**Press cuttings connected with Crimean War**

**Publication/Creation**

Mid-late 19th Century

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the performance of the duties occupied, and the material increase in the expenses; and it appeared to him they were called upon to take a more general view of the subject. They had two duties to perform; their paramount one was to the poor, the next to the rate-payers; and he believed if they polled the whole of the Union, they would find it to be a unanimous opinion that the poor should be in a better state with reference to the medical department. He sincerely hoped other unions would take up the subject, and that the poor would not, as it were, be let to the lowest bidder; for no man could do the required duty at the salaries now paid in any Union, he did not care where that Union was. Mr. Stedman then paid a high compliment to Mr. Gall for the very efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of his office. He would always rise to oppose the grinding down of the medical salaries (hear).

After a considerable discussion, Mr. JOHN ELLIS, the Chairman, addressed the Board at some length. He had given the matter his consideration. He would yield to no man in his desire that the poor should have every attention, but he could not make up his mind that a general increase in the salaries of their medical men would ensure them better attendance. The Chairman then paid Mr. Gall the highest possible compliment for the way in which he had discharged his duties. He should be glad, as a Guardian, to enter into the subject of which Mr. Stedman had spoken at some other time, but they had now a subject before them upon which they were called upon to decide. They would bear in mind it was a public question, and public money, and if the matter was carried out generally it would considerably augment the expenditure of that and other unions.

The motion was then put from the Chair, when there appeared—for it, thirteen; against, eight.

Major ONSLOW then said, on some future day he should bring forward a motion to consider the propriety of increasing the salaries of the medical officers of the union.

Mr. JAMES STEDMAN suggested that an application should be made to the Government to pay the whole amount out of the Consolidated Fund, by which means the Government would see that medical men were properly compensated, and the Board would see that they did their duty.

It was then agreed that an advertisement should be issued for the election of a surgeon for the Send and Ripley district.

## FLOGGING IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Sent through John Birkett 1855 J.L.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM THE CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

"I FOUND in the Redan an immense number of reports of surgical and medical cases treated in the hospital of the Karabelnaia. I cannot imagine for what purpose they were brought up to the Redan. Many of them were of old dates, as far back as 1839. They are all drawn out after one fashion. Each case is on a separate sheet of paper, or on several sheets tacked together, so that it is complete from the admission to the termination. At the head is the patient's name, rank, regiment, date of admission, &c. Five columns are then ruled, along which are entered the record of the case and treatment. The record is made in Latin, not always of the purest and most classical style. In the first column is the date, day by day, of entry; in the second, the 'historia morbi, symptomata, &c.'; in the third and fourth columns the 'ratio medendi' is entered, divided severally into the 'medicamenta interna' and 'remedia externa'; in the fifth and last column is the 'dicta.' The diet is divided into three classes, distinguished as the first, second, and third; the first answering apparently to our 'spoon,' the second to our 'low,' and the third to our 'full,' diet. I brought a large bundle of the cases away, which I will take an early opportunity of sending you for your edification. There are a number of cases of 'vibices'—a class you have, fortunately, no opportunity of treating in civil practice. I wish we had not either, as my experience leads me to think them to be about as beneficial in their moral effect as they are in their physical effect on the constitution, which, I need hardly say, is *minus nil*. However, the knout does not appear to be so severe after all as our 'cat-o'-nine-tails,' or else the Russian hides bear tanning better; for, except in one instance, I see all the patients were well after one day's hospital treatment. This does not happen with our admissions under pruritus, notwithstanding the limited number of lashes. I will note a few for you in the order they happen to come. You will observe the flogging is not about the region of the scapula, where our drummers, if they are good artists, chiefly throw

the force of their strokes. The patient's name, and the name of the month are in Russian characters, so I cannot decipher them; the descriptions, prescriptions, and figures are in our own ordinary characters:—

"CASE I.—'A. B——. 10th. *Vibices.*—Ad nates et lumbos adsunt vibices post castigationem relictæ; status universalis bonus. Remed. intern.: Pro potu, decoc. hordei, three pints. Remed. extern.: Aqua saturn. c. aceto, pro foment.—11th: Sanus est.'

"CASE 2.—'A. B——. 10th. *Vibices.*—In spinâ dorsi adsunt vibices post castigationem ortum habentes; status universalis normalis est.' The same treatment as in the last case. On the 11th he is reported 'sanus.'

"CASE 3.—'10th. *Vibices.*—In spinâ dorsi adsunt vibices post castigationem ortum ducentes; status universalis bonus.' The treatment is the same as in the preceding cases, and he is reported cured the day next to that of admission.

"These three cases seem to have come into hospital on the same day. No case occurs in this list until the 21st, when a patient is registered under vibices, 'cum vulneribus post verberationem ortos nosocomis intravit.' The seat of injury is not named, but this is evidently a severer case. On the 24th, the remark is briefly, 'Vibices exsiccantur.' On the 26th, 'Conqueritur de dolore hypochondriorum; sitis; pulsus durus;' and the patient is cupped at the seat of pain. On the 27th, 'Dolor hypochondriorum mitior.' On the 4th of the ensuing month he is reported 'convalescens,' and it is not till the 11th that he is discharged 'sanus.' In the next case of vibices, 'In spinâ dorsi et ad humeros adsunt vibices a castigatione provenientes.' This man is reported cured on the following day. All the others which follow are also cured by one day's treatment in hospital, the case alluded to above being the only exception. Judging from the variety in situation and amount of harm done in these instances, one is led to conclude that the 'verberatio' *à la Russe* is not so scientifically performed as it is in some other countries."

## THE SURGERY OF THE WAR.

### THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA

DURING THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 10TH.

THE Inspector-General of Hospitals says:—The health of the army in general continues good. The 82nd Regiment, stationed on the western heights of Balaklava, and constantly employed on fatigue duties in the village, have a heavier sick list than any other corps in the army, but a considerable number of the cases admitted into hospital are of a mild character. The mortality has as yet been small, and as the regiment gets acclimated, the sick list, it is believed, will decrease.

Some companies of Artillery, sent to occupy the huts on the eastern heights of Balaklava, formerly in possession of the 79th Highlanders, have begun to suffer from sickness, and orders have been given to move their encampment to higher and drier ground.

The Land Transport Corps continues sickly, and the ratio of mortality is higher in it than in any of the divisions of the regular army. Indeed, three-eighths of the deaths which have occurred in the whole force during the week have taken place in this corps alone. The sickness and mortality in this corps is owing more to its composition than either to duty or want of care, as their labour is not severe, and their physical wants are as well attended to as those of the rest of the army.

The ratio of admissions to strength this week has been 2·50 per cent.; deaths to strength, 6·08; exclusive of Land Transport Corps, 0·05; sick and wounded to healthy, 6·57; of sick alone, 5·23 per cent.

| | Week ended November 10th. | | Previous Week. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Admitted. | Died. | Admitted. | Died. |
| Fevers | 256 | 14 | 258 | 11 |
| Pulmonic | 78 | 1 | 89 | 3 |
| Diarrhœa | 266 | 9 | 304 | 8 |
| Cholera | 19 | 10 | 18 | 14 |
| Dysentery | 69 | 2 | 92 | 1 |
| Wounds and Injuries | 7 | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| Other Diseases | 562 | 5 | 595 | 4 |
| Total | 1257 | 42 | 1363 | 46 |

NOVEMBER 17TH.

The health of the army, as you will observe by the accompanying weekly state to the 17th inst., continues good; and

## ITALY.

The efforts of the Austrian Concordat with Rome are making themselves felt in Tuscany, where the most strenuous endeavours are made to move the Grand Duke to abolish the Leopoldine laws, the last remains of the former liberal régime. The attempt has not been fully successful, but it is understood that as a concession the severity of the laws against the press will be increased.

## THE SCURVY AMONG THE TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

CRIMEA, FEB. 21.

SIR,—It is now no secret that there is a large amount of scurvy in the field. In the French army it prevails very extensively, and in some parts to a serious extent. In one regiment of three battalions which I am acquainted with, the cases number more than 10 per cent. of the whole, and this does not include cases of other disease, such as typhus fever. In the Sardinian army there is also a considerable amount of this affection, but less severe in character than in the French army. Among the British troops, there are so very few, and those such slight cases, that it may be said the disease scarcely exists at all.

In the French service many of the cases of this disease are very severe. They are accompanied by the usual mottled and bruise-like stains of the skin, spongy gums, constitutional derangement, and general weakness. Dropsy is not an uncommon consequence, and is generally held by the French surgeons to be an indication of a fatal termination. In watching the men who are leaving their regiments by the carolets, or in waggons, for the ambulances or embarkation, the unhealthily full and bloated countenances, wearing a stolid and vacant expression so contrary to their usual vivacity, are nearly as numerous as the shrunken features brought on by protracted wasting.

One of the most obvious differences in the condition and circumstances of the three allied forces at present is, their mode of habitation; and naturally the mind searches to find in this difference a cause for the variations in extent of the scurvy. The French are for the most part in unfloored tents, the Sardinians in "gourbiers," or mud huts, an improvement on the Russian earth cabins, and the English in wooden huts. The French have no fireplaces, as a general rule, in their tents, not even in their ambulance tents; the Sardinians have fireplaces, the English stoves, in their huts.

The French tents are of good quality, and as water-tight and impervious as tents are usually found to be. The English wooden huts are familiar, perhaps, to most persons in England. They leaked greatly at first, and their sides were full of knot holes, cracks, and crevices; but these drawbacks have been in a great measure obviated by contrivances which it is needless to mention here.

A word as to the Sardinian gourbiers. When General La Marmora saw that a winter campaign was impending, and that the army would probably winter in its present position, he appointed a committee to determine the best mode of housing the men. The problem to be solved was limited in so much that the huts were to be made after the fashion of those vacated by the Russians in the neighbourhood of Tchorgoun and the other places around, and to be formed of such materials as the country itself afforded. After a time a plan was decided on, a specimen exhibited to the general, and approved by him. Officers commanding battalions were directed to imitate this example, and the men were stimulated to the work by being taught that they would not be moved during the winter, and that the more carefully the work was done the more benefit they themselves would derive from it. Each hut was calculated to lodge six men. It consisted of an excavation in the ground, and above this, on each side, a sloping roof, formed of wattles, covered by a thick coating of clay mixed with chopped straw, so as to form a waterproof and well cemented covering. The country around abounded with the wood suited for making the hurdles; the door was at one end; an opening for admission of light and air, provided with a window of transparent calico and a shutter in case of need, at the end opposite. The fireplace was made on one side, at the level of the floor, a chimney being hewed through the ground wall of the hut, and carried up by stones and other contrivances on the outside. Four men were accommodated on a sort of guard bedstead, raised a foot or upwards from the ground, and made of wattle, or, what would be called in England, coarse wicker work, at the end of the hut opposite to the door. The descent to the floor of the hut was by two steps, inside, to keep out rain, and the wattling was continued on each side of these steps. In the nooks thus formed, one on each side, were the wattle bedsteads of the two remaining men. The entrance was sheltered by a sort of porch.† Thus was formed a very compact, neat, and snug apartment for the six men. At first the roofs leaked, but by a little plastering, and thatching, as straw could be obtained, they were all ultimately rendered weather proof. The Sardinians never practised hutting before their arrival in the Crimea. General La Marmora sadly when adopting the plan just described, "If the army, by any accident, should have to change its position, there will be no loss, for nothing but labour will have been expended; and if not, the men will be comparatively well housed,"—and so it has proved. Arranged by companies, in neat and carefully swept streets, the officers' huts being contiguous to those of their men, the commanding officers in a central position, all being accurately arranged in regular lines, with paved footpaths, these hut encampments of the several regiments, when looked down upon from the neighbouring hills, appear like so many chess-boards on the plain.

The description of the three kinds of habitation will serve to indicate to those conversant with scurvy one great predisposing cause of the disease—a cold moist atmosphere. The French, in their tents without floor, without bedsteads to raise them from the earth, with canvas walls pervious to the atmosphere, asleep or awake must be constantly inhaling a humid air, and be greatly exposed to the pernicious effects of damp acting on the surface of the body. Even when the atmosphere outside a tent is dry, the air within, when the tent is closed, becomes damp by exhalation from the ground. In the Sardinian hut, the excavation, which is made for ease of construction, is an evil; but its baneful influence is in a great degree counteracted by the fire in the hearth drying the interior of the apartment, by the free circulation of air, but more especially, as regards the bodies of the men, by their being raised from contact with the ground on the wattle bedsteads. The English troops suffer least from the effects of damp, because the wooden huts are not sunk, have boarded floors which are separated from the surface of the ground, and are warmed and dried by the stove; and further, on account of their full ventilation by windows and other means.

The winter clothing in use in the three armies appears to hold a ratio, in quantity and quality, nearly corresponding with that of the advantages of habitation possessed by each. The British troops are by far the most warmly clad, the Sardinians come next, their winter clothing being excellent; and the French, as a general rule, are third on the list.

With respect to diet. The rations of the English troops are very liberal, and nearly as advantageous in kind as could be desired. They comprehend variety; a proportion of potatoes—one of the best anti-scorbutic vegetables—or onions, fresh meat, and bread at frequent intervals, and the occasional use of lime or lemon juice, being among them. The Sardinians also have liberal rations, potatoes being among the articles of food distributed, but have not hitherto had lime juice. The French have a less proportion of fresh food, have not had lime juice, citric acid, or any other vegetable acid, or fermenting drink, distributed to the men, nor have they had potatoes as a ration, or other fresh vegetables, excepting such wild plants as the soldiers have themselves been lately able to gather for purposes of salad.

Having thus pointed out the relative degrees in which the troops of the three armies are subjected to the influences which are known to act as predisposing causes to scurvy—a damp atmosphere, bodily cold, and imperfect ventilation—as well as those which act as exciting causes, such as peculiar diet, it appears to be only a necessary consequence that scorbutic ailments should prevail in the proportion in which general observation and information prove them to exist.

I have been induced to send you these few notes on the scorbutic disease which exists at present among the troops in the Crimea, from the belief that they will tend to show that, although there may have been some unnecessary expenditure of money connected with the hutting of the British troops, the principle of affording secure shelter has been a wise one, and great advantage in preserving life and health has been the result.

T.

* This term appears to be derived from the Arabic. It has been taken from "gourbi," the word used by the natives in certain parts of Africa for their mud cottages, and has been brought into the Crimea by the French soldiers who have served in Algeria.

† Some of the officers' gourbiers, made of the same materials, are models of exquisite ingenuity and neatness.

## SHARE LISTS.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The railway share market to-day was steady. All the leading stocks closed much the same as yesterday. The day's variations were altogether trifling, the operations being limited.

At 4 o'clock London and North Western stock was quoted 99½ to 100 ex div.; Midland, 69¾ to 70 ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 63½ to ¼; Great Western, 69¾ to 61 ex div.; Brighton, 79 to ¼ ex div.; Caledonian, 28½ to 29¼; York and North Midland, 26½ to ¼ ex div.; Eastern Counties, 8½ to ¼; South Eastern, 19¾ to 20 ex div.; London

PREFERENCE SHARES.

