believe I report its substance and, particularly the phrases I is sure to come; and I am not usurping the prero- | object to, very exactly. gatives of a prophet, nor shall I claim any credit for foretelling the result. In this case, perhaps, as in | you to feel the improved freedom of expressing religious my letters some months ago, I may be among the | opinions; that three or four years before you could not | first to speak what many believe, and the very first | have ventured, even before a Bible Society meeting, to | to indicate tendencies that are clearly within the | speak so explicitly. scope of a clear vision. The financial world is brightening. I did not | speak with too much confidence in my late letters

when I said that the temporary panic must soon subside, and that the financial stringency could not last. Several millions of dollars have, since the last steamer sailed, been sent from the interior to buy stocks that have gone down, and from ten thousand quarters hoarded treasures are being thrown upon the market; but the contraction of the banks had been so great that the supply has by no means been equal to the demand. We have just received some of the largest shipments of gold from California that have ever arrived. The steamer this morning can hardly take out half a million to Europe, while two or three millions are being carted through the streets to places of safety, and the Philadelphia trains are carrying it by the ton to the Mint. No failures of much importance are taking place, and very few of any kind. The cotton crop is coming in better than was generally expected. You will get news of the depression of the cottonmarket in New Orleans most probably by this steamer, with the latest despatches that are flashed from New Orleans. The uneasiness is subsiding; and, although we shall not, for some time to come, recover our wonted elasticity, yet there is every reason to believe that we have seen the worst, and this worst, after all, has wrought but little mischief. It has been but one of those inevitable checks which save great communities through the medium of salutary admonitions, and thereby ward off destructive crises.

The present appearance of the New York Exhibition is, on the whole, flattering. The management of it continues about as bad as ! ever; but the thing has, in some way or other, at last regulated itself. The number of visitors has been very large, and constantly increasing during the last two or three weeks. The mineralogical department is at last arranged, and it constitutes the most valuable, interesting, and suggestive sight that has ever been witnessed in the United States by scientific men. I have deferred the writing of a few

be admitted, and I shall have plenty of time, I, think, to write all the occasion calls for, because the managers cried "wolf" so long about the day | The CROXTETH WELTER CUP, in specie of 50 sovs., added of the opening, that we are not likely to be fright-I shall confine this letter entirely to subjects now | ened when they talk about closing on the 1st of | agitating the public mind. It is a source of painful December. They will keep it open as long as they can make anything. It has now reached its zenith. I They are already putting up stoves, and guarding in the United States towards the President and his the entrances by outer casements, and preparing by every expedient as well as they can against the attacks of winter. If they had manifested half the solicitude in guarding against the just criticisms of whose inauguration I greeted with such fervent and the world in the beginning, they would have won confident hopes, not only as an American who rethat respect which is now beyond their reach. Having reached the apex, the Exhibition will now probably whatever of good a great and brilliant example | taper out very much as it tapered in. It will gradually decline, as it gradually went up. It will never be what the world expected, and, least of all, what the all but the name. It is the first instance, not only | managers promised. They were speculators; they | in our history, but in the history of any nation with | inflated the stock far above its value, sold out win- | which I am acquainted, in which sheer political in | ning hands, pocketed the money, and left a falling | capacity has broken down a Cabinet in a period of house. These rats manage to eat their way into undisturbed tranquillity. So calm was the public almost every great American thing. What European exhibitors have lost in the éclat of successful competition they have won by activity, increased knowledge of the wants of our country, enlarged information in regard to what will be likely to pay well in the future, in new and advantageous arrangements for the transmission, the sale, and the distribution of their goods. A great many happy results will flow to our own people, and to the adventure and genius of other countries. But there are some things in our Exhibition that mark the year in which they were seen. Those few things have carefully watched, and I shall delineate them with deliberation in my future letters.

CHURCH PARTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,—As you have inserted in The Times of Monday a letter, addressed to my son by Dr. M'Neile, demanding an explanation of many opinions which he charges my son with entertaining, and as I believe that I am myself in great degree chargeable with having instilled these opinions in his mind, think myself called upon frankly, but, I hope, not offensively, to explain the grounds on which formed those opinions. I shall, therefore, feel obliged if you can at your convenience give admission to this answer of mine to the Rev. H. M'Neile. I remain your constant reader and servant, Llandaff, Nov. 3. W. D. CONYBEARE.

"Dear Sir,—As you have thought it advisable to publish . The Times a letter, heavily criminating a most dear and valued son of mine for an article in the Edinburgh Review on church parties, which you attribute to him, I trust you the citizens to meet for the purpose of expressing | will allow me in return to communicate, through the same channel, some observations, which may, I trust, plead his and to offer to Judge Bronson, the late collector of | justification. The different schools of theological opinion the port of New York, whom it has just dismissed, | prevailing at the time in our country must surely be admitted, on all hands, to form a very fit object for investiga-Although the Democratic party has a large ma- | tion in a publication which professes to exhibit to the public a general review of the opinions, &c., which have been intreduced to the public mind. "In executing such a task, it appears as difficult to treat

such a subject without a general classification of the several prominent schools as it would be to draw up an elementary view of the Greek philosophy without a previous specification of the various sects of the Lyceum, Academy, Portico, &c. I conceive that, in treating of these schools and their adherents, much must depend on general impressions which have been conveyed to the judgment by various channels, although the critic may have probably never thought at the time of keeping a journal of the several items on which the general opinion was founded. In some instances the opinion may in part have been derivative from the judgments inculcated by parental education; and I feel it very probable that I may myself have been the party to mislead my son—I myself (while warmly attached to the old evangelical party of Wilberforce and the Christian Observer, which all who have known my Oxford lifeknow that I embraced at a period when to do so was almost to attach a black letter to one's name in the eyes of the then most influential clerical party, i.c. from 1810 to 1820.) Yet I must confess that the pages of the Record from its commencement nearly were regarded by me with strong regret and, as I thought, deserved reprobation. I certainly thought that it often took a very objectionable view, tending to discountenance those practical exhortations to morality which the Apostles themselves never shrank from delivering with the greatest plainness, folness, and boldness. I have not preserved any reference to individual passages, but I have a general recollection of one which will sufficiently explain what I mean. I dislinctly recollect a paragraph in which that paper expressed regret that our communion service had collected into one series a body of scriptural texts like those which accompany the collection of alms; fearing that such a collection and concentration of all these texts might give an undue weight to the importance and meritorious character of such acts of senator of special eminence in the Democratic | benevolence. Now, the scruple is in its motive certainly not to be condemned; but yet the allowing any scruple of our own minds to lead us to suppress any portion of the office and power of those leaders of faction against | teaching of our Lord and his inspired followers has. whom the senators themselves had been contending I think, a clear Antinomian tendency—tendency I say, befor years in their own States. The first issue that | cause the Reviewer and myself would equally feel averse will be made will be on confirming those men the from asserting, or believing even, that the Recordites are President has appointed to office. The constitution | capable of wilfully and openly proclaiming doctrines which,