| No. | Pd. | Railways. | Closing Prices. | | | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8,000 | 10 | Aberdeen | 10½ | 10 | | |
| 8,000 | 10 | Do. No. 1 (pr. Act) | — | — | | 110 |
| 8,000 | 10 | Do. Debenture | — | — | | |
| 8,000 | 10 | Bristol & Exeter 6 p.c. | 92 | 94 | | |
| 8,000 | 10 | Caledonia, 4½ p.c. | 28 | 29 | | |
| 17 | 40 | Chester & Holyh. Cons. Stock | 124 | 124 | | |
| 12 | 40 | Do. do. Perp. No. 1 | — | — | | |
| 12 | 40 | Cork and Bandon | — | — | | |
| 8 | 40 | Great North. & Lond. Junc. | 14 | 15 | xd | |
| 8,000 | 10 | Great Western Guar. 5 p.c. | 72 | 73 | | |
| 12 | 40 | Hull, Lond. Yorks. 4 p.c. No. 1 | 7 | 7 | pm xd | 200 xd |
| 12 | 40 | Do. do. No. 2 | 4 | 4 | pm xd | 200 xd |
| 8 | — | Do. New 5 per Cent. Stock | — | — | | |
| 12 | 40 | East Union, 4½ & 4½ Pc. | — | — | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | East Lancs. 4 per cent. | — | — | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Edin., Perth, Dundee 4 p.c. | 70 | 71 | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Great Northern 5 per Cent. | 117 | 117 | xd | 117 |
| 8,000 | 100 | Do. 5 p.c. Guar. or 10 p.c. on | 157 | 157 | | 157½ 1 xd |
| 8,000 | 100 | Do. 4½ per cent. | 107 | 108 | | 108 |
| 12 | 1 | Do. do. do. on Ord. 6 p.c. | 1 | 1 | pm | 12 |
| 8,000 | 100 | Do. do. Guaranteed 5 per | 1 | 1 | xd | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Do. do. Preferred 5 per Cent. | 1 | 1 | | |
| 12 | 8 | Do. South. & West. Junc. | — | — | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Do. South. & West. Junc. Guar. | — | — | | |
| 12 | 40 | Do. 1 p.c. redeem. Pref. | 22 | 23 | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Do. 4½ p.c. Redeem. 4½ p.c. | 22 | 24 | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Do. 4½ p.c. Redeem. 4½ p.c. | 24 | 24 | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Great Grimsby 4 p.c. 4½ | 24 | 24 | | 24 |
| 4 | 40 | Do. Stock, Pref. Shares | 24 | 24 | xd | |
| 12 | 40 | Do. Chester Pref. 4½ p.c. | 24½ | 24½ | | 24½ xd |
| 12 | 40 | Do. do. do. 1 p.c. | 24 | 24½ | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Do. Stock, Ord. Stock | 24 | 24 | | 24 |
| 8,000 | 40 | Do. Chester Ord. Shares | 24 | 24 | | |
| 8,000 | 40 | Do. do. do. — | 24 | 24 | | |
| 12 | 40 | Do. do. do. — | 24½ | 24½ | | |
| 12 | 8 | Lancashire & Yorks. Pref. | 1 | 1½ | xd | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Ditto 6 per cent. Stock | 140 | 140 | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Lond. & Brighton Pref. 4 p.c. | — | — | | 112½ |
| 8,000 | 100 | Do. Brighton, 4 per Ce. | — | — | | 112½ |
| 8,000 | 100 | L.&N.W. Pref. 4½ p.c. | — | — | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | L.&N.W. 7 p.c. 6½ Inscribed | — | — | | 149 |
| 12½ | 40 | Lancashire & Cheshire 4 p.c. | — | — | | |
| 12½ | 40 | Lancashire & Berwick 4 p.c. | — | — | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Mid. Staff. & Lond. 4 per ce. | — | — | | 112½ |
| 1 | 8 | Do. do. | 1 | 1 | pm | |
| 12½ | 40 | Morris & Carlisle, 4½ p.c. | — | — | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Midland Gen. Pr. 4½ Inscr. | 112 | 114 | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Do. 4½ p.c. Pref. Stock | 72 | 73 | | 72½ xd |
| 8 | 40 | Do. Pref. 4½ per ce. | 1 | 1½ | dis | 1 xd |
| 1 | 40 | Ditto 4½ Pref. 4 per cent. | 1 | 1½ | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Do. Leeds, Bradford, 4 p.c. | — | — | | |
| 12 | 40 | North. Union, 4½, 4½ & 4 per ce. | — | — | | |
| | | Do. redeem. on 4 p.c. pref. | — | — | | |
| 12 | 40 | Norfolk Debenture | — | — | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Do. 1 per c. 6½ Ch. Deb. | — | — | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | North British | 50 | 52 | | 110 |
| 12 | 100 | N. East.—Berwick 4 p.c. Pref. | 50 | 51 | | |
| 12 | 1 | Do. do. do. | 1 | 1½ | | |
| 12 | 10 | Do. Leeds 6 p.c. No. 1 | 1 | 1½ | | |
| 12 | 10 | Do. Tyne 6 p.c. Pref. | 1 | 1½ | dis | |
| 12 | 40 | North Staffordshire | — | — | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Oxf. Worc. & Wol. 10½ p.c. | — | — | | xd |
| 12 | 40 | Do. Redeem. Pref. 10½ Pc. | — | — | | |
| 8 | 40 | Scottish Cent. New Pref. | — | — | | 108 |
| 12 | 40 | South Devon | — | — | | |
| 12 | 40 | Ditto Pref. 4½ per Cent. | 104 | 104 | | |
| 1,000 | 40 | Sidcup Rand. Jcn. 4½ P.C. | — | — | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | Ditto 4½ per ce. | 92 | 93 | | |
| 12 | 40 | Ditto Pref. 4½ per Cent. | 74 | 75 | | |
| 8,000 | 100 | South Wales 4½ p.c. | — | — | | |
| 12 | 40 | Stockton & Darlington 4 p.c. | — | — | | 27 |
| 12 | 12 | Do. do. 7 p.c. | 1 | 1 | pm | 174 xd |
| 8 | 40 | Vale of Clamorgan 4 p.c. | 24 | 24 | dis | |

MINES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100,000 | 1 | Agua Fria | 42 | — | — | |
| 50,000 | 1 | Anglo Australian Gold | 42 | — | — | |
| 100,000 | 10s. | Anglo California | 42 | 4 | 1 | |
| 20,000 | 10 | Australian | 42 | — | — | |
| 75,000 | 1 | Bolivia Central Gold | 42 | — | — | |
| 6,000 | 10 | Brazilian Iron Refined | 42 | — | — | |
| 20,000 | 10 | British Iron | 42 | — | — | |
| 50,000 | 10 | Chiriqui Imp. Con. pref. | 42 | 12 | 12 | |
| 6,000 | 10 | Do. Comm. & Orphan | 42 | 12 | 12 | |
| 15,000 | 10 | Do. do. Jnr. Imp. | 42 | 12 | 12 | |
| 20,000 | — | Ch. Con. Min. Co. Jnr. | 42 | 1½ | 1 | |
| 15,000 | 40 | Clifton Copper | 42 | 2 | 2½ | 27 2 |
| 100,000 | 1 | Colonial Gold | 42 | — | — | |
| — | — | Copiapo | 42 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 200,000 | 10s. | Cornish Mines of Eng. | 42 | 12 | 12 | |
| 6,000 | 10 | Do. Pref. 14 per Cent. | 42 | 12 | 12 | |
| 20,000 | 1 | Cornwall | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 100,000 | 1 | Great Copper Vein Eng. | 42 | — | — | |
| 10,000 | 10 | Gunnaid | 42 | 14 | 15 | |
| 11,000 | 42 | Great Polgooth | 42 | 7 | 7½ | |
| 20,000 | 1 | Gt. Wheal Vor Cornwall | 42 | 1 | 1½ | |
| 20,000 | 1 | Liberty | 42 | — | — | |
| 15,000 | 1 | Mexican | 42 | 12 | 12 | |
| 5,000 | 1 | Nanculaven | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 100,000 | 1 | Nightingale | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 40,000 | 1 | New Granada | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 200,000 | 1 | Nouveau Monde | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 10,000 | 10 | Pangbourne River Land | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 100,000 | 1 | Port Phillip | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 40,000 | 1 | Quartz Rock | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 10,000 | 10 | Shipmaney Iron | 42 | 10 | 10 | |
| 15,000 | 10 | Ulla New | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 7,000 | 20 | Santiago de Cuba | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 20,000 | 1 | South Australian | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 20,000 | — | Do. Copper | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 15,000 | — | Sultanpur Gold Min. Co. | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 6,000 | — | Tasmania Lead Min. Co. | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 6,000 | 10 | Tip Top Gold | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 40,174,000 | 1 | United Mexican | 42 | 1 | 1 | 1½ |
| 70,000 | 1 | Wales | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 100,000 | 1 | West Rockjaw | 42 | 1 | 1 | |

* Transferable by stamped deed.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15,000 | 40 | Australasia | 42 | 55 | 56 | |
| 15,000 | 10 | Bank of Africa | 7 | 1 | 1 | pm 1½ xd |
| 6,000,000 | 20 | Bank of London | 42 | 35 | 36 | 1½ |
| — | 40 | British North American | 42 | — | — | |
| 25,000 | 10 | British North America | 42 | — | — | |
| 15,000 | 10 | Chartered Bank of Asia | 7 | 1 | 1½ | pm |
| 15,000 | 10 | Union of Lond., 4 p.c. Pref. | 7 | 1 | 1½ | pm |
| 4,000,000 | — | Ditto | 42 | 14 | 15 | 14 |
| 15,000 | 100 | Colonial | 42 | — | — | |
| 15,000 | 100 | Commercial of London | 42 | — | — | |
| 15,000 | 10 | Eng. Scot. & Aust. Chart. | 42 | 12 | 12 | xd 12 xd |
| 15,000 | 10 | Ind. Chart. Scot. Chart. | 42 | 12 | 12 | |
| 15,000 | 10 | Ditto New | 7 | 1 | 1 | dis |
| 25,000 | 10 | London and County | 42 | — | — | |
| 6,000 | 100 | Lond. East. Scot. Carp. | 42 | per 1 | pm | |
| 60,000 | 10 | London Joint Stock | 42 | — | — | |
| 6,000,000 | 100 | London and Paris | 42 | 14½ | 15 | 14 |
| 30,000 | 100 | London & Westminster | 42 | — | — | |
| 15,000 | 10 | Nat. Prov. of Eng. New | 42 | — | — | |
| 20,000 | 10 | Provincial of Ireland | 42 | 2½ | — | |
| 20,000 | 10 | New South Wales | 42 | 17 | — | |
| 20,000 | 10 | Union, South Carolina | 42 | 42 | 42 | |
| 6,000 | 14 | Prov. of Ireland (New) | 42 | — | — | 21 |
| 20,000 | 1 | S. Austr. Sh. Ch. Quito | 42 | — | — | |
| 6,000,000 | — | Royal British | 42 | — | — | 24 |
| 15,000 | 10 | South Australia | 42 | 7½ | 8 | |
| 15,000 | 10 | Union of Australia | 42 | 7½ | 8 | 7½ 1 |
| 6,000 | 10 | Do. New | 7 | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 40,000 | 10 | Union of London | 42 | — | — | 27 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20,000 | 10 | Australian Agricultural | 42 | 18 | 20 | |
| 20,000 | 10 | Australian Royal Mail | 42 | — | — | |
| 30,000 | 10 | British Waterworks | 42 | 2½ | 3½ | 3 1 |
| — | 10 | British American Land | 42 | 47 | 50 | 49 1 |
| 6,250 | 100 | Canada | 42 | 140 | 150 | 140 xd |
| — | 5s. | Do. Scripts, Jan. and Apr. | 42 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ 2 |
| — | 5s. | Do. do. Feb. and Aug. | 42 | 10 | 10½ | |
| — | 5s. | Do. do. May & Sept. | 42 | 10½ | 11 | |
| 100,000 | 1 | Crystal Palace | 42 | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 20,000 | 5 | Do. Preference | 42 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 100,000 | 5 | Crystal Palace of France | 42 | — | — | |
| 14,000 | 5 | Dog Act Amended Copper | 42 | 1 | 1½ | |
| 20,000 | 10 | Eastern Steam | 42 | 12 | 12 | |
| 20,000 | 10 | Country Telegraph | 42 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ 10 1 |
| 20,000 | 10 | General Inst. Navigation | 42 | — | — | |
| 20,000 | 10 | General S.S. Navigation Co. | 42 | — | — | 1½ 1 1 xd |
| 15,000 | 1 | Lon. Iron Secret. Co. Ord. | 42 | — | — | |
| 100,000 | 1 | Lon. Gas, Consolidated | 42 | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 20,000 | 10 | Metropolitan Steam Ins. | 42 | — | — | |
| 20,000 | 10 | Mexican & S. American | 42 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 15,000 | 10 | Mediterranean Land | 7 | 1 | 1½ | |
| 15,000 | 10 | Do. Do. | 42 | 1 | 1½ | |
| 1,000 | 1 | Do. 1 p.c. Pref. in 100s. | 7 | 1 | 1 dis | |
| 1,750 | 100 | S. Africa & E. Austr. Ld. | 42 | 1 | 1½ | |
| 100,000 | 1 | South Brit. Australasian | 42 | 1 | 1 | |
| 20,000 | 10 | South of Europe Steam | 42 | — | — | 1½ xd |
| 20,000 | 1 | Universal Gas | 42 | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 20,000 | 1 | Do. "New Horse" | 42 | — | — | |
| 100,000 | 1 | Provincial and Colonial | 42 | — | — | |
| 20,000 | 10 | Pacific & Oriental Steam | 42 | — | — | |
| 20,000 | 10 | Do. New | 42 | — | — | |
| 14,000 | 100 | Royal Mail Steam | 42 | — | — | |
| 100,000 | 1 | Spanish Public Serv. Co. | 42 | — | — | |
| 100,000 | | Do. New | 7 | 1 | 1 dis | |
| 14,000 | 10 | South American Land | 42 | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 15,000 | 1 | Submarine Telegr. Serp. | 42 | — | — | |
| 15,000 | 1 | Do. Do. Registered | 42 | — | — | |
| 15,000 | 100 | Van Diemen's Land | 42 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| — | — | Wait. Ord. 2 p. c. Bnds. | 42 | — | — | |
| 20,000 | 10 | Victoria Docks | 42 | 17 | 17 | |
| 20,000 | 10 | Do. New | 42 | 1 | 1 dis | |

## LOCAL SHARE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 7.—There is a better feeling in the market, and prices have slightly advanced. Lancashire and Yorkshire, 63½ [illegible]—Lancashire and Yorkshire (15½ shares), 19 [illegible]—London and North Western, 99½—Do. (5 shares, new), 70—Do. 6½ [illegible]—Midland, Northern Railway, 69—St. Helen's (5s per cent), 7½—Great Western (Birmingham Gua. Stock), 72—North Staffordshire, 18—Do. [illegible]—Great Western of Canada, 10½—Ditto (new shares), 2½ [illegible]—Gainsborough (consolidated), 8½ dis.

MANCHESTER, MARCH 7.—The sales have been limited, and prices are very well maintained. Cheshire Junction, 10—Leeds, 112—Midlands, 70—Sussex, 10½—Sheffield, 24—Ditto Pref., 10½—North Staffordshire, 8 dis.; Great Western, 60—London and North Western 99.

BIRMINGHAM, MARCH 7.—The market was steady to-day, but the inquiry was chiefly after local stocks. Great Western (Birmingham Guaranteed) Stock was done at 72; and Birmingham Gas shares at 24.

## ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.

Yesterday an adjourned meeting was held at the office of the company, New Broad-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee of investigation; Mr. John Taylor, jun., in the chair.

The report, which appeared in the *Daily News* yesterday, was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said that, since the last meeting, Mr. Grimes had returned from on board; they which, therefore, have to elect two directors.

Mr. Grove agreed in toto with the report, and should move that it be received and adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said he would have much rather some other gentleman had made some remarks upon it (a report from himself) but he must present against some portions of it. He believed the majority had been actually ill and unable to attend to his duties. He (the chairman), in conjunction with his brother, had succeeded in the instance in some upon the part of a person for prior to consumption. They had nothing to do with the formation of the company, but were invited by Alderman Thompson and Baron Goldsmid to take part in the company, and had certain hard to bring it into a proper position. The conclusion in the report that all the good parts had been abandoned was not correct. They must go through the bad portions of any mine ere it is the good ones. The question after receiving the report would be for the call.

A PROPRIETOR said it was generally understood that a call of £1 would be proposed, and wished to know whether it would not be preferable to make a larger call.

The CHAIRMAN replied that a call of £1 would enable them to pay off their liabilities and extend their trials. They would be called upon to pay, and could always have to make without consulting the shareholders. (Cheers.)

The retiring of the directors, as also of the committee of investigation, were then unanimously adopted, and a call of £1 per share made.

The meeting was then made special for the purpose of electing directors, and upon the motion of Mr. Charles Gill, seconded by Mr. Lemon Grove, Messrs. John Phillips Judd and Francis Cope were unanimously elected amidst much applause.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

war through the mingling jealousy of rival States and the ambition of Russia. On the other hand, there is only one thing really on the other side to repel the emigrant, and that is the jealousy of the native Americans, as they call themselves, who profess to have no sympathy with the newcomers. Their ancestors were new men, but what of that?—they simply wish to refuse the hospitality they have received. They found the United States an advance upon England, and they would have them in the rear of Japan. The absurd title of "Know-nothings" taken by these people expresses the irrational character of their opinions, and their determination to listen to no arguments. Its point of fact, the party is by no means a new one. For a whole generation, that is for 30 years at least, there has been a fear of the rude and impulsive population of Ireland, and a disposition to combine against strangers. Such a feeling is nothing less than treason to the spirit of the American constitution, and the genius of liberty itself, than which nothing is more hospitable and kind. We feel very sure that any combination against strangers in the United States must fall to the ground, from the very fact of its having no hold on the constitution, the history, or the prospects of the country. As it would be powerless and fall to decay, so we should think new-comers very precipitate and foolish if they allow themselves to be terrified by its menace into an abandonment of their new home.

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It is tolerably plain already, though a few days will probably make it still plainer, that the statements in this journal respecting the condition of our sick and wounded soldiers, which created such unparalleled sympathy and have produced such practical advantage, were substantially correct. In exculpation of the authorities concerned, or from motives perhaps somewhat less charitable, assertions of the most emphatic character have been advanced on the other side, and, as if to place the matter beyond further doubt, it has been shown by elaborate returns that the medical stores of all sorts despatched for the use of the army in the East were as abundant, as well-selected, and as good in themselves as they could possibly be. We have no desire to call those representations in question; on the contrary, as the exercise of any parsimony in these respects would have been notoriously opposed to the whole spirit of our administration, we readily give credit to the statements thus made. We are quite willing to believe that stores and comforts calculated to satisfy the probable wants of two such armies as ours were really sent out to the East; that carts and waggons of the most approved patterns were forwarded for the conveyance of the wounded, and that lint enough for all anticipated emergencies was duly provided. We merely remark, on the other hand, that all this contains no proof that the state of things on the field of battle, in the transports carrying the invalids, and in the hospital at Scutari was not exactly of the character described in our correspondence. We may go one step further, and observe that these two views of the case, however apparently conflicting, may be reconciled without the smallest difficulty. Our soldiers received their hurts on the coast of the Crimea, and they were sent for cure to a hospital on the shore of Asia Minor, but the medical stores had been despatched to Varna, and there they were probably permitted to remain. We believe, indeed, that the Medway, which took out one of the latest supplies of these commaries, actually steamed through the Bosphorus at the moment when the stores were so urgently required at Scutari; but, as the cargo was consigned to Varna, on it went to its destination, and, for aught known to the contrary, may be lying there still.