important post under the Federal Government | from as hostile to the very foundations of Christian truth. should be appointed "by and with the advice and | I have given this particular instance, although I cannot consent of the Senate." The President has not | at present exactly refer to it; but if the Record shall deny thought of asking the advice of that body, and thus | that it has ever published a paragraph substantially agreeing far very few of the men he has chosen have been | with my citation, I shall willingly go to the expense of having

Senate." General Pierce will demonstrate his inca- I must now proceed to a second point, in which I shall be pacity to the last degree if he attempts to ride over | most reluctant to say anything which may hurt your feel. that bulwark of the Republic. Of all its 62 members, | ivgs, for my son has always taught me to look with high it is doubtful whether there be a man there who is | respect (in exact accordance with the note in the Review) on The feelings with which most of those eminent men | cial city of our empire; and yet I fear that I may have go to take their seats in the Senate Chamber are not | been the very person who first taught him to consider you unknown to the public. They are men of too much | se a leader of the violent and extravagant ultra-Evangelical dignity to be boisterous; they will manifest no pre- | party. I never, indeed, thought that you meant deliberately cipitation; they will show no restifness; they | to inculcate unchristian views, but I thought you very comwill betray no lack of confidence in the soli- | morely suffered yourself to be hurried into the most indity and strength of the castle they guard. In | temperate and indiscreet language. I will mention the mild words, it may be, but, with resolute action, | circumstance which first impressed me with this opinion; the early days of their session will write the doom | it was the first time when I ever heard you speak of the of the effeminate tricksters that are now shuffling, | Bible Society. I cannot give you the exact date, but I be. | like card-players, with the fortunes of the Republic. | lieve it was between 1830 and '35; the place was London, It may, after all, perhaps, be well that in this age | and, therefore, I suppose, as I am not familiar with any of trial, when everything that is not solid, en- other London platforms given to that cause, the locality was

> "The speech I allude to, of course-not having taken any note of at the time-I cannot give very minutely; but I

"You began by observing, that it was truly gratifying to

"You then went on to observe, that the enemy of souls! had invented different delusions, accommodated to different nations, most readily to beguile them; that to the superior levity and gaiety of the continental character he usually addressed temptations to profligate dissipation; but, regarding the English as too reflective and sober to be thus caught, his trap for us was to send among us professed teachers of religion, who perverted us by circulating 'the soul-destroying doctrine of repentance.' Excuse me for saying that I was horror-struck by such a phrase, which to my ears! sounded like a direct contradiction of the great subject of our Lord's Baptist forerunner's preaching; of his own while on earth; and of that which, after the consummation of his ministry, his inspiration directed his apostle Paul to preach; and to oppose which I must regard as utterly subversive of the very introductory stage of the Christian discipline of the soul. Now, I am well persuaded that such was not your real meaning, but that you meant only to reject the idea which should consider our own repentance as the meritorious cause, or as the real expiatory act, producing our own forgiveness.

"But I hardly think more than a small minority of your | audience would have been led to this candid explanation, or caught anything but the coarse and abusive language ir which you stigmatized the preaching repentance generally, "Believe me, while I feel myself called on freely to express my sentiments on what appear to me illadvised and misleading statements, still (with full conviction that I myself often run into heavier indiscretions of language), with general respect for your long course of Christian usefulness, "Yours faithfully,

"To Rev. Hugh M'Neile."

THE GAROTTE.—At an execution of four criminals in Mexico, on the 24th of September, a shock ng | Feb. addition was made to the sufferings of one of the criminals. Three were garotted with the accustomed read!. March 1.ness; but on the executioners endeavouring to perform the last functions on the fourth, the machinery could not be eorof, of armoveene setunim emos rof. For some minutes endeavours to force It to do so were made, but in vain; and finally the unfortunate victim was obliged to be released from the chair, to gaze on the corpses of his fellow-sufferers, while one of them was lifted out to make room for him, and, finally to take his seat in the chair thus vacated, there to undergo his sentence. This was the second time, of late, that a similar letters on this general subject until I could speak shocking scene had been witnessed in Mexico.—New York n.ore intelligently. No new articles will hereafter *Ecrald*.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING. CONCLUSION OF TUESDAY'S RACES. to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each; h. ft. Penalties for certain winners. Mile and a half. 22 subs. Mr. Parr's Defiance, by Old England, 3 yrs, 10st. 11b.

(including 5lb. extra) (Owner) Mr. Moseley's Alonzo, 6 yrs, 11st. 71b. (including 5lb. extra) (G. Simpson)
Mr. Dawson's Lerrywhent, 4 yrs, 10st. 8lb. (Captain Mr. G. B. Price's Warwick, 6 yrs, 10st. 10lb. The following also ran :-

Mr. Dawson's Russborough, 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. (Mr. Pearl). Mr. Davies's Titterstone, 5 yrs, h. b., 11st. 4lb. (Owner) Mr. Knight's Montague, aged, 10st. 6lb. (Captain Little). Mr. G. Havkes' Milcote, 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. (including 5lb. extra) (Whitehouse). Mr. Martin's Remunerator, 6 yrs, 10st. 1lb. (including 5lb. extra) (Martin).

Sir J. Boswell's Cassio, 3 yrs, 9st. (Mr. Thompson), Betting.-3 to I aget Defiance, 4 to I aget Milcote, 5 to 1 aget Montague, 6 to 1 aget Alonzo. Won easily by half a length. Bad third, neck between

WEDNESDAY.

THE STERPLECHASE. A Scurry Handicar of 9 sovs. each, with 40 added for all ages. Second to receive 10 sove. out of the stakes. Half a mile. 17 subs. Mr. E. R. Clark's Winter, by Weatherbit, 3 yrs, 6st. 6lb. (F. Marson, jun.) ... Mr. Fenning's Tonic, 5 yrs, 8st. 5lb. (Charlton) Mr. Meyson's Mysterious Lady, 2 yrs, 6st. (carried 6st. 3lb. (Kendall) Mr. French's Songater, 4 yrs, 8st. (T. Smith) The following also ran:--

Mr. Choyce's Spring, 5yrs, 8st. 7lb. (Ashmall). Mr. Dawson's Bit of Blue, 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. (Aldcroft). Captain Price's Maria Bell, 3 yrs, 7st. (T. Cliffe). Mr. G. Taylor's Game Chicken, 3 yrs, 7st. (Messham). Sir T. Burke's Fleds, 3 yrs, 6st. 8lb. (Wells). Mr. Dawson's Miss Peddie, 3 yrs, 6st. 8lb. (Bates). Sir J. Boswell's Cassio, 3 yrs, 6et. 6lb. (J. Waddington). Mr. Gibbs's f. by Cowl, out of Palma, 2 yrs, 5st. (Wood), Mr. French's Singleton Lass, 2 yrs, 5at. (Cresswell).

Betting.—4 to 1 aget Tonic, 9 to 2 aget Winter, 5 to 7 each aget Maria Bell and Mysterious Lady. Winter made all the running and won by three lengths: three-quarters of a length between second and third; a head between third and fourth. Spring, Cassio, and Game Chicken were the next lot. The OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES, of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added. One mile. 8 subs. Mr. French's Coleraine, by Touchstone, 3 yrs (201.),

7st 4lb. (Charlton) Mr. Toke's Truegirl, 5yrs (201.), 8st. 4lb. (Clement) 2 Mr. Harrison's Hyacinth, 4 yrs (20%), 8st. 21b. Mr. Green's Paddy Carey, 3 yrs (60%), 8st. 8lb. (Keegan). Mr. Owen's Timotheus, 5 yrs (20%), 8st. 7lb. (Wells). Mr. Barton's The Gem, 2 yrs (201.), 5st. 10lb. (Wood). Mr. Brown's Hotchpot, 2 yrs (20%), 5st. 10lb. (Cresswell),

Betting.-6 to 5 aget Coleraine; 2 to 1 aget Hyacinth; to I agst the Gem. Hyacinth made play to about the distance, where Coleraine went up to him, obtained the lead within a few paces of the Grand Stand, and won cleverly by a length; a neck between second and third: Timotheus and the Gem were fourth and fifth. Hotchpot, who got very badly off, was

sixth. The winner was sold for 200 guineas to Mr.E. Clark, The LIVERPOOL AUTUMN HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs., added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each. Certain winners extra. The second to receive 20 sovs. out of the stakes. About three miles. 36 subs. Mr. Henderson's Crabbs by David or Arthur (h. b.), aged, Sst. 10lb. (Fowler)

Mr. Balfe's Daphne, 6 yrs, 10st. (D. Meany) ... 2 Captain Passco na. Royal Blue, aged, 9st. 21b. (A. The following also ran: -Mr. Smith's Ringleader, 5 yrs, 10st. (W. Archer). Mr. Gibbs' Thirkleby, 5 yrs, 10st. (G. Arran). Mr. Dawbin's Sir Philip, 6 yrs, 9st. 10lb. (Weever). Mr Williams' Now-or-Never, aged, 9st. 6lb. (J. Meany). Mr. Mead's Dearest Mae, aged, 9st. 5lb. (Deboau).

Mr. Choyce's Spring, 5 yrs, 9st. 5lb. (car. 9st. 8lb. (A. Mr. G. Garner na. Miss Purdon (h. b.), 4 yrs, 9st. (T. Mr. Morris's The Dwarf, 6 yrs, Sst. 10lb. (G. Stevens). Oscar was struck out at 2.15 p.m. this day-just one hour

before the time appointed for the race. Betting.-3 to 1 aget Crabbs, 7 to 2 aget Spring, 4 to 1 aget Dearest Mae, S to I each aget Sir Philip and Thirkleby, 10 to 1 aget any other. At the commencement of the betting 3 to 1 was Ring. leader's price; at the close, "any odds" were obtainable

On making for Beecher's-brook Crabbs went a-head, folowed at a wide interval by Royal Blue, the others being thus early in the race placed hors de combat. On crossing the ploughed land Crabbs and Royal Blue kept close company, but on entering the course, Crabbs was again several lengths a-head, and maintained his advantage to the end. winning by ten lengths. Daphne passed Royal Blue just below the distance, and finished second. Spring, who did not pass the post, was next. At the high bank before reaching Beecher's-brook Miss Purdon and Sir Philip fell. The AINTREE PLATE (Handicap) of 70 sove., for all ages.

Winners 5lb. extra. One mile. 49 subs. Mr. Saxon's Calot, by Touchstone, 4 yrs, 7et. 4lb. Mr. Brown's g., by The Ugly Buck, out of Helena, 3 yrs, 5st. 8lb. (Hughes) The following also ran:-Sir J. Boswell's The Red Lion, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb. (Aldcroft)

Mr. Choyce's May Day, aged, 6st. 10lb. (Well.). Mr. Davies's Gaylad, aged, 6st. 10lb. (Kendall). Mr. Barton's The Surveyor, 4 yrs, 6st. 10lb. (Hayhoe). Sir J. Boswell's Annie Sutherland, 3 yrs, 6st. 8lb. (Bates). Mr. T. James's Jupiter, 5 yrs, 6st. 4lb. (Aspinall). Mr. Walker's Solomon, 4 yrs, 6st. (Palmer). Mr. Shepperdson's Maid-of-Golborne, 3 yrs, 5st. 12.b.