It is clear, therefore, that the department charged with the superintendence of these matters at home may have performed its duties faithfully enough, and yet that ample room may have been left for the occurrence of the results recently reported. In this view of the case it becomes of great importance to ascertain, if possible, how such unfortunate consequences could arise, and what explanation is to be given of events which all concur in deploring. It was certainly evidence either of bad management, bad organization, or a generally bad system, that our wounded soldiers were left in so pitiable a state after the Battle of the Alma, that they were conveyed under such lamentable circumstances from the Crimea to the Bosphorus, and that the hospital establishment at Scutari was so ill-prepared to receive them. To what arrangements therefore, or to what want of arrangements, are we to trace these results? We think something like a general conclusion may be formed without much difficulty.

The medical department of our army has no effective or independent organization of its own. For all those appliances which are required to make its services available in a campaign it is left to rely upon other authorities, and these authorities are seldom found disposed to regard it with any peculiar consideration or favour. This feeling, in fact, pervades the whole army from the highest rank to the lowest, and is precisely conformable to the developments of the Anglo-Saxon character, whether at home or abroad. As long as officers and soldiers are well and exhort they pay not the smallest regard to the doctor and his staff; the last things attended to in any military preparations are the requirements of the surgeon; nor is itself every gun, every ammunition cart, and almost every baggage-waggon, has been served with its beasts of draught, that the medical department receives a tardy and reluctant attention. It is easy to see what must be the result of such a system on occasions when the means of transport are deficient, and every ox, mule, or horse is needed for the immediate use of the fighting men. The weakest go to the wall. The doctor, so long as his services are not called for, is left to shift as he can for the emergence of his storm, and it is only when wounds and death come upperment that a sudden and clamorous demand is raised for his presence and aid. There, however, it is usually too late, and the medical stores are found to be at some distant depôt, simply because the carriages which should have conveyed them were monopolized by others.

In the expedition to the Crimea there were obvious inducements for bringing these usages into more than even ordinary operation. Our whole force was but some 27,000, and the British and French armies together were short of 50,000. With this force we were going to invade a strongly fortified province of a great military monarchy, and to encounter all the battalions which might have been assembled to meet us during a sojourn of some months. Evidently, therefore, the great object was, as Lord RAGLAN described it, to bring into the country every single available soldier, and to this object all others were made subordinate. Everything not absolutely indispensable to the efficiency of an army in action was left behind—the personal baggage of the officers, the medical aid which might have saved many lives after the engagements, and the tents, which, as it now appears, might have saved many more. Beyond doubt it was better that an army without ambulances should find itself triumphant in an enemy's territory than that a smaller army better provided with such appliances should find itself in the enemy's hands, ambulances and all. If this was the alternative, we do not question the propriety of the decision. It was an emergency of war well met and successfully surmounted, but it is painful to think of the sufferings which might have been spared.

The medical service of the army evidently requires an organization so far independent as to be beyond the reach of contingencies like these. The officers of this department should be entitled to a proper and fixed proportion of horses and carriages for their special use, without being left to come in last on all occasions, and to shift as they best can when everybody else has been served. This, with a few other arrangements of a similar tendency, would soon improve the efficiency of the service in the field itself, while the hospital departments would share in the general amendment. In the absurdly preparations for the expedition to the Crimea it was forgotten to transfer to Scutari the stores accumulated at Varna; in the plan devised for accomplishing the actual descent it was thought necessary first to take on board ship, and then to throw on the Russian coast, every effective fighting man, whatever else might be omitted from the reckoning. This, we have little doubt, will prove to be the explanation of the transaction. That there had been any lack of personal zeal or professional devotion among the medical officers of the army we are sure which could never have been entertained, and it is probable enough that there was the same attention to duty in the medical departments at home. But the actual results exhibited not deficiencies and needless suffering at a most critical conjuncture, and no well-wisher to the British army can regret the exposure which has produced such beneficial effects.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

(BY SUBMARINE AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.)

VIENNA, TUESDAY MORNING.

Large bands of Tartars have been formed in the Crimea; they sack and destroy the country houses of the Russians.

The Russians confess that the Tartar population is so hostile that they have been obliged to arrest 2,000 persons.

BERLIN, TUESDAY.

The Grand Duke Alexander has left St. Petersburg to join the Guards on their march to Warsaw.

A Russian official despatch, dated St. Petersburg, the 23d, states that up to the 16th nothing important had occurred before Sebastopol. The enemy (the allies) seemed to intend a regular siege, and had begun works, which the garrison had destroyed in a sortie by night. Not a single shell had fallen in the town.

Cholera continued to rage in the enemy's camp.

PARIS, TUESDAY.

The Three per Cents closed to-day at 71f. 95c. for the end of the month, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 96f. 90c.

At Madrid, on the 19th, the Three per Cents. were done at 23 7/8.

### COURT CIRCULAR.

WINDSOR, OCT. 24.

The following had the honour of dining with the Royal Family yesterday:—The Earl and Countess Granville, and Major-General the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Grey.

The Queen, with the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore house this morning.

The Princesses Helena and Louise and Prince Arthur took a carriage drive.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel F. H. Seymour, went to London this morning by a special train of the Great Western Railway.

The Prince drove to Buckingham Palace, and afterwards visited the Duchess of Gloucester at Gloucester-house. His Royal Highness returned to the Castle at 3 o'clock.

The Earl and Countess Granville arrived last evening on a visit to the Queen.

The Russian Ambassador and Count Wartensleben, Count and Countess Stanley, and the Duke of Newcastle have been invited, and are expected this afternoon.

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The Bishop of London had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen yesterday at his official residence in Downing-street.

Lord John Russell, Lord President of the Council, accompanied by Lady John Russell, left town yesterday for Bristol.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has left London for his seat, Bowood-park, Wilts.

Despatches were received yesterday at the Colonial office from the Governor of Gibraltar.

### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, OCT. 24.

ELECTION OF THE NEW COUNCIL.

The Convocation house was opened this morning at a quarter to 9, when about 20 members of Convocation were admitted to their repassy. At 9 o'clock voting for the first section of the new Council commenced. At half-past 10, voting-papers having been handed in to the Vice-Chancellor by 350 members of Congregation, the poll was declared closed, and in the course of about half-an-hour the following Heads of Houses were declared by the Vice-Chancellor duly elected:—

| | Votes. |
|---|---|
| Dr. Williams, Warden of New College | 126 |
| Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol College | 106 |
| Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College | 104 |
| Dr. Goulburn, Dean of Christ Church | 95 |
| Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke | 74 |
| Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham | 72 |

At 11 o'clock the voting for Professors began, and continued till half past 1, when the poll was again closed, and after a brief interval the numbers were announced as follows:—

| | Votes. |
|---|---|
| Rev. E. Hussey, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History | 146 |
| Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew | 144 |
| G. B. Dunbarney, D.M., Professor of Chemistry | 133 |
| E. Cardwell, D.D., Camden Professor of Ancient History (Principal of Alban Hall) | 99 |
| Rev. J. E. Wilson, D.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy | 79 |
| W. F. Donkin, M.A., Savilian Professor of Astronomy | 79 |

The voting for the third section began at 3, and concluded at half-past 4. A good deal of delay occurred before the result was formally announced, owing to the fact of an equality of votes between two of the persons voted for, the sixth and seventh upon the list. The Vice-Chancellor, after some consultation, determined that neither could be returned, and declared the poll as follows:—

| | Votes. |
|---|---|
| Rev. W. J. Mansel, D.D., St. John's | 82 |
| Rev. J. S. Mozley, D.D., Magdalene College | 71 |
| Rev. J. F. Ingilbert, D.D., Rector of Exeter College | 44 |
| Rev. E. Walford, D.D., Merton Hall | 42 |
| Rev. O. Gordon, D.D., Christchurch | 42 |

The two next upon the list were the Rev. C. Marriott, D.D., Oriel College, and the Rev. M. Pattison, B.D., Lincoln College, who had each 37 votes.

We believe that it is the intention of the Vice-Chancellor to take the advice of the University counsel (Sir R. Bethell) before proceeding to pass any notice with respect to a fresh election. It is expected, however, that within a few days a fresh election will have to be held for a single representative of the third section, as provided by the act in case of a casual vacancy.

There will be an election for a Hebrew Exhibitioner at Magdalene College, on the foundation of Dr. Hiatson, on or about Nov. 8.

CAMBRIDGE, OCT. 24.

The Vice-Chancellor has the gratification of informing the members of the University that his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Chancellor, has graciously signified his intention to give annually a prize of a gold medal for the encouragement of legal studies in the University. The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that a grace will be offered to the Senate on Friday next, the 27th inst., to accept the same, and to authorize the Vice-Chancellor to communicate the thanks of the Senate to his Royal Highness for this additional proof of his desire to promote the studies of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor further gives notice that on the same day a grace will be offered to the Senate to appoint the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity College, the Master of St. Catharine's Hall, the Regius Professor of Laws, the Downing Professor of the Laws of England, Mr. J. Adam, of the Jesus College, Mr. Whewell, of Trinity College, Mr. Hope, of Christ's College, and Mr. Mackenzie, of Caius College, a syndicate to draw up a scheme of regulations for the institution of the above prize, and to report to the Senate before the end of next Lent term.

The Syndicate of the Fitzwilliam Museum have issued their annual report. Some addresses have been made by various contributors. The number of persons who have visited the Museum during the year ending April 30, 1854, amounted to 35,195.

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The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £. 10s. from "H. L. D." for unpaid Income-tax; also, the second half of a £. note and 10s. 6d. in postage stamps from "J. W. A." for unpaid Income-tax.

Tuesday Evening.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 1 per mille discount (according to the last tariff), which, at the English Mint price of 3l. 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.14; and, the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.10, it follows that gold is about 0.15 per cent. cheaper in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg, the price of gold is 4776s per mark, which, at the English Mint price of 3l. 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.34; and, the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13.32, it follows that gold is 0.30 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 per cent., and, the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.42 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

The English funds opened this morning with a heavy appearance, but recovered almost immediately, and remained without further alteration up to the termination of business. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 94¼ to ⅜, were first quoted 94¼ to ⅜, whence they returned to 94¼ to ⅜. For the account the last price was 94¼ to ⅜. The rate of interest for loans on Government securities was not more than 3 per cent. Bank Stock experienced a further improvement, and left off at 210 to 212. India Stock was likewise firm at 220 to 224. The other quotations were—Reduced, 93¾ to ⅞; New Three per Cents., 93¾ to ⅞; Long Annuities, 4⅛; India Bonds, 8s. to 10s. premium; Exchequer-bills, 5s. to 8s. premium; and Exchequer-bonds, 99¾ to ⅞.

Foreign securities presented no essential variation, but prices were generally heavy. The operations comprised—Austrian, 86¼; Dominican, 26½; Ecuador, 2¾ and ⅞; Grenada, 18; the Deferred, 5¾; Mexican, for account, 25; Portuguese Five per Cents., 45¼; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 95; Spanish, new Deferred, 18¾ and ⅞; Passive (converted), 4¾; Venezuela, 22 and 23; the Deferred, 9; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 91¼ and 92; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 61¼ and 61, and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 99¾, 75, and 91¾.

Turkish Scrip was steady. The transactions for money were at 3¾ and ⅞, and the final quotation was 3¾ to ⅞ pm. ex. new.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates upon Amsterdam and Hamburg were a shade lower, but Paris was the same as last post.

The closing accounts from the Paris Bourse this evening show steadiness. At Amsterdam the quotations in the stock-market continue gradually to recede, the decline being most noticeable in Russian, which has fallen within the past week from 8¾ to 8¼. From Vienna the advices indicate a partial recovery from the panic of the preceding day, the funds, which had fallen 1 per cent., having experienced a rebound of ½, while the exchange on London, which had advanced 3 per cent., has gone back 2 per cent., the quotation now being 11.34.

The private letters from Lisbon to-day mention the occurrence of several failures, in addition to those reported by the previous mail.

The supply of money to-day has again been more abundant, and the prospect of a permanent increase of ease in the discount market seems greater than at any recent period. The rapid rise in wheat, however, will produce some effect in lessening the remittances of specie from the United States, while it will increase the amounts likely to be forwarded from this country to the continent. According to the advices received yesterday from America, although there was some business going on in flour and grain for export, the supply was greater than the demand; and, if this was the case under the prices which prevailed on the 5th ult. a month back, an active shipment may be looked for immediately the news of our present rates shall have arrived out. The movement will also be facilitated both from the United States and Canada by the decline in freight, which has been going on for some time. With regard to the continent, it is understood that orders have been sent to Spain, where there is a rather large available surplus, while the presumption may also be entertained that Denmark, whence, for the past two or three years, we have been accustomed to receive nearly the whole or much as from Russia, will still contribute a good quantity. The advices from Alexandria likewise lead to the impression that full consignments will be made from that port; and in Prussia and the other German States, which during the first nine months of 1853 despatched to us 1,184,227 quarters of wheat and 156,587 cwt. of flour, the quotations now prevailing in London can scarcely fail to operate as an extraordinary stimulus. From the Turkish territories, whence the receipts, exclusive of those from Moldavia and Wallachia, were very considerable in 1853, of course little must at present be expected, in consequence of the demand for the service; but it is to be remembered that, while this demand deprives us of a portion of the supply that might otherwise be counted upon, it exists partly in consequence of 120,000 men being provided for, whose wants would otherwise have to be met in France and England. That some anticipations, however, are yet entertained of cargoes being obtainable from the Black Sea is indicated by the fact that the Greek firms in London are chartering ships, with the option to load them at Constantinople, Varna, or other ports.

The amount paid into the treasury of the East India house for bills on India from the 9th to the 20th inst. was 107,700l.

The following is from Mr. Gwin, a London notary, enclosing a series of inquiries addressed to the Inland Revenue-office respecting various points of importance in the working of the new Stamp Act, and the answer received:—

"Change-alley, Oct. 24.

"Sir,—I beg to forward you the enclosed correspondence for the information of the public, and would call particular attention to the opinion held by the Board of Inland Revenue, that, 'as regards the duty on bills drawn abroad in sets, payable in this country, each part of the bill is liable to the duty on an inland bill.'

"As regards such bills, the understanding is certainly general in the city that, provided one part of a set bear a stamp equivalent to the duty payable on an inland bill, the holder is not bound to put any stamp on any of the parts which he may accept therefor.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. GWIN.

"QUESTIONS REGARDING THE STAMP ACT, 17 AND 18 OF VICTORIA, CHAP. 83.

"The 1st clause, repealed from and after the 10th of October, 1854, the laws then in force imposing certain stamp duties payable in Great Britain and Ireland in respect of inland bills of exchange and promissory notes, and now follows are imposed in lieu thereof.

"1st. Are such notes now in question, for the first time, a duty in respect of bills of exchange drawn out of the united kingdom, but no reference is made to promissory notes made abroad, but payable or negotiated within the united kingdom. Are such promissory notes to be treated as not coming within the operation of the new act, and therefore wholly exempt from duty?

"The 6th clause throws a protection over an innocent holder of a bill of exchange, which, though purporting to be drawn abroad, may have been actually drawn within the united kingdom, provided the new duty shall be paid by the party taking the same. Will this protection be extended to a promissory note in the case of its purporting, though in reality, to have been made abroad, but the holder afterwards shall, on the coming to his hand, have forthwith annexed and duly cancelled an adhesive bill of exchange stamp, of value to cover a bill of exchange of the same amount as such promissory note?

"The 9th clause requires the holder of a bill of exchange, drawn out of the united kingdom, and not having a proper adhesive stamp affixed thereon, to do an adhesive stamp previously to presenting such bill for payment, &c. Will this provision accelerate abroad from drawing bills on future and from this country with the duty indicated by a stamp impressed by a die on the paper, and not by an adhesive stamp?

"Under the 5th clause the following questions also arise:—

"Assuming that the 6th clause has exclusive reference to bills of exchange drawn within the united kingdom, there is nothing to prevent two parts, or one part only, of a bill drawn from and payable abroad from being negotiated within the united kingdom. Will it, then, be sufficient, in the case of a bill, for example, for 200l., drawn, or purporting to be drawn, in a set of three from a foreign country, and payable abroad, if the holder, who has received only two of the parts of which such bill consists, put the adhesive stamp of 1s. on each of such two parts, if he transfer both, or on one only, if he transfer but one, the other remaining in his hands?

"This is important, as it frequently happens that the first bill is sent to the drawee abroad for acceptance, and never comes into this country, and the second or second and third are negotiated here.

"Is the 6th clause to be construed as having exclusive reference to bills drawn within the united kingdom?

"Clause 10 allows duteable to be drawn or adhesive receipt stamps. Would a banker be warranted in paying a draught "to order" drawn on a receipt stamp, the amount of duty being impressed on the paper, and not indicated by an adhesive receipt stamp?

"Must the words "on demand" be expressed in draughts drawn on the penny draught stamp? Attention is called to this point, as draughts payable on the amount being demanded are frequently expressed to be drawn "at sight" on "presentation," or in foreign languages in words equivalent, with these terms; or an order is simply given thus—"Pay A. B., or order."

"If the duty on a bill of exchange drawn from abroad be paid by means of two or more stamps of the proper denomination, and taken together of sufficient amount, instead of one only, will that be considered a compliance with the act?