Mr. Balfe's Alexia, 3 yrs, 5st. 10lb. (Conolly) Mr. Dawson's Miss Peddie, 3 yrs, 5st. 8lb. (J. Wad-Mr. W. T. Park's f., by St. Leon, out of Thalia, 3 yrs, 5st. 8lb. (J. Gill),

Mr. R. Walker's Cabin Boy, 3 yrs, 5st. 6lb. (Livesey). Mr. W. H. Scott's Maria Bell, 3 yrs, 5st. 9lb. (including 5lb. extra) (Ashall). Mr. Murphy's Twig, 3 yrs, 5st. 12lb. (J. Murphy). Mr. Cowell's Effie Deans, 3 yrs, 5st. 8lb. (T. Cliffe) (dis-

Betting.—100 to 30 aget The Helena gelding, 4 to 1 each agst Calot and Annie Sutherland, 10 to 1 agst Effie Deans. Sir J. Boswell declared to win with Annie Sutherland. Maria Bell led to the turn into the straight, when Effie Deans, with Calot in hot pursuit, took the lead, and was first past the post by a head—the Helena gelding finishing three lengths behind Calot. On returning to scale, however, it was discovered that Effie Deans was above two pounds over weight; she was, therefore, disqualified, and the race was given to Calot. Soon after starting Annie Sutherland was jostled in the ruck, fell, and Bates, her rider, was severely shaken.

to save his stake. T.Y.C. Eight subs. Mr. E. R. Clark's Coleraine, by Touchstone, 3 yrs, (301.), 7st. 4lb. (Charlton) Mr. French's Songster, 4 yrs (30%), 8st. 2lb. (T. Mr. Harrison's Hyacinth, 4 yrs (301.), 8st. (Aldcroft) 3 The following also ran:—

A SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added. Second

Sir J. Boswell's Harmony, 2 yrs (40%), 6st. 2lb. (J. Sir T. Burke's Fleds, 3 yrs (30%), 7st. 4lb. (J. Har-Mr. J. M'Namara's Bon Mot, 2 yrs (301.), 5st. 12lb.

Mr. Gibbs's f. by Cowl, out of Palma, 2 yrs (301.), 5st. 12lb. (Hughes) Mr. Meyson's the Mysterious Lady, 2 yrs (301.), 5st.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Coleraine. Won easily by a length, half a length between second and third. The winner was sold by auction for 220 guineas. After the last race the Jealous One, by Melbourne, the winner of the Tyro Handicap on Tuesday, was sold by auc-

SWAFFHAM COURSING MEETING. Judge-Mr. Tibbett. WEDNESDAY-NARBOROUGH FIELD. DERBY STAKES for Dog Puppies. Rokeby beat R. Joe; Diamond beat Australian. OAKS STAKES for Bitch Puppies.

tion to Mr. Halliwell for 100 guineas.

Mr. Pillan's blk. d. Jackdaw-not run.

Second Ties. Rosaline beat Amazon; Merrylass beat Breeze. Second Ties. Rutland beat Dunkirk; Trafalgar beat Justice.

WESTACRE STAKES. Mr. Buckworth's blk. d. p. Bedouin beat Mr. Caldweli's blk. and wh. d. p. John Bull; Lord Stradbroke's blk. d. p. Mayo agst Mr. Gurney's blk. and wh. d. p. Attila-not run, Mr. Buckworth's blk. d. Byron aget Mr. Bagge's blk. b.

Mr. Dobede's blk. b. p. Deborah beat Lord Stradbroke's . d. p. Maroon; Lord Stradbroko's f. d. p. Merino beat Kir. Caldwell's blk. and wh. p. R. Jacob; Mr. Gurney's brin. b. p. Abbess beat Mr. Bagg's Red b. Teal.

TATTERSALL'S-THURSDAY. This was the first of the zeries of dull afternoons which if the prospect indicate truly, will be experienced at "The Corner" until after Christmas. Scarcely a dozen members were present, and only the ollowing bets were laid:—

6 to 1 aget Autocrat (taken to 500%) 14 — 1 —— Dervish (taken to 501.) 23 - 1 --- The Wild Huntsman (taken to a pony.) Offers to bet 50 to I each aget Middlesex, Star of Surray, Phaeton, and Old Noll.

21.—Nottingham Spring June 13.—Ascot Heath. -Liverpool Spring. 1.—Hampton 28.—Bibury Clu 49.—Stockbridge 4.—Coventry Spring July 4.—Newmarket 12.—Liverpool April 4.—Croxton-park. ...-Goodwood 17.—Newmarket Craven. Aug. 2.—Brighton. 4.—Brighton Cit May 1.—Newmarket 1st Spring . 5.--Warnick. 2.—Doncaster 16.—Newmarket 2d Spring. 26.—Newmarket 1st Oct Oct. 9.—Newmarket 2d Oct 30.—Epsom. June 7.—Manchester. 33.—Newmarket Houghton Meeting.

THE BISHOPRIC OF JERUSALEM.

We have been requested to publish the following document:test against the proselytism carried on by Bishop Gobat, holden on the 10th of November, 1853, the following minute was unanimously adopted :--We, the committee engaged in procuring subscriptions

issued by the Most Rev. the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, and Dublin concerning that address, do now, on behalf of the subscribers, most solemnly and earnestly protest before the church that we do not presume in the said address to speak authoritatively in the name of the church | the principles advocated in my letter. of which we are members, but simply to clear our own confeel to be a most grievous scandal pressing upon all. Should ject so urgent, we desire to submit ourselves in this and all other matters to the authoritative and formal judgment of the church; and we would very respectfully represent that to receive proselytes from a church to which friendly professions, never cancelled, were made by the late primate, place, and possessed of many advantages, but to a great of which will probably never be reopened; some because, and this with no other justification than that some of the persons so received had already left that church and professed before Mahomedan magistrates their renunciation of their former confession of faith. and their preference of a nondescript Christianity without any speciality of doctrine or discipline, is a proceeding at variance with holy Scripture and with the canons of the church, and, if persisted in, and avowed and sanctioned, destructive of the character of our church itself, as being, what we maintain it to be, a true portion of the one Holy Catholic Church of the Redeemer. We cannot but hope, also, from the terms of the concluding sentence of the Archbishops' declaration, that the degree in which such proceedings have been pursued and avowed before the world had scarcely been brought under their Graces' knowledge and animadversion. And, should it be judged that we have done wrong in not having presented the scandal to the legitimate authorities of our own church before entering into communication with others on the subject, we trust that such presumed error will not be attributed to any disrespect for those authorities; nor can we persuade ourselves that, on account of what may be deemed irregularity on our part the Archbishops, in conjunction with their brothren, will abstain from doing what in them lies to remove our cause of complaint. If our proceeding be irregular, we trust that it may be considered but as one of many irregularities inseparable from the present position of the church of England, in which the clergy, deprived of the legitimate mode of expressing their complaints, afforded by the Convocations (the two provinces, are compelled to clear their consciences in such way as is open to them, not being contrary to the

" Signed, on behalf of the Committee. " W. H. MILL, Chairman,"

THE WATER SUPPLY AT NEWCASTLE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,-I shall be obliged if you will allow me to make a few remarks on the letter of Mr. Main, in The Times of this morning. I feel assured that the Registrar-General make his forcible observations on the influence pure water supply of Newcastle and Gateshead, during the late epidemic of cholera, on insufficient grounds, and that he will be able to substantiate them, if necessary, when the period arrives for another quarterly report. In the meantime, however, the subject is one which may affect the lives of thousands in other towns; and the impression which the letter of your correspondent is likely to make on those who are unacquainted with the history of cholera and the details of the late epidemic at Newcastle ought not to re-

Except in speaking of one place—Greenhow-terrace—the secretary of the water company groups cholera and diarrhoa together, and says nothing whatever of the deaths. He informs us, for instance, that in the union workhouse, supplied with the company's water, there were 43 cases of cholera and diarrhoes out of 540 inmates; and that in the barracks, supplied with spring water, 415 cases of diarrhoa occurred among 519 inmates. All this I believe is true: but there are some important facts not included in the above statement. I have been informed, on good authority that 10 persons died of cholers in the union workhouse-a in the barracks there was no death, no case of cholera, and no person seriously ill. The circumstance of 415 soldiers consenting to take a doze or two of pleasant cordial medi-Water Company, their secretary would hardly have felt called upon to write an apology.

Mr. Main expresses some regret for the necessity, as he terms it, of obtaining water from the Tyne in the neighbourhood of the sewers, and speaks of a desire on the part of the company to do better in future; but, according to | the figures he has adduced, he has no ground for these sentiments. His numbers prove too much; they make it appear that there was less cholera and diarrhoea in houses supplied with the Tyne water, so much complained of by the inhabitants both for its colour and flavour, than in houses supplied with good spring water. According to the table Mr. Main has introduced, there were 28 cases of cholera and diarrhoea in the houses supplied with the company's water in certain streets he mentions, these 25 cases being 19 per cent. of the inhabitants. In the other houses in the same streets which were supplied with spring water there were seven cases, which are 15 per cent. of the 45 inhabitants. But it is not so stated; for another place. ramed Greenhow-terrace, in the outski.ts of the town, and not supplied at all by the company, is added to the houses in which spring water is used, and by this means the cases

are made to reach 23 per cent. of the inhabitants. If Mr. Main had told his readers the number of cases of cholers, or, still better, the number of deaths from cholers in the houses supplied by the company and with spring water respectively, the information, though very limited. might have been of some service; but the figures he has given are of none. He states that Dr. Waller Lewis abandoned his inquiry into the relative effects of different kinds of water, frankly stating he could make nothing of it. cannot conceive that au inquiry of this nature, if carefully and properly conducted, would be without results of kind; and I trust that the medical profession in Newcastle will take it up, and conduct it to its conclusion. They are quite competent to make this inquiry without assistance either from the General Board of Health or the water company. The inquiry is not one of more local interest: it is connected with a most important point in the propagation of cholera, and is therefore of interest to all manking It is little to the purpose that certain places in the neigh. bourhood of Newcastle and Gateshead, to which the supr of the water company does not extend, have been sever visited by cholera. There have doubtless been causes this. No one supposes either that water is the only medium for the propagation of cholera, or that the Tyne is the only water capable of being contaminated with the contents of drains and cesspools. Spring water has often been thus adulterated by some accidental leakage in time cholers, with very fatal results. The fatality of cholera, in all the three epidemics which

Newcastle and Gateshead have suffered, has borne a close relation, inversely, to the purity and abundance of the water-supply, and there is nothing in the communication Mr. Main to indicate that a minute and detailed throughout these two towns would overthrow the conclusion which naturally flows from these general facts. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Sackville-street, London, Nov. 10.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The hitherto quiet neigh- them. This can only be done by raising the labourer's bourhood of Dunster was on Wednesday thrown into great excitement by the perpetration of a horrible murder, committed on a girl about 12 years old, named Cole. She resided with her mother (who is a widow) and brother, s lad about 17. On Tuesday the mother and brother went out to work, and left the girl at home in care of a lonely cottage, situated in the parish of Cutcombe, near Dunster, Somerset. There are two dwellings under the same roof the other being occupied by an old woman more than So years of age, who, on Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, saw a young man named Baily in the house with the girl He soon after left the house, and did not again return. On the return of the mother and brother they made search for the girl, and at last found her in an old barn | close by, with her throat cut, and quite dead. The man Baily is in oustody. A PICTURE FROM THE SCENE OF WAR.---Rost- |

chuk is a large town in Bulgaria, of some 30,000 inhabitants, situated on a promontory advancing into the Danube From the roofs of its houses a splendid view may be obtained over the vast winding river, which is sufficiently deep to carry merchantmen of large size. An immense rumber of vessels are constantly anchored along the quaye From a distance the town has a magnificent appearance but, as usual, the streets are narrow, dirty, and dismal. The lower parts of the houses, as is the case everywhere Turkey, are without windows. The shops are general tolerably well supplied with merchandise. Traveller bound for Constantinople hire horses at this place, and put themselves under the guidance of a Tartar. The distance to Shumla is reckoned generally at 22 hours. The road is picturesque, and for some time after starting the Danube remains in sight. Between Siniouscha and Tomlak it is descried, however, for the last time from a lofty tableland. The road then enters the valley of the Lom. bordered on both sides by precipices and carpeted with ver-As you proceed the ground rises and the pati leads across hills and valleys, here and there covered with brushwood. All this country is thinly inhabited Now and then Bulgarian villages may be seen in the distance; but on the road are only one or two solitary khans. The neighbourhood of hidden inhabited places indicated by wells on the roadside, from which paths lea up into the mountains. Women with jars upon their head are sometimes seen coming down for water. The first ha is usually at Razgrad, a town inhabited by about 15. Moslems and a few Bulgarian families. As a rule the Christians, whose occupations are almost entirely agricultural are disseminated in small villages throughout the country Their number is estimated at between 4,000,000 an 5,000,000. The Turks, infinitely less numerous, are con gregated in the great towns, but there are some villages here and there entirely Turkish. As they are general! placed in commanding positions, they are probably inhi bited by descendants of old military colonies, established keep the country in subjection. Beyond Razgrad there at continues a succession of valleys and hills. The latter is crease gradually in height until, from the tableland Buratlaré, the heights of Shumla and the long range the Balkans stretching with the uniformity of a wall hind come in sight. A little further on the view sudden! opens to the left, and the eye, following the magnificant valley of Paravadis, distinguishes in fine weather the deep bay of Vaina on the Black Sea. Crossing a steep rang hills, by a defile commanded by a redoubt-probably present by many such fortifications-we come at length in aight of the great defensive works of Shumla, to reach which the road makes a considerable curve.—Dickens's Household Words. LABOURERS' WAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. to an address to the Oriental Patriarchs on recent proselytiz. | to convict a "Kentish Vicar" of perversions which would be | of Northumberland and Durham.