"If a bill of exchange dated from abroad, and payable in this country, be drawn in a set, must the duty be paid by one or more stamps on one part of the set, or may separate stamps be put on the several parts, provided the aggregate duty thus paid be equal to or exceed the single stamp payable on an inland bill of the same amount?

"The unnecessitated penny stamp have been issued:—

"An adhesive stamp, bearing the words 'Draught stamp; one penny.'

"A die stamp, with the words 'Draught on demand.'

"A receipt stamp, bearing the words 'Receipt stamp; one penny.'

"A receipt stamp impressed by a die.

"A bill or note stamped impressed by die.

"A bill stamp impressed by a die, and bearing the words, 'Foreign bills to sets, one penny.'

"An adhesive foreign bill stamp bearing the words, 'Foreign bill drawn out of the united kingdom.'

"Would not the purposes of the revenue be secured and the public convenience consulted by the issue of two stamps only of a penny each—one being impressed by a die and the other adhesive; avoiding all the inconvenience and distinctions, and making the stamps alike applicable to bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks, draughts, orders for the payment of money, or receipts?

"Inland Revenue, Somerset-house, London, Oct. 21st, 1854.

"Sir,—The Board of Inland Revenue have had before them your letter of the 12th inst., enclosing a paper containing several questions relative to the operation of the Stamp Act, 17th and 18th Victoria, c. 83. I am directed to state that promissory notes, if drawn out of the united kingdom, are not subject to any duty. The fourth section of the act does not extend to promissory notes, but only to bills of exchange.

"With regard to your inquiries relative to the 6th section, I have to state that, as only adhesive stamps can be used for denoting the duty on bills drawn out of the united kingdom, merchants abroad cannot draw their bills on stamped forms. The holder in this country of bills drawn abroad in sets should put the adhesive stamp on each part in his possession, and, if not drawn in sets, the foreign bill stamp of the same amount as the duty on an inland bill of exchange.

"The 6th section refers exclusively to bills drawn within the united kingdom payable abroad.

"The 10th section, relative to the use of receipt stamps to denote the duty of one penny on draughts payable to the bearer or to order on demand, or the new draught stamps for sums, unless entirely by adhesive stamps, and therefore a draught cannot legally be drawn on paper with an impressed receipt stamp.

"I may observe that the words 'on demand' ought to be expressed in draughts drawn on the penny stamp, but a bill of sight, or on presentation, is liable to the ordinary duty on a bill of exchange.

"With regard to affixing two or more adhesive stamps on bills drawn abroad, it is held that it would not be contrary to law to do so, but the safer course is to use one stamp only to denote the duty payable.

"As regards the duty on bills drawn abroad in sets, payable in this country, I have to state that each part of the bill is liable to the duty on an inland bill of exchange. With reference to your concluding inquiry, as to whether one stamp impressed to denote the duty of a penny and an adhesive stamp of the like amount could not be used to denote indirectly the duty of that amount payable on receipts, bills, promissory notes, or draughts, I have to state that your proposal would be inconsistent with the objects for which the present stamps are provided.

"The receipt stamps are both impressed and adhesive, because it may happen that persons could not immediately procure, when wanted, the former description of stamps, but they can be always provided with the latter.

"The impressed stamps are, however, generally purchased by persons who keep books of receipts, which they get impressed with the stamps, and are then saved the trouble of affixing and cancelling them on each occasion of their use. The two descriptions of stamps, therefore, promote the public convenience, and facilitate the means of complying with the law.

"The use of an adhesive draught stamp for a receipt, and of an adhesive receipt stamp for a draught, is provided for by a provision introduced into the last act of Parliament, with a view to the public convenience; but a single stamp is now in preparation to be used for either of these purposes.

"The impressed bill stamp for foreign bills in sets is designed for such bills drawn in this country to which it is not intended that adhesive stamps should be applied. It is necessary, also, that there should be an adhesive stamp for bills drawn out of this country both to the same amount of duty.

"I have perhaps unnecessarily entered into this detailed explanation, showing the necessity for the different kinds of stamps; but it may be more satisfactory to you to have the grounds on which they are provided.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS KEOGH.

"'W. Gwin, Esq.'"

Annexed is a memorandum from the Port Phillip Company:—

"The Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company have received advices from their resident director of Melbourne under date 18th of August, of which the following are extracts:—

"'Mining Regulations.—Since my last on this subject nothing has transpired of the Governor's intention regarding leasing auriferous lands. The Legislative Council is further prorogued to the 21st of September, to meet then for the dispatch of business. In the meantime I believe it is the Governor's intention to visit the goldfields and mature his plans for the general arrangement of the affairs of the colony, including mining.

"With reference to leasing alluvial ground, the general opinion now being quite in favour of it, I have no doubt in a short time some suitable regulations will be issued, enabling companies to carry on mining operations, and I do not think it would by any means advance the interest of this company for me to urge the matter any further at the present moment. I shall not, however, allow more than a very reasonable time to elapse before making another application. I consider the mining interest as important as any other in this country, and have no intention of allowing the company's rights to be slightingly treated. I have lately introduced Mr. Thompson to assume the Ballarat district. There are in all the goldfields numerous parties of partially worked ground that would answer well to take on lease, are, however, on the whole, decidedly in favour of the Crown, on account of the gold, tin, and abundant supply of water. I shall be so glad to report a commencement in the board in lieu of 9.

"'Gold Purchases.—I am sorry this is not in a more satisfactory state; there is, however, a probability of improvement. You not in want of funds.'"

## TRADE REPORT.

Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The public sales to-day consisted of 441 hhds., 141 tierces, p.d. 237 barrels West India, and 1,300 bags Mauritius. Nearly the whole found buyers without any alteration in price—middling to good brown, 39s. 6d. to 40s.; low to middling grey, 39s. to 39s.; pointing to good yellow, 40s. to 40s.; crystallized, 40s. 6d. per cwt. Yesterday 1,222 hhds. West India have been sold. Since the close of last week 10,000 bags Peruvian have changed hands at about 39s. per cwt. A large business has also been transacted in molasses.

COFFEE.—The sales went off without any material alteration. The quantity brought forward was comparatively small, consisting only of 300 bags native Ceylon, that were wild-drawn, and a small quantity of plantation.

RICE.—The market continues extremely firm; 1,500 tierces Madras have been sold, to be shipped next spring.

SALTPETRE.—540 bags Bengal sold at prices in favour of the buyer—22s. to 22s. 6d. for 14½ to 15 per cent. refraction.

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS.

STOCK EXCHANGE, TUESDAY, OCT. 24.

(From the official list, containing the prices actually transacted.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Stock. | India Annuities, 20 years unexpired, 4 per Cent. |
| 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 93¾ ⅞ | India Bonds, 2 per Cent. 8s. 10s. pm. |
| 3 per Cent. Consols Annuities, 94¼ ⅜ | Exchequer Bills 1000l. 5s. 8s. pm. |
| Consols for Account, 94¼ | Exchequer Bills 500l. 5s. 8s. pm. |
| New 3 per Cent. Annuities, 93 ⅞ | Exchequer Bills 1000l. 5s. 8s. pm. |
| Long Annuities expiring Jan. 5, 1885, 4 1-16 ⅛ | Exchequer Bills 500l. 5s. 8s. pm. |

FOREIGN FUNDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Austrian 5 per Cents., 86¼ | Sardinian 5 per Cents. Passive (converted), 80 |
| Brazilian 5 per Cents., 99 | Portugal Bills, 4 per Cent., 45¼ |
| Ecuador, 2¾ | Russian 5 per Cents., 94 ¼ |
| Grenada, 18 | Spanish 5 per Cents., Deferred, 18¾ ⅞ |
| Grenada Deferred, 5¾ | Spanish 5 per Cents., Passive, 4¾ |
| Mexican 5 per Cents., Account, Oct. 31, 25 | Venezuela 5 per Cent., Deferred, 22 23 |
| Portuguese 4 per Cents. 5 Cents., 45¼ | Belgian 4½ per Cents., 91 ¼ |
| Russian 5 per Cents., 95 | Dutch 2½ per Cents., 61¼ |
| Spanish 5 per Cents., New Deferred, 18¾ | Dutch 4 per Cents. Certificates, 99 ¾ |

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE, OCT. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amsterdam, short, 12 12½ to 12 | Hamburg, short, 13 7 to 13 |
| Ditto, three months, 12 12½ to 12 | Hamburg, three months, 13 |
| Rotterdam, short, 12 12½ to 12 | Madrid, short, 46½ to 46 |
| Rotterdam, three months, 12 12½ to 12 | Madrid, three months, 46 |
| Antwerp, short, 25 25 to 25 | Cadiz, short, 46 to 45 |
| Antwerp, three months, 25 25 to 25 | Cadiz, three months, 46 to 45 |
| Hamburg, short, 13 7½ to 13 | Gibraltar, short, 46 to 45 |
| Hamburg, three months, 13 7½ to 13 | Gibraltar, three months, 46 |
| Ditto, short, 12 12 to 12 | Palermo, short, 116 to 115 |
| Ditto, three months, 12 12 to 12 | Palermo, three months, 116 |
| Genoa, short, 12 12 to 12 | Lisbon, short, 45 to 44 |
| Genoa, three months, 12 12 to 12 | Lisbon, three months, 45 to 44 |
| Venice, short, 11 34 to 11 | Oporto, short, 45 to 44 |
| Venice, three months, 11 34 to 11 | Oporto, three months, 45 |

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—General Post-office, October, 1854.—In order to prevent the delay of letters and newspapers for invalid officers and soldiers belonging to the British forces in the East, who may be in the military hospital in Turkey, by such letters, &c., being forwarded to the head-quarters of the army, a separate bag will in future be made up in London for the correspondence addressed to, and letters and newspapers will be forwarded in this bag if they are plainly addressed to "The Hospital, Scutari, Constantinople," and if the postage upon them is duly paid in advance. The dates fixed for despatching from London the mails for Constantinople, old France, are the evenings of the 3d, 9th, 15th, 21st, 27th, and 29th of every month, but when the month has 31 days the mail is made up on the 30th instead of on the 29th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I forward the accompanying letter, thinking its publication may be of interest at the present moment, giving, as it does, so precise a statement of the actual circumstances under which our brave soldiers in the Crimea are called on to fulfil their duties and meet death.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD JAMES PHIPPS,
Rector of Stansfield, Suffolk.

Leighton-house, Oct. 26.

Ls. 105/7

"Camp, near Sebastopol, Oct. 1.

"Dear Mr. Dering,—I must beg you to excuse the scrap of paper on which I am writing, in consideration of the circumstances under which I am sending it to you. Poor Mr. Phipps, of the 19th Regiment, fell a victim to cholera a few days since, and I have not had an opportunity of communicating the sad intelligence to any of his friends, from not being able to discover their direction in England. He was one of the few of our officers who escaped without a wound in the action of the 20th, and this is the more singular, as on that fatal day, when we had so many killed and wounded, he had the duty of carrying the Queen's colour. This duty made him a conspicuous mark for the enemy, but we escaped altogether. Poor Mr. Stockwell, who carried the regimental colour, was shot dead by his side. From the date of leaving Alma on the morning of the 23d till the evening of the 24th of September Phipps continued well; and, indeed, on the morning of the 25th, when the regiment fell in, as usual, at daylight, he considered himself well, although he complained of having suffered a little from diarrhœa. I was asked to see him about 8 o'clock, shortly before the regiment was to march off, and at once I saw that cholera had seized him. The best plan I could adopt was to send him on board one of the ships which were then lying a few miles off, at the opening of the Belbek river, as the least painful mode of transport. I had him carried by some men of the regiment, and despatched his servant with them. It was not till three or four days afterwards that these men were able to rejoin the regiment. I then learnt with sorrow, though I can hardly say with much surprise, that just after reaching the Bay of Belbek poor Phipps died in the arms of the men. He was buried, together with Colonel Beckwith, of the Rifle Brigade, and about 20 soldiers, also victims of the disease, on the seashore. A naval officer of the Britannia, the Admiral's ship—a Lieutenant Vaughan, the servant thinks his name was—took charge of his sword, epaulets, pistol, and watchchain, and promised to forward them to his brother, whose direction he had by accident given to him, being already written on the back of an envelope. His watch and portmanteau were left in the Pride of the Ocean transport, in which he came with his company to the Crimea. I have written this in detail, knowing that all such incidents must be of considerable interest to his friends. He was a very industrious and painstaking officer, and made himself very much liked by his quiet and amiable disposition, and his loss is the more felt in the regiment as we can ill spare any one at present, our numbers are so thinned by sickness and our loss at the Alma. I know Colonel Sanders would himself have written, but he was among the badly wounded, and has left for Scutari. To find out the direction of poor Phipps's friends we opened the first letter that arrived for him. This happened to be yours, and it appeared to me a singular circumstance that the name of the writer should be yours, from whom I had received such kind attention when quartered at Weymouth. Will you be kind enough to communicate the subject of this note to whomsoever of our poor friend's relations may be nearest to him of kin, and say, at the same time, how happy I shall be to give any information, or to do anything which may be considered useful in any way?

"Since landing in the Crimea, officers and men have had to carry their own kits and rations, and have had to sleep on the bare ground, without any tent or other protection. The French have had their camps, nay, some of the Turks. In the Light Division, in addition, we have had the most continued and harassing duties, much more than any other, and to over-fatigue and exposure, more than to any other cause, I am inclined to attribute poor Phipps's death. I do not attempt to give you any detail respecting the war, as I feel sure Colonel Yea, who, I am happy to be able to inform you, appears very well, keeps you in possession of better information than I could give you.

"With kind remembrance to Mrs. Dering, believe me very faithfully yours,

"THOMAS LONGMORE."

town with the greatest energy. We hear that [illegible] and disaffection prevail within the walls; but assuredly there is no outward sign of them. There are some military critics who imagine that if we had marched immediately after the battle of the Alma on the track of the defeated army we might, by a forced march to Balaklava, have entered the town on the south side, and have carried the works by storm. The forts on the north side, Fort Constantine and the Star Fort, command the town, and could inflict great injury on an army in occupation, should such an attempt be crowned with success. Whether the Commandants would hold out after the fall of the town depends on the nature and disposition of the men, but, as a general rule, outlying works fall with the principal fortification on which they depend.

I am now sitting on the wall of a ruined farm-house, which serves as a picket post for the Third Division, and from which I can look down on the town of Sebastopol. It shines, white and clear, in the fine October sun, and, on a first view, it seems open and defenceless on the south and south-east side. The Russians are plainly visible through the glass, working like bees; women and children are carrying up earth in baskets, and already the white tower on the right of our lines is blocked up with a double line of earthworks pierced for guns. The fort is no longer the white fort—it has been painted of a buff colour, probably not to look so conspicuous at night. Fort Constantine and the Star Fort are silent—not a soul is visible around them. A large camp has been formed opposite to the extreme left of our lines, defended by earthworks, but not many men are visible inside. Large masses of men are, however, at drill or parade on a piece of land inside the camp, and probably belong to it. There are a few Cossacks prowling about in front, perched on the high grounds and watching our motions. The spires and domes of the various public buildings would be fine marks for our guns if we were inclined to fire upon them. There is nothing doing in our front, but in the rear the sailors are busy dragging up guns and carriages. They are splendid fellows at this work, which is a pleasure and not a toil to them, and their merry songs as they drag and strain at the ropes cheer the ear of the passer-by. They have a camp full of quaint names—"Albion's pets," "Tiger's Revenge," "Rule Britannia," such terms being marked on the tents, which are pitched on the side of a pleasant hill near the town. The naval officers are very active. Captain Peel has landed the heaviest guns of the Diamond *proprio motu*; and Captain McCleverty has contributed some fine specimens of heavy metal, 68's, from the Terrible.

The expedition from the Yalta returned to-day. It did nothing. It was not French exclusively, for the English contributed the Sansparei!, Tribune, Firebrand; the Jason and Golden Fleece were also sent to carry off the expected stores. The Napoleon and three war steamers represented the French nation. They found a beautiful little Brighton on the shore, and in the [illegible]

APPROACH OF WINTER.—Winter blossoms to set in at a very early period of the year in the southern county of Cashness. At Sprg, on Wednesday morning last week, there was a layer of snow on the ground.—(Scotsman.)

CHOLERA.—At the east end of London the poor are still suffering from the epidemic. During the last few days it has again made its appearance among the mariners employed on board the colliers moored off St. Paul's, Shadwell.—(Globe.)

THE CHOLERA IN IRELAND.—The disease continues to make progress in Dublin:—

From Friday to Sunday evening 11 new cases were admitted into the Cork-street Hospital. Of these, 17 were from the North Union Workhouse, and the remainder were respectively from Grangegorman, Poll-row, Hammond-lane, and Constitution-hill—the filthiest and most wretched localities at the north-west side of the city. Among the 31 cases remaining under treatment on Friday evening 10 deaths have occurred, while eight of the new cases have proved fatal. It is stated:—"That, with but one or two exceptions, all the inmates of this house who have been attacked with cholera were, at the time of the attack, on the doctors' lists, and were in a very feeble and debilitated state from disease and poverty. In every instance in which immediate application was made for medical assistance on the appearance of the premonitory symptoms the patient has recovered. On the other hand, where delay has occurred in seeking the necessary remedies, the difficulties of treatment have been vastly increased, and in too many instances death has been the consequence of this fatal neglect." The pestilence, unfortunately, is not confined to the north side; at the south there have been, since the 10th inst., 13 new cases, five of which resulted in death. More than one-half the number of patients are women, many of them far advanced in life. It has been said that some cases have appeared in the metropolitan police, but the physician of the force, Sir A. Clarke, states that he has not seen one, except in the incipient stages, which, under ordinary circumstances, would be looked upon as trifling complaints, but, in the presence of an epidemic, require prompt and energetic treatment. Up to Saturday, not a single case has been developed in the metropolitan police of Dublin, though the premonitory diarrhœa appeared in many of them.—(Dublin Journal.)