ing proceedings in the east, having before us the declaration | ludicrous, were they not, I fear, dishonest. state, adding a few remarks in elucidation and support of

> and at harvest time more. I do not allude especially to the | ruinous. parish of Clevedon, the town part of which is a watering many parishes in the vicinity. Your correspondent com- | even now, they could not be profitably worked; others, beinaccurate or exceptional. For instance: the quartern loaf | doned. is here, not 9d., but 8d.; cheese, not 9d., but from 41d. to but 9d., delivered. Your correspondent then proceeds to | coals, there are scarcely any royalties remaining to be won. deal with the subject of education, as if he conceived "Feed and clothe the labourer, then educate him." I say, | mously increased the demand on the spot. "Educate the labourer, in order that he may learn to feed

young, and before the evil days arrive, in order that he may depend for the means of subsistence, not upon the casual charity or dignified condescension of his wealthier neighbours-not upon the alms spaemodically wrung from an excited congregation by a zealous clergyman—not upon the clemency of a relieving officer or a board of guardiansbut upon his own honest industry, coupled with a due exer. cise of foresight and practical common sense.

and clothe himself."

sort of secular education, and, "without sneering, teach " test against the Committee of Council on Education, | creased the importation. It has increased the "turn" which while with the other they help themselves to as large a grant as those whom they denounce can be induced to allot to them; are jealous of lay interference in their schools, and yet reprove the laity for the smallness of their contributions | high as coasting freights ruled during the summer, they in comparison with those of the clergy. Even your correspondent falters at the idea of education, considers it to be daugerous for a hungry man, and puts it on one side as a secondary object. Yet, almost in the next sentence, he is kind enough to explain to us that the reason the labourer does not make a stand for higher wages is, that he is "uneducated and does not read The Times." He plainly thinks it safe, on the whole, that the hungry man should be kept in a state of partial imbecility, lest he should do a mischie! to himself or others. Now, far be it from me to advocate the cause of strikes in the sense understood by the men of Preston and Wigan. Their conduct appears to me a comhigh mortality in such a limited number of persons; while | pound of wickedness and folly. Yet their errors spring not from an excess of education, but rather from a want of It is open to every labouring man in this country, or

cine for diarrhoa is certainly not without interest, but has ought to be so, to get the most he can in exchange for his little to do with an inquiry like the present. If anything work. This is as much his privilege as it is that werse than this had happened to the customers of the of a grocer to ask you so much a pound for his sugar. But when he proceeds to extort higher wage. by the sid of intimidation and a blind resistance to reason and experience, he injures himself more than his employer, and destroys, or expels from the country, the capital whence the daily bread of himself and his family is derived. But? never wished to restrict the benefits of education to a clear apprehension of when or how far an advance of wages ought to be claimed. I desire to see the labouring man trained to out, they will have no effect until there are more pitmen to exercise forethought, reflection, and self-restraint. The hew more coals. depressed condition of the labourer was fully admitted in my letter, but it is certain that without his own co-operation it cannot be remedied. Two young people marry with nothing they can call their own except the clothes upon their backs. This in the upper or middle classes would be considered the extremity of rashness and folly. But among the poor it is differently regarded, and those who ought to teach them better are, on those points, almost as ignorant as themselves. You may tell this young couple, that in a few years they will have a family around them, of clothed, ill fed, untaught children. But of what use to remonstrate? Benevolent clergymen will be found educate them afterwards if you like." intentioned philanthropists will cry shame upon the to the wants of their family. If the worst comes to the worst, there is the union workhouse to fall back upon. month's sickness will send them there, I will not say rajoicing, but only reluctant on account of the abridgement their liberty which follows their admission to the house. The feeling of independence and manly self-reliance is but faint in the breasts of hereditary paupers. What is there to keep it alive if men are accustomed to hear their spiritual pastors broach the doctrine, that whatsoever they do, or whereseever they go, their individual employers are bound, not as an act of charity, but as a peremptory duty, to provide them with money, wages in exact propertion to the number of their families and the current price of the various necessaries of life? If the farmer's profits at the time-and they are not always commensurate with the cost of agricultural produce—do not warrant his raising the wages of his workmon consistently with a fair return upon the capital he has invested, it may be an act of Christia charity on his part to do so; but it is no more his duty to hand this additional sum to his labourers than it is that of

> Just legislative enactments. The "Kentish Vicar" affects to believe that my letter was intended to prove that the labourers of my neighbourhood were in a state of joyous prosperity. On the contrary, I intimated that they were, on the whole, a depressed class; that I wished to see them better off than they are; but, that I believed, in order to raise them as a body, they must receive a more thorough education than has as yet been sfforded to them. I believe, if the wages of the labouring men throughout the south of England were doubled tomorrow, that the change would in most cases prove to be a curse rather than a blessing. To take, by way of illustration. the case of masons. This class of skilled labourers have for some months past obtained several shillings a-week more than they used to do; but are they the better for the change? The additional money is, for the most part, spent week, and thereby receives precisely the same amount as he used to do ere the rate of wages was raised. Unsatisfactory, however, as I feel the condition of the Don Antonio Rodriguez Amador, of the cavalry regiment ing through the darkness that envelopes his class. His con- city, named Martinez. Eight nights ago he was invited to to stir through the once inert and torpid mass. Wise and just legislation has partly paved the way for this improved ber. He went there and found him in bed with the girl. ment. Food, it may be said, enters this country free. High | He seized the officer's sword and plunged it into his breast. wants. Free trade was a poor man's question, and it has | the window, but, after staggering a few steps, fell dead. been settled satisfactorily, and for ever. Other enactments | His body was picked up by the watchmen. The next day ature, and more may safely be expected. I must not at | Messenger present enlarge upon this branch of the subject, but I would that the emigration to America and Australia has anifestly assisted the labouring classes. It has lightened he labour market, and the value of their work has risen. and will rise. Provided the Legislature and the influential classes do their duty and no unforeseen calamity intervene

the parson or squire of the parish. The law of the land

absolute necessaries; and, again, a case of genuine distress

claims charitable succour from all who are immediately

cognizant of it. But these expedients only palliate the evile

complained of, and are far from eradicating the cause of

mental and moral condition, and assisting him by wise and

directs and provides that no man should stand in need

we may anticipate, ere many years, a marked change in the I trust the time may come when, without distress to the

armer, the Somersetshire labourer may earn far more than is present wages, and, what is as much to the purpose, fairly be worth the money. I trust (to approach the sphere of the "Kentish Vicar's" ministerial labours) that I may never again behold, as happened at Dover, troops of hungry men, who did not appear to be earning 15s. a-week, perambulating the streets and calling upon the authorities to provide them with food and work. I trust we may never again witness n the vicinity of Canterbury crowds of infatuated peasants proclaim their hearty belief in the Divine mission of a maniac, and anticipate his triumphant restoration to life after the soldiers' builets had laid him lifeless on the ground It is right to proclaim the distress and difficulties of the abourers in various localities, with a view to procure them relief; but one may hope that a desire to look beneath the

aurface of things, and to destroy not merely the bitter fruits

their wants nor indifference to one's own particular duties.

of the evil but the root itself, does not argue insensibility

I am, Sir, yours faithfully and obliged, ARTHUR H. ELTON. Clevedon-court, Somerset, Nov. 8.

THE PRICE OF COALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir.—Had my letter on the above subject been repub. Sir,—The various letters which have appeared in The "At a meeting of the Committee for Circulating the Pro- lished simultaneously with the comments upon it which Times relative to this subject call for some notice on the part appeared in The Times of Saturday last, its contents would of those interested in the trade, and I trust you will find have sufficed, without another word from me, to correct room for a few remarks from one who possesses some practhe misapprehensions of a "Somersetshire Clergyman," and ; tical knowledge of the matter in connexion with the districts

At present, and for many mouths past, the demand for As the case now stands, however, I must beg permission | coals has exceeded the supply, and every ton, large and to explain to your readers what I did, and what I did not | small, which could be worked, has been raised and sold.

The system of "restricting the vends," which prevailed for some years, enormously enhanced prices, and brought Statements appeared in The Times to the effect that | into existence such numbers of new collieries that any resciences, and, so far as our individual subscriptions extend, Somersetshire labourers earned from 6s. to 7s. a. week. I de- atriction at last became impracticable. On the break up of nied, and I still deny, that such is generally the case in this | the "system," the powers of production it had fostered we be considered over-auxious in hastening forward an ob- | county, and added, that labourers in my own neighbourhood | were so far beyond the consumption that from 1847 to 1853 had received during the present year from 9s. to 10s. a-week, the trade was must unprofitable, and in many cases perfectly As a consequence, many collieries were abandoned, most

> plains that I do not solve the mystery as to how a labourer | cause their seams are too nearly exhausted to psy for the is to subsist upon the wages alleged to be received by him, | cost of pumping them out and putting them in order. Still when the necessaries of life are only to be obtained at the more have, during the period referred to, been quite worked prices quoted in his letter. I never undertook to do so. I out. Bewicke's, Heaton, Newmarch's, Brown's, and several join issue with him upon the premises, and maintain that other sorts familiar to the trade for nearly half a century, the low wages to which he refers are not the general rule in | and which were up to a recent date produced in large this county, and that the prices he quotes are either | quantities, are now entirely exhausted, or the pits aban-During the same time scarcely any new collieries have 73d.; soap, not 8d., but 5d.; coal, not 1s. 1d. per cwt., been opened, and indeed, as respects the first-class household

Concurrently with the decrease of production, the rate of that when a hungry man implored food of me I should | consumption has rapidly advanced. Railways and gargravely suggest his learning the alphabet. When grievous | works, both at home and abroad; steam navigation in all evils exist it appears to me advisable to go to the root of trades, even the coal trade itself; manufactures of all sorts, them, and, if possible, not merely palliste them for the pre- have doubled and tripled the demand for certain coals; and sent, but utterly prevent their future recurrence. But to | some of the staple trades of the northern districts, such as meet your correspondent on his own ground. He exclaims, | glass and alkali, owing to late fiscal changes, have enor-

When to these causes of increased consumption is added that resulting from the general prosperity of all classes of My desire, Sir, is to educate the labourer while he is the community, the late advance in prices cannot be won-

> It is stated that the production of coals this year is below an average, and the evident effect of the higher wages now paid is to cause the pitmen to work less. As far as I cal learn, with the exception of Lord Londonderry, who is underatood to have about 50,000 tons in heap, there are no house-coal owners who have any stocks on hand.

The supply of shipping, owing to the return of vessels Now, certain of the clergy, but I believe a diminishing from the Baltic, &c., has produced a more moderate scale number, just "hint a fault and hesitate dislike" at any of freights, which are now 10s. to 10s. 9d. per ton from the various coal ports to London; but this increase of shipping the rest to sneer;" hold up one hand in indignant pro- | has not affected prices in the metropolis, because it has not ineach vessel has to lie before she can get a cargo, but no increase of tonnage will add to the quantity worked, which has long been at a maximum. It is worthy of remark that, were higher on the west and south coasts than on the east, and were not disproportioned to those obtained by shipowners in other trades.