NEW AUSTRIAN GUN.—Our Vienna correspondent writes:—

The new gun, of which Austrian military men are so proud, only differs from the common muskets in the fact that six very superficial grooves are cut down the inner surface of the barrel. The surface of the lower half of the bullet, which must be of very soft lead, is deeply notched, and the action of the recoil naturally forces the projecting edges of the bullet into the grooves. The barrels are furnished at the breech with what is technically called a "Dorn." This thorn, or dorn, is a round solid piece of iron projecting nearly an inch and a half into the inner and lower part of the barrel. Round the thorn—that is, between the thorn and inner surface of the barrel—there is naturally an empty space, and into this the charge of powder falls. When the indented or stamped bullet is rammed down, it completely fills the lower part of the grooves, but not forced no further than the point or top of the thorn; "and the consequence is, that the powder being subjected to no pressure, every grain of it ignites at one and at the same time, and propels the ball with prodigious force." The English General Duplat, who is to go with General Lebeg to the Austrian head-quarters in Gitlein, is now here, and his attention is sure to be directed to the novelties, as it is one of the standing topics of conversation among military men. The English officer has only been here two or three days, but the Austrians already speak favourably of him. General Duplat speaks German fluently, and this is an advantage which his French colleagues does not possess.—(Times.)

SPANISH SOCIALISTS.—The following is from our Madrid correspondent, dated Oct. 10:—

In the province of Huelva outrages on property are reported on a large scale. A debesa, or pasture ground, called Petronina, belonging to the Duke of Medinasgli was taken possession of some days since by the inhabitants of Cinoroa, who divided it among themselves; and though the act of spoliation was annulled by the authorities, it appears that they returned to take possession of it, and have burnt a large quantity of cork wood which the tenant of the debesa had prepared for exportation.—(Chronicle.)

COAL FROM AVA.—A correspondent writes from Rangoon to the *Calcutta Englishman*:—

"It is satisfactory to state that the Bentinck steamer steamed down from Prome her last trip on coal sent from Ava. What an immense saving to government will be cause should and be found in abundance up the country. It is at present brought to Rangoon by vessels direct from Aberdeen and London.—(Globe.)

PIRATES.—Extract of a letter from Singapore, dated Aug. 25:—

From advices just received, it is ascertained that the pirates are collecting in force at Pulo Tiga, not far from Labuan. A Malay trader, which left Labuan a few days before the 8th of August for a trading voyage up the coast, reports that she fell in, near Pulo Tiga, with a fleet of 15 boats, by which she had been chased. The communications along the coast from Labuan have been almost entirely stopped by them for above two months. The A. L. Johnston, Capt. Shepherd, from Melbourne to Macassar, grounded on a reef in Torres Straits, on 14th July, and was set on fire on the 21st to prevent her falling into the hands of the savages of Jervis and Mulgrave's Islands; crew saved by the Port Wallace, Morris, from Melbourne, arrived at this port, which vessel was on shore on a reef in Torres Straits, at the same time as the A. L. Johnston, but got off, leaky, after throwing ballast over board and starting several water casks.—(Daily News.)

REMARKABLE.—*At Trial.*—A correspondent of the *Petersburg Express*, at Charlestown, communicates to that paper the following series of incidents, which, if true, are certainly very singular:—

Washington was accustomed to wear on his watch two seals, one gold and the other silver; upon one of them the letters "G. W." were engraved, or rather cut. The seals he wore as early as 1754, and they were about his person the terrible day of Braddock's defeat; on that day he had the silver seal; the gold one remained with the General until the day of his death, and was then given by him to his nephew, a gentleman of Virginia, who carefully preserved it until about 17 years ago, when, riding over his farm, he dropped it. The other day the gold seal, had 17 years ago, was "ploughed up," recognized from the letters "G. W." on it, and restored to the son of the gentleman to whom Washington had presented it. At almost the same time the silver seal lost in 1754—just 100 years ago—was ploughed up on the site in which Braddock was defeated, and in like manner recognized from his letters "G. W." So that, in a very short time the companions will be again united. I have this whole statement from the most reliable source possible—namely, from the gentleman himself, who has thus restored to him these precious memento of his great ancestor.—(Times.)

Letters from Melbourne states that a University has been established at Victoria, with an endowment of £75,000 per annum; Sir Charles Hotham, the new Governor, took a prominent part in the opening ceremony.—(Sun.)

ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—The contest at St. Paul's, between choristers who won't sing and a congregation who will sing (already described) came before the Westminster magistrate yesterday:—

Mr. E. J. Fitzroy, of Hans-place, Sloane-street, accompanied by two young friends, applied to Mr. Arnold for an assault summons against Mr. C. Westerton, churchwarden of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. Complainant observed that the magistrate was probably aware that a material difference of opinion had existed for a length of time pad amongst the congregation of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, out of which the present complaint arose. About 16 or 17 weeks ago, in conformity with the advice and direction of the Bishop of London, certain alterations were made in the service—the Litany being monotoned instead of intoned. Many of the congregation were much averse to this change, and, despite the proceedings of the chair, had, according to long custom, chanted the rubrics, and without moderation, until Sunday morning last, [illegible] until one of his friends had been dragged out of the office.

Mr. Arnold thought the matter rather one for an ecclesiastical than a police court. The great question that would necessarily arise was, whether the churchwardens was or wasnot justified in the act.

After a good deal of conversation between the magistrate and the applicant, Mr. Arnold stated that as applicant pressed for an instant summons, he (the worthy magistrate) would not refuse the application, and accordingly granted the summons.—(Globe.)

A serious fire broke out yesterday in High-street, Chatham, on the premises of a grocer named Buckley. The concern were insured with difficulty, being in bed when the conflagration was discovered. (It was three in the morning.) The following extract from a long account published by our morning contemporaries will show the difficulties the firemen had to contend with:—

On the engines and men arriving at the conflagration, the old scenes, always to be witnessed on the occasion of any fire in this neighbourhood, were enacted over again—engines and firemen standing idly by, not able to procure a drop of water, whilst the flames were roaring and cracking before them, and threatening the destruction of the whole line of houses in the street. After nearly an hour spent in the way some water was procured from a water cask, and then being apparently no other way of obtaining anything like a supply, the whole of the portable butts in the neighbourhood were pressed into the service by the fire-brigade. It began to be a serious question whether the whole street would not be burnt down. A cry was raised to send the engines to the large reservoir for supplying water to the dockyard, and which was only a hundred yards from the buildings on fire; but it was empty. Nothing could exceed the zeal with which the Sappers and Miners worked; they cut off the communication for the flames by pulling down the front and sides of the houses on fire. By the most arduous exertions the flames were prevented taking hold of a large public-house adjoining the burning premises, and soon after seven all danger of their further progress was at an end, although at that hour there was a large body of flames in the ruins.—(Sun.)

INCENDIARY FIRES.—Attempts to fire warehouses continue in Manchester, and yesterday morning a bunch of lucifer matches was found to have been ignited and pushed under the door of Mr. W. Little, drysalter, Deansgate, but not coming in contact with other combustible matter, they had burnt out. A similar attempt is said to have been made at another warehouse during Saturday night or Sunday, without serious consequences.—(Herald.)

ATMOSPHERIC SWINDLING.—Within the last few days Mr. Rossi and Mr. Etheridge, jewellers of Norwich, were imposed upon by a very skilfully devised imposition. A respectably dressed young man went to Rossi's shop with the following note:—"Mrs. Ives will feel obliged to Mr. Rossi if he would send by Mr. W. Ives some gentlemen's gold watches for her inspection, not to exceed 12 or 14 guineas. Mrs. Ives will return them on Saturday. Please to mark them in plain figures. Colthorpe, Monday evening." A precisely similar note was presented to Messrs. Etheridge. As Mrs. Ives was a customer of Mr. Rossi, nine gold watches were packed up, to be ready when called for in about an hour. At Messrs. Etheridge's he promised to call in 10 or three hours. Nothing occurred to Mr. Rossi's mind until Saturday, when the son of Mrs. Ives being about to leave his shop he asked him if Mrs. Ives approved of the watches sent. This led to an explanation, Mr. Ives declaring that his mother had been too unwell to write a note, and that, when well, the note was no resemblance whatever to her handwriting. Information was at once given at the police-station, upon which Mr. English, the chief constable, inquired at Messrs. Etheridge's whether any attempt of the kind had been made there. It then transpired that eight gold watches had been obtained by the same prisoner. Messrs. Etheridge had no idea of having been duped until informed of the trick by the police. Mr. Rossi's loss is about £16, and Messrs. Etheridge's £17.—(Sun.)

On Friday a man named Gauer, living at Sidbury, murdered his wife by stabbing her, and then cut his own throat. The woman died instantaneously, but the miscreant, though in a desperate condition, still survives.—(Globe.)

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Belleisle, hospital-ship, Com. Hoskin, has arrived in the Downs from the Baltic; she is to proceed to the Black Sea.—The Colossus, 84, Capt. Robinson, at Portsmouth, is to proceed to the West Indies to strengthen our squadron.—The Cuckoo, gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Murray, has arrived at Shoreness from the Baltic; her boilers are worn out; they have now been seven years in constant work.—The Exmouth, 90, at Devonport, converted into a screw ship of 400-horse power, will soon be commissioned; Capt. Hon. F. Pelham, from the Hawke, removing to the ship, and Capt. Hall succeeding Capt. Pelham in command of the Hawke, 44, screw, Baltic fleet.—The Fox, 47, has been towed to Southampton, to be employed as a hulking hulk.—The Gladiator, 4, Capt. Brake, has left Portsmouth for the Crimea.—The Hannibal, 91, Capt. Hon. F. W. Grey, awaits orders at Spithead.—The Hayanah, 18, has been taken into dock at Devonport to be prepared for commission.—The Nankin, 50, Capt. Hon. K. Stuart, has been taken into dock at Chatham to be fitted for sea.—The Otter, Lieut.-Com. Heath, has arrived at Woolwich from the Baltic.—The Valorous, 16, Capt. Buckle, is to proceed with all dispatch for the Black Sea, calling at Malta.—The Valiant, Sc. Master Colpoe, has arrived at Hull from the Baltic.—The Espiegle, Lieut.-Com. Crawley, has arrived at Woolwich from the Baltic.

The Apollo, 5, Master-Com. Johnson, was lying at anchor off Sebastopol, 28th Sept., in an ordnance depot.—The Rumbler, Lieut.-Com. Reynolds, arrived at Constantinople 16th Sept.—The Beagle, 4, Lieut.-Com. Beer, arrived at Constantinople 7th Sept., and immediately proceeded to join the fleet off Sebastopol.—The Cumberland, 70, Capt. Seymour, was on 4th Oct. in Wingo Sound; she had been in collision with a French ship of war.—The Lyon, Lieut.-Com. Lace, proceeded from Gibraltar for the Black Sea, 3d Oct.—The Prometheus, 3, Com. Rice, ordered from Gibraltar to the West Coast of Africa, will probably return home prior to going to that station, her medical officers having reported her to be in a state likely to prove detrimental to the health of her crew in a tropical climate.—The Sphinx, 4, Capt. Wilmot, arrived at Gibraltar 2d Oct.—The Stromboli, 4, Com. Hall, passed Gibraltar, 2d Oct., for the Black Sea.—The Tiger, 4, Lieut.-Com. Leddey, called at Lisbon, 2d Oct., and left next day for the Black Sea.

PROMOTIONS.—Commander: A. Otly, to be a Retired Captain.—Lieutenant: S. B. Davenant, to be Commander.

APPOINTMENTS.—Commander: S. B. Davenant, additional to Britannia.—Lieutenants: W. J. R. Card, to Trafalgar; J. P. Palmer, to Royal William; J. Reid, to Colossus; Hon. W. C. Talbot, to Hannibal; W. A. Smith, to Valorous; E. M. Haggs, to Wellesley.—Masters: W. T. Wheeler, Royal Albert; T. J. Wheller, to Sanspareil; W. H. Mellard, to Valorous.—Assistant-Surgeon: A. M'Kenzie, to Cossack.—Second Masters: C. F. Tupell, to Scourge; F. Townsend, to Alpheus.—Clerk's Assistant: J. M. Mellett, to Gladiator.

COAST GUARD.—*Chief Officers*: Mr. D. Leigh, from Eastbourn to Bollycrossen station, vice Mr. T. Palmer, removed to Robert's-Cove station.—Mr. J. Sleppar, from Robert's Cove to Eastbourn station, vice D. Leigh.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.—Of Sons: At Kingstown, the wife of J. G. Strickland, Esq.—At Moneduffy, the wife of the Rev. T. E. Harper.—At Edinburgh, the lady of J. Connell, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Kirk.—At Pontypridd, the wife of D. Jones, Esq., M.P.—At Twickenham, the wife of J. P. Trow, Esq.—At Burton under-Needwood, Staffordshire, the lady of F. Brook, Esq.—In Wilton-crescent, Tunnacliffe Cheshire.—At Glandenbury, the wife of the Rev. E. Peel.—At Coddington, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. W. Bonsfield.—The wife of the Rev. S. Clerk, of Spring-gardens.

OF DAUGHTERS: At Dublin, the lady of J. Frazer, Esq.—At Coalbrooke, the lady of C. E. Ross, Esq.—At Dublin, the lady of T. Courtenay, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Lady Ellcho.—At Stirling, the wife of W. H. Bennett, Esq., 42d Highlanders.—At Oakfield, Mrs. J. Spiers.—In Cavendish-square, the wife of Col. T. Wood.—The wife of the Rev. F. L. Cazer, of Cawston-rectory, Norfolk.—At

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shot the Sentinel, and that he would scarcely have committed such an act. It sounds strangely in English ears that a man who unerringly avowed, as Charles did, that he was the chief of the conspiracy; that he had prepared all the means for its execution, and that he had led his armed followers up to the guardhouse for the purpose of getting forcible possession of it, should express horror at a deed which was the natural, immediate, and necessary consequence of such proceeding. He alleged the guard-house was the purpose of disarming it. He had provided weapons for the purpose of overcoming resistance, and what could such preparations lead to except the death of the soldiers who resisted? We may possibly be informed with Mr. Barbès's company in England, and we are therefore not unwilling to express a belief that he never did design to commit any such act as would, in his own eyes, have resembled a deliberate murder. The criminality of the whole proceeding arose from that terrible license which such revolutionists allowed themselves. It cannot be too much to insinuate that if "political" acts are never to be regarded as criminal offences, they should be never visited with capital offences. If the guillotine is abolished, it should be the rabble and the atheist. The Christian Frenchman feebly at least on such a night to defend the existing institutions and right to attack them, and if the infliction of death was deprecated in our case it should never have been permitted in the other.—(TIMES.)