It must be borne in mind that London takes off only a portion of the coals wrought in Northumberland and Durham; and that the demand is brisk for other ports, at equally high rates to those obtained here, is, to a great extent, proved by the fact that from Sanderland fewer house coals were imported in the month of October than were brought by the Great Northern Railway alone, though Sunderland is the second coal port in the kingdom, and ships nothing to London but first-class household sorts. The supply of house coals by railways is now at the rate

of one-third of the quantity of that sort used in the mctropolis; and yet prices keep up, the shipowner earns 70 per cent. more freight, and the great object of each coalewner is to get his men to work the utmost possible quantity. As the price is not a question of increased cost, "Pater-

familias," who writes in The Times of the Sth inst., will excuse my declining to fill up the items in the schedule at the end of his letter. The cost has greatly increased (the freight particularly), but the reason why the coalowners and factors charge higher prices is that they find plenty of customers to pay them. This will probably be the case for some time, as, even if there were new coalfields to open I sm. Sir, yours respectfully,

A Scene at Cassel.—Herr Hassenpflug, since

1850 the Elector of Hesse's Prime Minister, has again be n the chief actor in and the victim of a scandalous scene. On the occasion of the annual shooting expedition in honour of St. Hubertus, the patron of German sportamen, Heir Hassenpflug quarrelled with Count Ysonburg, the Elector's son-in-law. In the course of the evening of the same day the Count proceeded to Herr Hassenpflug's house, to demand an explanation of certain expressions which hat escaped his Excellency's lips in the dispute. Herr Hasvociferating, "Feed and clothe this unforturate family i sempfing was at the theatre, and to the theatre the Count Well followed him, and, inviting him to come out, he took him into the public square, where he made a peremptory demand for an explanation and apology. It appears farmers for not giving these reckless parents wages adequate | that Herr Hassenpflug would not explain, and that he treated the proposal to apologize with the utmost scorn, for Count Vsenburg, who was accompanied by a servant holding a cane, stepped back, took the cane from the servant's hand, and commenced belabouring his Excellency, who cried lustily for help. His cries attracted a crowd, but the Count prevented the interference of the populace by say. ing, "Good people, I am Count Ysenburg, and the man I am beating is the Minister Hassenpflug." Saying which, he continued thrashing his unfortunate Excellency until the cane broke in his hands, and then left the Premier covered with blood. The greatest excitement provails at Cassal, and the embarrassment of the Count beggars all description. Count Ysenburg has left Cassel for Erfort. --- Kölner

DREADFUL MASSACRE.—CASTLETOWNSEND (IRE-

LAND), Nov. 3 .- Theschooner Heroine, Stafford, of London.

arrived in Castletownsend harbour about noon this day. This vessel has been the scene of a tragical event on the coast of Africa. She sailed from London about 18 months ago, on a trading voyage to Africa-her owner, Captain Cormack, being master. He traded with the King of Tabou and his people, on credit, to be paid by palm oil, &c., and, after every exertion, failed in getting what was promised. He then took the Kingand some of his people and ke t them on board his vessel until their part of the contract should be fulfilled. The king's subjects felt indignant at this, au1 were determined to have revenge, and went off in their canoes with a number of casks filled with water, and only two of palm oil, and got on board the vessel. Poor Capraiu Cormack was completely thrown off his guard, although well armed, and when in the act of stooping over the side of the vessel, looking into the canoes, laden with oil as he thought, he was stabbed from behind by the king's son and pitched overboard; they then attacked and murdered the remainder of the crew except one boy from Ireland, who has remained at the American settlement on the coast in expectation of getting a passage to America, where his father and mother reside. The King and his men took the vessel close in shore, determined to burn her for her copper and iron; but two days after the brig Twee!, Balen, of Bristol, chanced to anchor at night at the same place, and the captain hearing of what had happened went on board and induced the natives to give her up to him, on paying something for her, and ran her to a place of safety, and subsequently gave her in charge to Captain Stufford, first offic c of the Chalco, of Bristol, to bring her home, with a crew of three white men and Kroomen, and on the 221 of October she was dismasted in a heavy gale near the Western Islands. Captain Stafford deserves great praise for his exertions in getting the vessel toaharbourofsafety, after contending with heavy gales in his disabled state, and having nothing to sist on but salt mest and bread for a great part of the voy. age, the men being kept at the pumps almost cors antlyat the beerhouse. Often the man works one day less in the It is supposed that Cautsin Cormack's widow resides in London.—Shipping Gazette.

A SPANISH LOVE INTRIGUE.—A young officer, agricultural labourer to be, both in a physical and a mental of Sagunto, in the Spanish army, stationed at Granada, was oint of view, it is yet evident that a gleam of light is break- on intimate terms with the family of a tradesman of that tion, judging from a series of years, and looking not merely | eleep in the house, and a chamber was prepared for him. the present, but to the future, has begun to yield to At about midnight, when everybody had retired to rest, the law of progress. There are symptoms of life beginning | M. Martinez heard a noise which caused him to suppose that the officer had been admitted to his daughter's chamrices here are a signal to all the world to cater to our | The officer, without waiting to dress himself, leaped from n aid of the working classes have been passed by the Legis. | M. Martinez gave himself up to justice.—Galignani's REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—In Midsummer last year

> a merchant fitted out a vessel from the Clyde for Melbourne. he being owner of both ship and cargo. She carried out a number of passengers, and among the crew was a poor boy who was taken out free for his labour. When the vessel arrived at Melbourne the owner sold the cargo, and shortly afterwards the vessel, and remitted the proceeds to his friends at home. This poor boy got employment in one of the numerous lighters that ply between the large emigrant ships and Melbourne, carrying cargo, a very profitble trade, and he last week remitted 101. of his savings, accompanied by a letter, in which he says, "I am well employed, and saving money. You may, perhaps, be aware hat the ship I came by was sold here, and the owner is driving a cart through Melbourne; the captain is employed as a labourer about the wharfs; while a young gentleman, a relative of the owner, is carrying a hod in a brick store."-North British Mail.

STATE OF TRADE.-MANCHESTER, Nov. 10 .-There is only a moderate business doing, and prices contirue the same as they were on Tuesday. There is still some inquiry for 40's and 50's yarns for India, and in the lower numbers for Bombay; and the lighter classes of goods are in demand for the same quarter, but the home trade continues dull. The German and United States buyers are also very sparing in their operations. Although there is very little doing, people seem disposed to take a more favourable view of things, and to hope that the worst is past, now that corn and money are easier, but the hostilities in the East still cause uncertainty.