DEFENCE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—*Alleged Neglect of the Wounded at Scutari.*—It is right and fitting that the warmest sympathies of the nation should be rallied forth on behalf of the brave men who have bled in the cause of their country. Were a single hardship endured by the gallant sufferers which the most watchful humanity could prevent—were they left unprovided with a single comfort which could soothe the bed of sickness, or facilitate convalescence—there would be ground for the deepest regret, and for the most assiduous exertions to remedy or to prevent. Such evils of past neglect. But if, on the other hand, it should appear that every precaution has been taken for the welfare and recovery of the wounded that science and benevolence could suggest, and that every exigency has been fully provided for by the humane and skilful administrators of the Medical Department of the service, no remorse can be too severe for those who have unscrupulously given currency to every idle tale which lead the public to believe that the Government has failed in an urgent and paramount duty. It is no affair of ours to comprise the motives which our have detected the gross misrepresentations to which we refer, and which we would willingly attribute to ignorance. Our only concern is to show the utter groundlessness of every charge which has been brought against the authorities in this matter, and to prove to the country that its wounded soldiers have not been the victims of the heartless and cruel neglect which has been so loudly imputed. This we proceed to do with regard to each particular which has been selected for animadversion, and we earnestly ask attention to the short, but most satisfactory, statement which we subjoin. In the first place, the number of medical officers in attendance on the British army in the East, at the time of the battle of the Alma, was 276—giving one to every 97 of the whole force. In the Peninsular war, the proportion was 1 to 154—so that, to this respect, at least, the humanity of the present generation need not shrink from comparison with the past. It must also be remembered that, during the war just referred to, rather more than one-third of the medical officers were usually ineffective, from sickness or other causes. We may, then, fairly assume that never was a British expeditionary force strongly furnished with medical assistance as during the present campaign in the East, and we have next to consider the extent to which the aid thus liberally provided was made available. It must be remembered that the engagement of the 20th September did not terminate till sunset, and consequently, there was but a very short interval during which the light was sufficient for important operations; but nevertheless, at least sixty capital operations—including some of the most difficult in the whole range of surgical practice—were performed that evening upon the field. It is said, indeed, that a large proportion of the wounded were left all night in the open air; but the fact will occasion little surprise to those who reflect on the circumstances in which the army was placed; and, at any rate, the recurrence of the same painful necessity cannot be obviated by sending last to Constantinople, or by strengthening, to any conceivable extent, the medical staff of the army. It is also complained that ambulance waggons—twenty-one of which, each capable of conveying at one time twelve wounded soldiers, had been provided for the army—were not employed for the removal of the wounded; but it must be recollected that, had they been transported to the Crimea with the first division of the expeditionary army, the movements of the troops would have been seriously retarded. Even the heavy dragoons and the siege artillery were left behind at Varna, because it was rightly deemed essential to the success of the enterprise that, in the first instance, every incumbrance should, as far as possible, be dispensed with. On future occasions, there can be no doubt that the ambulances will do good service. Their introduction is justly regarded as one of the greatest improvements recently introduced into our military system; but the impediment which they inevitably present to the rapid march of an army may be inferred from the fact that the Duke of Wellington steadily resisted, on that ground, every proposal for their adoption. Although, however, it was impossible to remove the whole of the wounded from the field on the evening of the battle, every attention which circumstances admitted was paid to their comfort—ample supplies of great coats and blankets being furnished to protect them from the night air. Their wounds were promptly dressed—in some cases within range of the enemy's fire; and, a staff officer, who had received an injury which was not deemed dangerous, was required to wait for surgical aid until the more urgent cases were disposed of. It is needless to point out that the delay in attending to the whole cases arose from the overwhelming rapidity with which the wounded fell, the staff being inadequate to deal at once with such a rapid succession of patients. It is next made a subject of complaint that the arrangements for the transport of the wounded to Scutari were condemnably defective, and that no fewer than 600 were packed on board a single vessel like a cargo of merchandise, without the slightest regard to their fitting accommodation. We believe that no exact details as to the mode in which the wounded were distributed among the different transports have as yet reached this country; but as the total number conveyed was only 1,100, and as seven or eight vessels are stated to have been employed in the service, it is absurd to suppose that as many as 600 were embarked in any one of them. It is likely that the decks were closely covered with soldiers, but a moment's reflection will show that this was the most desirable arrangement which could be adopted. So long as a free supply of air is secured, and sufficient room left for the approach of attendants, the wounded cannot be placed, while at sea, in too close a juxtaposition; for, to the mutual support which they afford each other, they are in some degree protected against the rolling of the vessel, which would grievously aggravate their sufferings. The number of medical attendants who accompanied them on the voyage was undoubtedly small, but we believe that it was fully adequate. When an operation has been performed, a day or two may safely elapse before the dressing can be allowed; and the chief of the assistants during the interval are confined to general attention to the patient, with the occasional alteration of bandages, &c., which happens to inconvenience the sufferer. It is also most material to bear in mind that, at the time when the wounded left the Crimea, another general action appeared inevitable; and the military authorities would have exposed themselves to the severest censure if they had, without the most urgent necessity, allowed their medical staff to suffer any serious diminution in number or efficiency. We have next to notice the provision made for the military hospital at Scutari; and the long list of supplies sent out conclusively proves that it is quite unnecessary to appeal to the sympathies of the public in order to add to the abundant stores which the benefactors of the medical department has furnished. Let us take, first of all, the articles of list, which has been so grandiosely summed to be deficient. The first cargo sent out included—besides every variety of bandages, plasters, skins of leather, cushions, and 3,000lbs. of surgeon's lint—no less than 2,500lbs. of lint. With the second cargo, which was despatched in June, 500lbs. of the same article were sent. The third supply, forwarded on the 15th of last month, added 2,504lbs.; and the same weight will be despatched with a fourth cargo, which is to be forwarded on the 25th of this month. We have thus a total of upwards of 8,500lbs. of lint; and, in this quantity, if spread out, would cover several acres, it will be seen that the very notion of scarcity is purely ridiculous. Not everything has been supplied in fully above the published list; but it is worth while to observe that 1,200 dozen of port wine, 300 gallons of brandy, and 2,000lbs of tea, have already been sent, and that 600 dozen of wine and 200 gallons of brandy, in addition, will be on their way to the East before the close of the month. Nevertheless, wisely anticipating that some accidental omission might have occurred, the government gave the head of the medical staff at Scutari an absolute carte blanche—an unlimited discretion—to purchase articles of any kind, and to any extent, which might appear expedient; and if the markets of the country have been unable to supply him with all he required, he has only had to apply to the Turkish authorities, who have placed their stores at the disposal of the allies. It may be true that a portion of the cargoes despatched from this country were sent on to Varna; but they have not on that account been the less available, for a steamer might at any time have brought them back to Constantinople or Scutari within twenty-four hours. The labours of the medical attendants at the latter place have undoubtedly been severe; but here again, it is totally needless for benevolent individuals to interfere in a matter for which government is making the ample provision. Thirty medical officers are at this moment on their way to Constantinople, and fifteen more are only waiting for the means of conveyance. We believe the fact to be that, at the time when the wounded arrived from the Crimea, the effective staff at Scutari consisted of 21 individuals, so that each would have on the average 50 patients—a number too large, perhaps, for any man to attend to permanently, but, as a temporary arrangement, not beyond the powers of a practitioner in good health and possessing competent skill. Nurses there have been in abundance, for the services of convalescent soldiers in the hospital have been at all times available, and of these there is no deficiency. In fact, the medical authorities have the power, if they think fit, of appointing a nurse to every wounded man. We may, indeed, for some reason, wish that female assistance had given its more tender assistance; but it is well known that, in the British army, the practice has hitherto been different, and it has at all times been judged expedient to leave the wounded to the rough but kindly attention of their comrades. It is not impossible, however, that arrangements may be made for gratifying the patriotic wish of a few whose self-denying enthusiasm has inspired them with the desire of becoming, in reality, if not in name, Sisters of Mercy; and we cordially wish them success in their noble enterprise. When we add that no fewer than 3,000 beds have been sent out to Constantinople, we shall have arrived, in detail, every point in the arrangements of the Medical Department which has been made the subject of hostile criticism; and we shall have convinced every candid person that there is not a shadow of foundation for any one of the imputations which have been so recklessly thrown out. We exceedingly regret that the expenses should have been rendered necessary, and we may not, perhaps, be able to undo all the evil which has been done. The national character has been wantonly lowered in the eyes of the world—the exertions of the Government, and of the Medical Department in particular, have been unjustly disparaged—contributions have been diverted from the great fund just originated under Royal sanction for the widows and orphans of the wounded—and last, but not least, a discouragement has been thrown in the way of the recruiting service, for it cannot be expected that Englishmen will be willing to expose themselves to the treatment alleged to have been suffered by the wounded heroes of the Alma. We venture to hope, however, that, after the plain statement of facts which has now been given, we shall hear no more of calumnies so unfounded, so injurious, and so dishonourable to the nation and its rulers.—(CHRONICLE.)

THE LATE FAILURES.—*Commercial Affairs.*—Notwithstanding the gloom which has prevailed in the City for the last few days, we never felt greater confidence in the continued well-being of the country at large. Commercial men have got themselves into scrapes, and they have to pay for their want of caution on their want of correctness. If they have experienced some difficulty in patching up the arrangements of houses that have been trading too fast, or whose correspondents have been doing so, they cannot properly lay the fault on the state of trade. The energy and enterprise of the British people were never greater than they are at the present moment. It wanted but freedom of commerce, coupled with the political and social freedom already enjoyed by the English people, to extend our industry and commerce as they have been extended, and there is no quarter of the globe at this very day which is not made to yield an increased return of wealth. This is well known in Liverpool. The embarrassments of a few houses makes a great sensation, and causes people to stop for a short space in their ordinary operations, but Liverpool goes on as before. The channels for enterprise are quickly cupied; the returns by rapid exchange when a proper direction is imparted. The whole question lies in that last condition. We are not ignorant of complaints that the American trade

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The new coat for Heavy Dragoons is an improvement on the old, still it is not what it ought to be. In taking the embroidery off the sleeves, why leave only that which is hidden by the gauntlet! and which adds a few pounds to the cost? The skirts are still too long and inconvenient, and the ornaments in many cases clumsy and incommodious. The stiffness, tightness, and height of the embroidered collar is unexceptionably bad and uncomfortable.

The expense of belts for a Cavalry Officer is monstrous. In the Infantry they cost twenty-five to thirty shillings; those of a Cornet of Dragoons, about thirty pounds! If a General Officer can appear at levees and drawing-rooms with a belt which costs three pounds, and an Infantry Officer with one valued at fifteen shillings, why make a Cavalry Officer pay twenty-five pounds for those which he is compelled to display on the same occasion? Can it be possible that the belt worn by a General Officer is not good enough for a Cornet?

We imagine the further an Officer is removed by appearance from the possibility of being mistaken for a London footman in State livery, the more respectable and more like a soldier will he be.

Gold-lace and tinsel should be at once and for ever abolished. The coat or dress-jacket, the stable or undress-jacket, and frock, should be plain and without a particle of unnecessary ornament. The facings of the Regiment, with a badge of rank on the collar, appear to us all that would be necessary for denoting the grades. The head-dress should be made to resist a sabre-cut, repel, not attract, the sun's rays, and should offer no resistance to the wind.

The belts for undress might be made of buffalo leather, and those for full-dress of Russia leather.

These may appear sweeping changes; they are not so great as those which have taken place since the Peninsular war, and who would desire to fall back on the Military costume of that period?

## MILITARY HOSPITALS.

In continuation of our remarks published last week under the above head, and reverting to the post and condition of the Hospital Serjeants, we would suggest they should rank with the Serjeant-Major, but *next* to him, and according to their seniority with the Schoolmaster Serjeant, particularly as they are liable to come in contact with all the non-commissioned ranks within the walls of the hospital. We would recommend also, that as their education would render them competent, they should receive instruction in the compounding of medicines, which we doubt not they would as well perform as the most careful could desire, after brief practice.

To add further benefit to the Service, and as a bonus for deserving men, all medical clerks and purveyors' clerks should be selected from this class, as they would be the most eligible for performing those duties which their previous experience and knowledge of Hospital accounts, and general detail with the sick, would eminently fit them for, and eventually if required for the rank, they would make excellent purveyors.

Another grade should follow, to be designated as Hospital Corporal, next to the Serjeant, selected and educated to take the place of the latter at any time, either from illness or vacancy. Sixpence per diem in addition to his daily pay would not be over remuneration, and as all branches, from the Surgeon downwards, work with their hands, in whatever way the necessities of the sick require, he might execute the duty of principal Orderly, and in the absence of the Serjeant, administer the medicines, and be responsible for the regularity of the inmates. The most serious interruption

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to the duties of the Medical Officer sometimes occurs from the removal of the Hospital Serjeant, thereby throwing a body of writing and accounts on his hands, taking up time otherwise engaged, and adding seriously to his mental as well as corporeal labours. The additional twopence per diem for the Hospital Corporal would be very little, and compared with the Ordnance exactly the same that their common Orderlies receive. At times the Surgeon and his Serjeant are hard pressed with writing and accounts, and require extra help, and a Hospital Clerk cannot be made in a day.

The hospital kitchen should be supplied with a cooking stove, the most economical and useful apparatus, but if that be impracticable, then a proper range, with every capability for cooking, from the greatest to the least. Those at present used, with their huge boilers and fires, waste the fuel, and are quite inadequate to the varied demands required for the sick. There should be a sufficient number of towels and such requisites, supplied by the barrack department, such as are required in every house for cleaning culinary utensils, the same as in a private family. These minor details may seem to be of small importance, but in practice the loss of them is severely felt, and no excuse is ever taken for the absence of cleanliness, or want of regularity in the building. A board of experienced Medical Officers would afford the most reasonable proceeding for regulating these trivial, though absolutely necessary, details.

## THE LATE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

HAD anything been wanting corroborative of our remarks last Friday, when touching upon Sir Charles Napier's proverbial impatience of control, ample confirmation of the correctness of the opinion advanced may be gathered from the gallant officer's admissions. In the General's farewell speeches, both at Kurrachee and Bombay, he thought proper to speak openly, and without reserve, on the causes which led to his resignation. The judgment prompting the disclosure may be differently regarded. For our parts, we cannot trace the necessity which brought forth so caustic an ebullition.

To no one throughout the Presidencies could the grounds of Sir Charles Napier's departure from India have been secret; less reason, therefore, existed for opprobious revisal of the subject. Few would assimilate the writer of the ever memorable farewell order with the author of uncalled for animadversions indulged in at Bombay on those whom the sanction of the Queen had placed in a position superior to his own; yet to so objectionable an end were the remarks hazarded pointedly aimed. Among other statements which, peradventure, might, with a small exercise of discretion, have been judiciously left unsaid, Sir Charles observed, that, "when he first was made Commander-in-Chief, he thought he was to be Commander-in-Chief in truth, but that he soon found out that he was not to be Commander-in-Chief at all, but only a sort of 'monster adjutant.' He had been dictated to on military matters by boy politicals who knew nothing whatever of military science. 'It is this, gentlemen, this, said Sir Charles, 'that has caused me to resign my command, I have been thus explicit with you because I am among my own Bombay Officers once more. It is this, I repeat, that has caused me to resign.'"

It forms no part of our desire to deteriorate from the lustre surrounding the chivalrous bearing of the conqueror of Scinde. Rather than diminish, we would gladly aid in perpetuating the freshness of the laurels which so thickly garland his name. But it is because we *do* appreciate and respect the many noble qualities of his heroic nature that we condemn

# THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The *corps d'armée* of Prince Gortschakoff appears to be stationed with its right resting on the Severnaia heights and its left on the heights in rear of Crasnokutsk. Its rear and reserves are stationed between Mackenzie's Farm, Simpferopol, and Ourbetar, and its communications with the interior are protected by separate divisions towards Perekop northwards from Simpferopol, and towards or at Arabat eastwards from Simpferopol.

If, on the 19th of September last, three days after the Sebastopol front was safe, a corps of 40,000 effective had been transferred by sea to operate upon the line of the Salghir, and provided with sufficient land transport to cover 25 miles of unprofitable country, we should in all probability have heard very shortly afterwards of Prince Gortschakoff concentrating all his disposable force on Simpferopol; and that *coup*, if *coup*, would have presented the moment for making a rapid advance upon Bakhchisarai by the base of the Upper Katcha. That moment has been lost, and we have now to consider how the present position of the Russian *corps d'armée* can be best treated.

That the best cause for the allies has been lost is, unfortunately, the fact. The allies possess a great superiority in sea transport, while the Russians have the advantage of land transport, which, though difficult and costly to them, is still superior to the land transport of the allies. Nevertheless, with the means at command of the allies, I see no occasion for reverting to the old style of campaign prevalent before the days of the Great Napoleon, when a campaign of seven months completed the year's work, and both parties went into winter quarters. Napoleon broke through this practice with success, by dint of energy and great resources of detail, and I think we may follow his example.

The positions of the Russians above described, and which for brevity I will call that of the Mackenzie plateau, cannot be profitably assailed in front, but it may be assailed on the left, and in its rear.

The river Falco offers a point of landing for a corps of sufficient strength to establish itself on the Upper Karasou, before any opposing force of sufficient strength could be detached from the Russian left to stop its advance on Karasou Bazar; and the shores of Tuzla and Kamishli offer, together with Sapatoria, ample space for the debarcation of a complete *corps d'armée*. The operations of these corps would not interfere with the maintenance of our own positions around the south side of Sebastopol. The harbour front, the line of the Tchernaya, and the heights of Balaklava may be deemed unassailable by any corps of less than double the number of their defenders; and for the purposes of such defence we may consider that 71,000 troops are sufficient.

The latest and best intelligence that we can get from the seat of war leads us to conclude that the effective force of the allies around Sebastopol and at Eupatoria exceeds the effective force of the Russians in the positions between the Severnaia and Chebotar; and for the present inquiry we may disregard the forces on both sides that are stationed to the east of Karasou Bazar. We have heard of four Russian "army corps" between the Severnaia and Simpferopol, and there may be a fifth "army corps" near at hand, but we cannot place the total of these at more than 140,000 men at the utmost; and they are spread over lines formed like an irregular L. of 40 miles in length. The allies would operate at great advantage against these corps by a properly connected series of movements, of which the base of each must be the fleets. Let us put down the force of the allies around Sebastopol at 170,000, and at Eupatoria at 25,000.

Let us assign out of these an eastern corps for the line of the Falco, amounting to 25,000; and a western corps for the line of the Tuzla, of not less than 30,000. This still leaves ample reserves around Sebastopol, and for Eupatoria, and for the maintenance of the base on the shore of the Falco.

The problem we have to consider is to place the former corps near Kalaeli Kassili, and the latter corps at Karasou Bazar, before the *corps d'armée* around Simpferopol could be concentrated to sufficient force to oppose them effectually. This problem may be solved by an able Quartermaster-General, and I proceed to show in outline how it may be accomplished.

The Russian *corps d'armée* have a mean distance to move eastward 28 miles, and to move northward 36 miles, over indifferent roads. The allies have to move on the west side 24 miles by road and 36 miles by steam; while, on the east side, they have to move 18 miles by road and 30 miles by steam. But the steam distances may be excluded from the calculation, because until the troops begin to disembark the enemy cannot divine the points to be assailed, and therefore cannot begin to move upon them.

Hence, therefore, if an advance be made simultaneously from the Tuzla and from the Falco, with the respective forces stated above, 30,000 on the west and 25,000 on the east, these corps will converge on the lines of the Karasou and the Salghir, and each hour's advance will make them more secure, because they are approaching each other, while at the same time neither corps can be compromised if the communication of each with the coast is maintained by the respective reserves. These corps must force their way to the positions north of the Simpferopol and Arabat road, and, if necessary, they must do so at the point of the bayonet; and it is hardly to be conceived that 70,000 men of the allies should not be able to push back the Russian divisions, under a properly combined movement such as that above described. The allies have the advantage of their time to choose, of shorter distances to traverse, and of selecting their own points of attack, and it must be bad handling that deprives them of the natural result of these advantages. Once on the north of the Simpferopol and Arabat road, these corps must unite and intrench themselves; they may be supplied from both bases, south and west; but of the two the south or Falco base will probably be the easiest to maintain, to protect, and to improve. This last business should be done by the Army Works Corps, mile by mile, after the columns as they gain ground in advance. Intrenched on the Salghir and thus coupled, Prince Gortschakoff must either come out to fight or starve, or an advance must be made by the Russians with fresh corps from Nikolaieff and from Perekop, over 70 miles of desert country; and if the allies find it difficult to advance over 20 miles of desert, between the sea and the Salghir, what must be the difficulties which the Russian corps from Perekop will experience over 70 such miles! The concentration of Prince Gortschakoff's forces would give the signal for the advance of the right wing of the allies from the line of the Tchernaya upon the Upper Belbek or Katcha, and a general action must ensue under circumstances giving great priority of advantage to the allies.

Let us now consider the difficulties. To transport securely and with expedition to their respective points of debarcation the 72,000 men with their cavalry and artillery, above assigned for this expedition, will require the united steam transports of England and France; and we have them within a week's call.

The troops on the eastern route must be clothed and provided for marching through snow. To provision 25,000 to 30,00 men between Aslaiel and Karasou we shall require only a moderate commissariat, for the country is fertile and not yet exhausted.

To provide food, forage, and water for 80,000 to 60,000 between Tuzla and Kalaeli will be the main difficulty. For this we have the fleets to supply us with reservoirs of water; and the 10,000 beasts of the Land Transport Corps, for which England has been liberally paying during the summer and so vain, must convey that water into the interior, together with such assistance as the French Commissariat can supply. The supply of these days will probably require the whole army of land transport allotted to, and its route must be chosen with judgment and protected by light cavalry and guns, and it must be sufficiently near to the line of march of the columns to be at hand when required. The organization and application of this transport will require resource and energy, but it has only 24 miles of march to cover and the work may be done, as greater works have been done before, by prudent foresight and arrangement, and by unflinching determination in executing the measures thus pre-arranged. Once on the Salghir, and the main difficulties of transport are at an end. The difficulties of intrenching themselves from attack until sufficient reinforcements can be sent up will then be felt by the troops, and must be practised for by a strong force of sappers and proper tools, while the communications are to be kept open by the reserves drawn from the surplus forces left around Sebastopol, over and above the numbers which I have shown to be necessary for the defence of that position.

I need not here enter into the composition of the forces to be sent in the above expedition; each corps will be essentially different, as the country in each case is different; and I have made no mention of the Russian corps at Arabat, because the Turkish Contingent at Kertch should take sufficient care to prevent its having any influence on the advance of Liprandi.

The Exchange to the Crimea
7 Sec.

and his argument is the converse of what it then was—the subject of reform being in the present instance the national army instead of the national representation. He cannot believe that a total change will be precipitated by the refusal of moderate concessions. He recognises the principle of Lord GODERICH's motion, but will not act upon it. He relies on what has already been done, just as his colleagues did in 1828 on the mere disfranchisement of East Retford; and as they dreamed of thereby tranquillising the public mind, so now it is imagined that the fact of *one* sergeant in each regiment having been given an ensignsy in acknowledgment of his merit will reconcile the nation to the continuance of the system of promotion by purchase in all ranks of the service.

The noble member for Huddersfield pointed out very clearly that to take a single individual from the ranks, and to place him among officers differently educated, without any hope or prospect of ever being able to raise himself further as a commissioned officer, was no fair trial of the system of fair play and no favour. Lord GODERICH also, with praiseworthy firmness, refused to be mollified by Lord PALMERSTON'S "soft sawder," seeing that his colleagues held such different language. But we think Lord GODERICH, in his natural desire to conciliate support for his proposal, and to disarm antagonism, seemed disposed to yield too much, when he said that all he asked was that such individuals should not hereafter be so few, and that, after they had obtained their first commission, Government should continue to keep its eye upon them, in order to promote them further whenever they should distinguish themselves. We fear that, were it possible to act effectually on this suggestion, it would give rise to jealousies and enmities that would soon embitter the lives of those in whose favour the plan of special favour had been devised. In a word, we are inclined to say that so long as you can only do justice by way of special grace and bounty, no healthy spirit of reform can be looked for in the army.

The UNDER-SECRETARY for WAR, in the course of his dreary and inconsistent attempt at a reply, admitted that the system of purchase and the system of raising all who deserved commissions from the ranks were incompatible, and could never be made really to co-exist. In the French service every step is open to promotion on the score of merit as well as the first: hence it works well. Seniority and merit are formed into a kind of double or alternative claim. Of the lieutenants, two-thirds become captains by seniority, and one-third by merit. Of the captains, one-half are promoted to the grade above them by merit, and the other half by seniority—and so on to the highest ranks; merit becoming more, and age less, influential as the aspirant to command ascends the ladder of promotion. This is a combination well worthy of consideration by army reformers generally; but it is undoubtedly too true that our system of advancement in the navy is tainted with a reproach quite as grave as that which it is sought to wipe away from the military branch of the profession of arms, although in the navy there is no such thing as purchase of commissions.

The debate of last night will be read with anxiety by thousands of every class throughout the land. It will certainly not satisfy the enthusiastic friends of justice to our soldiery; nor will it, on the other hand, set at rest wholly the misgivings of those whose craft is in danger. But it will do good. It will set people thinking how the coming change

pairs of long boots have been issued to each regiment, and they are found very beneficial both in keeping out the wet and also in maintaining an equable warmth about the legs and ankles. A vessel with officers' winter clothing—the Black Prince—is in harbour at Balaklava, and I presume the cargo will be issued soon. Huts are slowly springing up here and there. A regiment in this division has contrived to get up and have ready for occupation no less than eight of these houses. It all depends on the number of public horses in possession of the regiment. Some regiments have been fortunate in receiving their bât-horses from Varna safely, other regiments lost many there; some have secured a goodly number of stray horses; some have had left to them for public use horses which were the property of officers gone away on sick or other leave of absence; and so, in various ways, the means of transport have become very different in amount in different regiments. Upon these means have for some time past depended the supplies, for that regiment which had most horses could bring up most rations, most forage, fuel, clothing, wood for huts, and stores of all sorts. This will perhaps in some measure account for the various descriptions of our condition in camp in published letters from the Crimea bearing the same date. For some days past the sick have been sent to Balaklava by the private resources of each regiment. The officers who were sending in their horses to Balaklava for supplies, as well as the company bât horses, have carried them in. This plan has greatly relieved the camp hospitals, but the number of sick remaining is still very great. Since the rations have improved, however, there has been a general improvement in the condition of the men. The coffee, after all that has been written, has at last been issued in the roasted state, but not ground. This is one point gained. No fuel is issued, and the men have now to go so far on the right for it that it has become very dangerous. One man of the Second Division last week had his head blown away by a portion of a shell while gathering some bush for fuel, and two others were wounded. The labour of digging up the roots—the best kind of fuel to be got—is very great. Many of the pickaxes are bent and their handles broken at this work. Would you believe it—up to this date no means have been established for repairing these necessary implements when injured? If the tools in possession of a regiment are broken in part—a handle or so merely wanted—they must be thrown aside, condemned by proper authority, and new implements obtained on requisition. Complicated as our system is, it is certainly not an economical one.

I can't tell you what day the new batteries will open—various days are named, but no reliance is to be placed on these rumours. Many guns have been now mounted on the right, and great quantities of shot and shell are ready for use. A day has been named for the assault, but I do not believe a word of it. We shall not take Sebastopol by assault now. Various rumours are going about. One is that General Brown—who is coming up here with Admiral Houston Stewart from Malta, and is expected daily—and General Bosquet, will take their divisions against General Liprandi, while Omer Pacha and the French troops with him will act on the north. I doubt if this is not all surmise. Our men are not in a fit state for marching yet. Good clothing, good food, and a month's fine weather, may repair much of the mischief that has been done by previous neglect and mismanagement, and may restore to us some of the invalids we have sent away, and who are now scattered over the Mediterranean and Ægean seas, and on the shores of the Bosphorus. The ordinary returns given of our "strength" in the field, as it is called, are very deceptive.

I have just heard that the officers are to pay for the winter clothing sent from England 7 guineas for fur coat, 4 guineas for long boots, &c. I can hardly believe it, yet my authority is the Quartermaster of the 7th Fusiliers. I know I shall not get them at that rate. The season is too far advanced, and I'll do with what I have already been using.

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Reader on Jurisprudence and Civil Law, a Reader on Equity, and a Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History. Mr. Phillimore, Q.C., the Reader on this branch, thinks that the subjects embraced by his lectures are usually much neglected, and, by way of illustration, mentions that one of the gentlemen who was thought worthy to pass had never heard of the Spanish Armada; and that another, who was equally ignorant with regard to Lord Clarendon (we do not mean her Majesty's noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs), was selected for honourable notice on account of professional attainments.

The question appears to have been much considered by the Commissioners whether there should be a compulsory examination to test the extent to which the students profit by the educational provisions made. The eminent men who fill the office of Reader are unanimous in recommending that examination; and the Commissioners have arrived at the same conclusion. They also think that persons who are not graduates should be examined before admission to the Inns of Court with a view to test that general knowledge which is so essential to the practitioner in our courts of justice. They therefore propose that the Inns of Court should form a university, with a governing body, who should be empowered to regulate examinations and confer degrees; each society preserving its independence as regards its property and internal government.

A scheme for legal studies is under consideration at Oxford, where there is already a school of Law and Modern History; and for the study of the law on the banks of Cam provisions have been recently made by the sister university. As regards the study of the Roman Civil Law—that indelible constituent of our composite legal fabric—the ancient universities had long before wisely made provision. Great lawyers have attributed their proficiency in the Common Law of England to their early study of the Roman Civil Law—texts of which (as Professor Maine well remarks) have been worked at all points into the foundation of our jurisprudence, just as Roman materials have been preserved in the fabric of our oldest buildings.

We therefore confidently look forward to the time when a due course of instruction in law will havo to be followed by every candidate for the Bar, and when students will be encouraged to climb to this 'vantage ground of success.

Wm. Sidney Gibson, Member of Lincoln's-inn.

## HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. Francis Talfourd's new burlesque, or, as he is pleased to entitle it, a classical love story, originally suggested by Ovid, under the *apple*-ation of "Atalanta; or, the Three Golden Apples," is attracting large audiences at the Haymarket Theatre. We give an Illustration of the last scene of this popular production, which is described as "The Court of Courtship; or, Home of the Heart's Soft Whispers," a brilliant and beautiful representation of the Temple of Hymen, most artistically painted by Mr. William Callcott. The burlesque itself is full of wit, whim, and puns, and appears likely to enjoy, with its own heroine *Atalanta*, a very long run. We understand Mr. Buckstone to be so well satisfied with his author that Mr. Talfourd has been specially retained to produce the next Easter offering at the Haymarket.

## MR. WILLIAM RUSSELL.

The historiographer to the nation—for who deserves the title so well as the writer who traced for the millions every step of the great war of our age?—commenced his lectures, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday night; Thursday and Saturday being set apart for the other two of the series. A

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## THE BAKEWELL CASE.

(From the Times.)

The responsibility of the acts of a despotic Government is maintained by military discipline; the acts of a free State, being made up of men who do not consider that they have surrendered the ordinary rights of citizenship on entering the military service, can only be maintained by a state of enthusiasm and efficiency by being governed on the civilized principle of justice. We remember that the majority of our home war times of the Empire of Ad the Great is owing, at least in part, to this difference in the principle of discipline; but certainly no others of the Russian army who fear are, have been spirited away to Siberia without trial, and without knowing the crime, has been dealt with in a manner more arbitrary, more tyrannical, or more unjust than Mr. Bakewell.

The Czar is responsible for his actions; our Government fortunately, although on a and then doing things after a very debatable fashion, cannot escape from responsibility. Mr. Bakewell's father, therefore, can do that which could not be done in Russia. He has a duel upon the Minister to show why his son has been punished by dismissal from the army. Not being himself in the army, he has not been dealt with after the same manner as his son; and not being a Russian, he has received being sent to Siberia. The Minister has replied to his remonstrance; it is to imagine that if the Czar were to think fit to justify a similar act of his own, he would write much and a letter as that addressed by Mr. Peel to Mr. Bakewell's father. There is in the letter much an evident forgetfulness or disregard of the dictates of justice, a secretary or commissioner of lady societies seem and fair play, that we have no doubt it can be so read with fairness administration by every knight of the leaf. Page Cotton.

The facts of Mr. Bakewell's case would be so well known through the statements that have appeared in *The Times* that it is not necessary to repeat them in detail. Briefly, they are as follows:—A letter appeared in *The Times*, the writer of which made several grave charges against the arrangements in the hospitals of the Crimea. The paper himself as a medical officer on duty on the spot. The letter was written with the warmth of one who had seen so much to raise indignation. Its result not to raise a sensation writer, for he authorized the editor of *The Times* to give up his name. Mr. Peel had no time to spending for the sake, but the editor, with the most scrupulous fairness, stood between the official authorities and Mr. Bakewell, and declined to surrender it. What has since taken place proves that Mr. Bakewell exhibited more spirit than discretion in helping upon the generosity of the War office, and but too well justifies the criticism expressed of Mr. Bakewell's character by the editor of *The Times*.

Mr. Peel, in his letter in reply to Mr. Bakewell's father, still stigmatizes Mr. Bakewell as an "anonymous writer;" it was as an anonymous person, we presume, that his conduct was so far ignored that he was not put upon his trial for his conduct; but, being anonymous, and not put upon his trial, and not even heard in extenuation of his accusations, upon what principle of reasoning—from nothing of law or justice—could he be made accountable to punishment?

We quote the passage of Mr. Peel's letter which refers to this point, in the hope that others may be more successful than we have been in reducing it to any standard of logic, law, or morality that is current among Englishmen:—

"As regards the absence of the accused during the inquiry, I am to observe that he made his charge anonymously, and that the inquiry was instituted, not for his benefit, but for the discovery of the truth in the matter of his charge; and that though an anonymous accuser may expose a failing himself, he must not expect that the accusations will be suffered to remain unanswered because proceeding from an unknown quarter. In this instance the accusations have been completely disproved, and having been so, and Acting Assistant-Surgeon Bakewell having admitted himself to be the author of them, he has been visited by General Simpson with the public censure due to a calumniator, which step of the Commander of the Forces has Lord Panmure's entire support."

It is not necessary to remind any one, unless it be the author of these sentences, that from the moment a man steps forward and declares himself he is no longer an anonymous accuser. The wilful assumption here is, that at the time of the inquiry Mr. Bakewell was still anonymous, that he might succeed in hiding himself; and yet at that very time this "anonymous" person was actually, in his own name, and with express calling upon the authorities to produce him before the commission of inquiry, that he might substantiate his charges, and defend himself from the stigma of being a calumniator! Mr. Bakewell has been punished "by public censure as a calumniator." The punishment Mr. Peel admits; but he also tells us that the "detention" of Mr. Bakewell was not the object of the inquiry; the whole "medical department" was the accused, not Mr. Bakewell; the sole object was to investigate the "foundation for the grave accusations" made by the anonymous writer. Now, we believe Mr. Peel when he says "detention" was not the object, because Mr. Bakewell was already known, but when we are told that the vindication of the medical department was the object, we must be permitted to express our doubts. There are two reasons which completely refute this statement,—first, the only result of the inquiry has been the condemnation and punishment of Mr. Bakewell, a man cleared and relieved; secondly, the "medical department" has not been absolved. How can it be absolved when the only witness to the charges made, or the only one bold enough to speak out, was suppressed, kept away, stopped up until the inquiry, repudiated by himself, that he was too ill to attend?

We say, then, that the real object of the inquiry was not the vindication of the medical department. It was the arbitrary punishment of Mr. Bakewell, and this opinion will scarcely be entertained by the public until these absolutely proceedings have been attributed to reason, and justice done to Mr. Bakewell.

In this if we offer nothing to submit to public criticism the report of the proceedings before the Court of Inquiry. The truth or falsehood of the accusations made by Mr. Bakewell, we, of course, nothing whatever to do with the question we have mentioned. That question is simply whether the reputation and persecution of an individual, absent, unheard, and unchecked, shall be tolerated.

We have not more towards to make. The principle of justice is to be overlooked. If it appears from this course not only to the party out in the judgment approved, but the party invented to also blamed. Mr. Bakewell, by injury is deep and obvious, but the medical department has also suffered material damage. What we did not match before the "inquiry" we are disposed to credit now. There is surely something to conceal when the accusing party is excluded from the court, and severely punished without a trial.

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(From the *Examiner*.)

When things were at the worst in the Crimea, Government received the most satisfactory reports of the state of the army, while the public were horrified by the accounts in the newspapers of the sufferings of our troops. Ministers, for a one time, thought all was well, depending healthily on their own sources of information; they could not have what to think, perplexed between the conflicting official and newspaper reports; and lastly, they thought right to sacrificing the latter against the former. Had they relied on the information furnished by officers interested in concealing a state of affairs adverse to their own temperity, or worse, the consequences would have been inexcusably deplorable, as the course of things succeeded would have been from bad to worse. In this short statement we have but substantially abridged the evidence of Lord Aberdeen before the Committee of inquiry.

Now, what was the character of the conduct of those men who would have misled the Government by their false reports? They imagined, they calculated, no one; on the contrary, they represented a state of things doing as it is all concerned in the management. But in delusion, at the expense of truth, they concealed and were accessory to perpetuating the sufferings and horrors they were witnessing. They would have doomed thousands to the most real privations, to misery indescribable, and to death, rather than say a word compromising themselves and disturbing the fool's paradise which they had furnished to the Government. Read the reports of the state of the troops before and after the imprisonment resulting from the forced inquiry, and judge what those false witnesses would have been morally responsible for if they could have succeeded in carrying on their deception, and, with it, perpetuating the horrors of Scutari. But the truth vindicated by the press, by *The Times* especially, was too strong for them, and Lord Aberdeen and his colleagues discovered too late that their confidence had been abused, and took their measures accordingly. They weighed the newspaper accounts against the official reports, and the latter kicked the beam. So avowed Lord Aberdeen.

Well, what was done with the men guilty of this deceit, conniving, as it seemed, the cruel sufferings referable to circumstances, and which, had it remained unknown, would in all human probability have been the utter ruin of the army? Nothing! They had not charged any one falsely, they had not sought to question the conduct of any department, they had only painted black white, and the worst impossible to them is that they would have devoted thousands to sufferings and death rather than reveal a bad impending management and showing the necessity for a change of system, or of men, or of both.

Compare the impunity of these men with the punishment of Mr. Bakewell. If he has made false representations (which we yet to maintain), have his false representations involved such great and grave consequences as those of which we have glanced in the other case? If he has been guilty of calumny, there have been no victims to it; no sick men in some cases has suffered in unspeakable ills, behind the prescribed medicine, or such for want of nourishment with plenty to eat at hand. If Mr. Bakewell has been a calumniator, his calumny is harmless and venial compared with the false evidence lying away the sufferings of the army, and defeating the reformation of which our they have the blessed benefit. When truth would being the remedy to a great evil, what can be better, more malignant in effect, than the falsehood which interrupts the cure? But in some quarters incomparably more criminal than the wrong to the army is a premature attack upon a department.

In instituting this comparison we have assumed as proved all that is in question in Mr. Bakewell's case, condemned for not having made good charges which he was denied the opportunity of supporting and proving. The total of the medical department impeached, and acquitted, wanted no vindication—a precaution. And when one side only is heard, what better course is there for truth than Lord Aberdeen found in the damning reports which for some time prevailed against the true state of the army?

The treatment of Mr. Bakewell is indeed quite an originality, whether it is to be placed in the category of justice or injustice. It happens sometimes that a magistrate's case an accuser the accused, but in such cases he desires the man to change places with the opposite party, and to stand in the dock, where he undergoes trial before we trust. The process of trial has been reversed in Mr. Bakewell's case, to get at someone the more suitably self certain. The Times, however, has put forth a singular justification for this unprecedented proceeding. It is pretty justice, forsooth!

"It would not seem that the chief medical officer of the army and the medical inspectors of every division are, according to those who are in exactly invoke the sanction of English law, to be the legitimate prey of the wicked informer; while to this alone is to be conceded the concern right of not being accused behind his back! Since the Genesis complained of outrage, no well-founded complaint

[illegible] from a quarter so little entitled to credit. Every [illegible] so, we think that the Court of Inquiry did Mr. Bakewell a double injustice in proceeding to investigate, in the absence, the bogus of jealousy to which his anonymous [illegible] will be inclined to take that no "complaint" [illegible] this right." If he did not obtain that positive evidence of facts which, if substantiated, would have alluded to him, the injustice is no less was of an arbitrary character as by leaving the man in a position [illegible]

The Globe has the grace to admit that the reverse doubt not to Mr. Bakewell is not justice, but the retaliation which it endeavors to [illegible] "Justice—taking the words, but even the extraordinary argument, we will not hold together, for it is [illegible] to the charge, as we remark which that one-sided tribunal, wanting the accused, can lead to any conclusion. Yet anything that the public have to the account, Mr. Bakewell may be in the right, as we all. Nothing is proved by the one-sided investigation, and prevarications are to be [illegible] and the character spent a change the Admiralty of which great expense, if false it was? He did not give the information to *The Times* without knowing the personal responsibility involved, and the very fact that we are now [illegible] Mr. Bakewell's treatment only be the imputation of the Globe that he played the part of "the cowardly informer." The man who had acted upon the first instinctive of the nature of a mark is to be given to every calumniator, a retrospector to which the writer does not think proper or not his name, leaving it to conceive for conscience. Our recorded contemporary, we are sure, does not consider himself "a cowardly informer," even though he might not be so ready with his name to back a charge as Mr. Bakewell.

It is quite possible that Mr. Bakewell may have preferred groundless charges upon misinformation, but, if it be so, there is, considering all the circumstances, strong reason to believe that he has acted in good faith, though in error, and which it is to be regretted that the proceedings taken have left all in doubt but the gross injustice of the conclusion.

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## DR. BASTON'S ACCOUNT of THE HANGO AFFAIR.

(From the Scotsman.)

The friends of Mr. Baston, the surgeon captured at Hango, and, in the first instance, supposed to have been killed by the Russians, have received from him an account of the occurrence at Hango, which we give below. Dr. Baston, in his private letter, dated "Wiborg, August 1," says:—

"I left St. Petersburg on the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th of July, I think, escorted by a gentleman officer and two of his men, and travelled along the celebrated two-peak [illegible] from St. Petersburg to Hango, reaching the latter place on Tuesday afternoon, and having crossed the whole place. We reached Wiborg about noon next day, after a fatiguing journey of four days.

"Hango is now planted in the MIDST OF Russia. The governor is very kind, and his lady speaks English most admirably, and seems to promote—up comfort and happiness by every means possible. In truth, I am extraordinarily indebted to Lady Armstrong for her kindness, hourly looking from every part of the village. I have had coaches and kitchens from all I meet. What can I desire or expect (laugh)?

"Wiborg is a very beautiful town, situated on a small river called the Kimmene, which makes the place above which the town stands. It is about half as large as Gravesend, very old and very noisy when their bells are chiming, which is pretty frequently.

"I send you an account of what came under my knowledge at Hango. I see from the *St. Petersburg Journal* very accurate accounts have been published.

"June 4 or 5 (I am not quite sure of the date),—the Russian medical of Hango for the purpose of seeing the liberty using Finnish merchant captains taken prisoners in the Gulf of Finland.

"On this service a cutter with 11 men, under the command of Lieutenant Gennets, accompanied by Mr. Smith, was ordered to proceed on shore, hoisting a flag of truce (white flag).

"I, knowing there was a boat to be sent to the shore to land the prisoners, thought I might as well take advantage of the chance of a walk, however short.

"Three stewards were sent in the boat to purchase, if allowed, milk, eggs, &c.

"Being a medical man, I of course paid no attention to any of the circumstances connected with the affair, so that I did not know there was any arms in boat; nor did I think it necessary to pay any attention as to flags, except that I somehow called out to let the flag of truce be seen.

"The boat, bearing the white flag in its bows, landed in a bay, or inlet, was pulled under the telegraph station, the Russian captain, Lieutenant, I think, drawing close to back. Inside the point of land on which the telegraph is placed we found a small harbour with a wooden pier, which we went alongside of.

"Lieutenant Gennets then gave orders to the cutter not to leave the boat, but to put on the pier the luggage belonging to the prisoners.

"Smith, Sullivan, myself, the three stewards, and the prisoners, landed on the pier, one of the stewards being the white flag with him.

"We had only taken a few steps when fire at us a fire was opened on us. I saw the first two soldiers, and, at a hundred paces, I thought about 100 of them had surrounded us. The first I saw fall was Lieutenant, next one of the stewards. I immediately turned into the water to get to the boat, but saw she had drifted a little from the landing place, with several of the seamen seemingly dead in her.

"Seeing no other means of escape, I got under the pier, thinking, if not discovered, I might manage to get out to the ship at night. I found that one of the stewards, wounded, and one of the sailors, unwounded, also one of the Finnish captains, had likewise taken shelter under the pier. The affair seemed to be over as we imagined, there being no resistance on our side—in fact no time for it.

"After a short time, all being quiet, the Finnish captain left the pier, and shortly after returned with men from the village, when all seemed to be secured.

"We were placed in waggons and taken to Hango, where we got great delight I found Gennets and Sullivan, with three of our men unwounded, and three others wounded.

"While under the pier, I, of course did not know the fate of the others, but from the firing, thought we caught the two with the last fallen. We were very kindly treated when prisoners, and everything was done for the wounded that could possibly be done.

"ROBERT T. BASTON, Surgeon, R.N."

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## SOLDIERS AND VENTILATION IN SHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The papers announce that the Tasmanian has sailed from Portsmouth with 720 soldiers, and the Jura now home with 300 sick from the Crimea and Scutari. The former is well ventilated, built for the Passenger service, and has eight less than 12 inches diameter, with cowls to turn to the wind (which is equivalent to two inches diameter of them is, however, taken up by strong iron gratings, so that only 10 inches air-shaft is given). The Jura was built for the Quebec trade; has no such ventilators; even her cabin skylights will not lift up. She is, like the Canadian, built for the north, both of iron, with small hole open for ports. On the main deck of the Canadian, and, I presume, of the Jura (sister ship), there is 30 feet from after bulkhead to the stern, in which some 400 soldiers have lain, ventilated only by this hatchway. Both ships are iron, and get so hot that the poor fellows are unpleasant even for one when the ship is at Tilbury or at Malta. As the cabin below is kept all day, and given it out at night, the hold's eye participate in the weather (in the Mediterranean) do not which air. Hence the best I expect need even in the state-rooms; hence, in the case of the wounded, the necessity of supplying air through the deck. For want of this a gentleman in some city is said to have died lately, though in bed a cabin "all to himself." Now, nothing is so easy—bore a hole in the deck two inches diameter, and put into it the common small tin ventilator, working a four-foot connected wheels. An ordinary sized one, in two minutes, would move out of the cabin one whole atmosphere—viz., 512 cubic feet of air, contained in a room eight feet square and eight feet high. But, as to the after main deck, supposing only two iron steel ventilators were let into it from the deck, and the steel turned north but from the wind, it is obvious that a fan—on this principle at the bottom of each steel-headed tube—could be worked by a man, which would soon clear the 30 feet by 10 or 40 of the main deck. Any other fanner would do as well. The tubes could be connected to open to the end of the 30 feet, all the better if perforated holes. It is obvious, too, the farmers of light air could be connected with the engine, or with a clock-work weight and movement, or moved by hand without much labor. There are three or four contrivances which would supply. The only question is to move or lift out the air, not to force it in. This has just been done in any one of the fine steam-transports we have. The conveyance is, the medical men need 300 lives instead of 600, as in the Jura, a voyage of 30 or 40 days out and home, and thus less two-thirds, or 1,000, of the ship's monthly hire, besides costs. The more cause is, the Great Tasmania, fitted by the medical department with such cots, which brought home 420 instead of 300 (for which she was fitted), is being refitted at great expense. I am affirm that the transports are most unsuitable (that is to ventilation) for instance, the Golden Fleece, one of the largest, and even the Great Britain, are inferior to many. Why should not all be made equal to the best? Why should not the moving of air by a simple machine of the almost perfect and worked with a child's power, be adopted?

Everybody who has been to Calais in a packet, before, knows the inconvenience. Those who will search the statistics of the decline of cost and expended at one map gives the importance of fresh air to man's lives—fresh air easily given, but often not found in the gilded and plastered cabins of our luxurious passenger ships now hired by Her Majesty's Government.

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BLACKBRIDGE.

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## A HALF REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I observe in *The Times* of yesterday a letter from "A Bilbao-ian." That letter is in part so exaggeration, in part a falsen. It is not the fact that I expressed regard "word for word" in the manner represented. It is not the fact that an explanation has been demanded and refused. I am not aware that the conduct of the Consuls of Cartagena has been such as is described.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Chelmsford, Sept. 6. W. G. WILKIN.

# THE TIMES

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.
THIS EVENING, MASANIELLO.
[illegible]

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.
[illegible]

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
[illegible]

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.
[illegible]

THEATRE ROYAL, SADLER'S-WELLS.
[illegible]

[illegible] THEATRE.
[illegible]

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
[illegible]

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our readers are requested to observe that the price of *The Times* is reduced to 4d., and that 5d. is the price of a copy with the impressed stamp affixed. Under the amended regulations of the Post-office (No. 48) *The Times* is transmissible by post to British colonies and foreign countries without an impressed stamp.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

☞ The publication of The Times commenced at [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning, and finished at [illegible] minutes to [illegible].

## *LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1855.*

On Saturday, the 8th of September, within a few days of the anniversary of the landing of the allied forces in the Crimea, and 316 days after the opening of the besieging batteries against Sebastopol, on the 17th of October, 1854, a final and victorious assault was made upon the southern part of the town. Before night the French flag waved in triumph upon the Malakhoff Tower, which had fallen before the indomitable courage and perseverance of the assailants, and within a few hours more the Russian garrison had evacuated the Karabelnaia suburb and the southern portion of the fortress, after blowing up the magazines and principal works, setting fire to the town in many places, and then endeavouring to withdraw by the bridge across the harbour from this terrific scene of devastation and defeat. So fell Sebastopol. The catastrophe surpasses in horrible interest all the preceding scenes of this gigantic contest. The columns of the allied armies, combined in a fourfold attack, struggled all day with equal valour, though with unequal success, against the principal points marked out for assault. The extreme right of the French attack was directed against the work called the Little Redan, which was at first carried by the impetuosity of our allies, though they were subsequently driven back by the fierce resistance of the Russians. The second and principal assault of the French army was against the Malakhoff, which was carried by storm, and determined by its fall the fate, not only of the day, but of the siege. A third attack was made by the British forces on the Great Redan, and, although we learn that the salient angle of this formidable work was at one moment carried and occupied by our troops, it must be added that they were subsequently driven out of it by the fire of the Russian batteries which commanded it, and this check in some degree diminishes the exultation which will be felt in this country at the triumphant termination of the siege. The French columns on the left also assailed, in the fourth place, the Central Battery, but failed to establish themselves in the work. We have no doubt that every man who attacked the defences of Sebastopol on that eventful day fought with the same undaunted gallantry and the same determination to carry the place or to perish in the attempt; and, although the results of these several attacks were unequal, all were animated by the same spirit and contributed to the great result. The first prize of this glorious victory belongs of right to our gallant allies the French, since the Malakhoff Tower, the key of the main position, fell before the vigour of their assault; but, with that chivalrous feeling which is the noblest bond of men who have fought and conquered together, the names of all those who carried the rugged defences of Sebastopol deserve to stand side by side on one page, and no invidious distinctions shall sully or lessen their common renown.

The Russians on their side unquestionably defended the place with the utmost determination, and on more than one point they had the advantage over the besiegers. But it was the courage of desperation, for this effort was their last. No sooner were the outer works taken, which laid the town and the port at the mercy of the allied forces, than the men-of-war and steamers in the harbour were all set on fire, blown up, sunk, or destroyed, either by the fire of the allied batteries or by the orders of the Russian authorities. Such was the fate of the Russian Black Sea fleet, on which the Imperial Government had expended incalculable sums of money and incessant labour—that fleet which two years ago threatened the very existence of the Turkish empire, but whose solitary naval achievement was the atrocious outrage upon a far inferior force at Sinope. Of the authors of that nefarious attack what remains? The Emperor NICHOLAS sleeps in the vaults of St. Peter and St. Paul, no longer conscious of the chastisement his wicked ambition has brought down on his empire and his heirs. The admirals who commanded and the crews who fought on that occasion have most of them fallen in the batteries of Sebastopol. The very ships for which Russia contended at the Conferences of Vienna as essential to her dignity and power are torn plank from plank and scattered upon the waves. The dockyard and arsenal were already, on Sunday, in possession of the allied troops; Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had, it seems, solicited an armistice, though we know not whether it was granted; but his troops were hurrying away with the utmost precipitation; and, considering the moral and physical results of such a defeat upon the remnant of his army, it may be doubted whether the Russian General can attempt to make any further stand on the north side of the harbour.

These great events terminate the siege of Sebastopol, properly so called, for the allied armies have achieved within the last three days the grand objects of their enterprise. They have wrested from the whole military power of Russia a fortress which she had converted into a place of extraordinary strength and defended with innumerable hosts of her best troops. They have annihilated the naval power on which she relied to secure her supremacy in the Euxine, and to establish her authority from the shores of the Caucasus to the mouths of the Danube. But, above all, they have shown the servile and credulous nations of the East that the Powers now paramount in the world are not those of fanaticism and barbaric absolutism, but those of liberty and of civilization. In this struggle Sebastopol became at once the test of strength and the reward of victory. To a base it by force of arms was to overthrow that colossal fabric of Russian influence which a century and a-half of rapine and intrigue had called into being, until it overawed the surrounding nations and threatened the independence of Europe. While the expedition to the Crimea offered the incalculable advantage of circumscribing within a few square miles of the enemy's territory all the horrors of war, and of striking the strength of four empires on a single point, the result of our victory is as boundless as the globe. It tells the world that the alliance of England and of France has stood the test of warfare by the sufferings of the camp and the perils of the field. It assures mankind that their united policy can impose its will and execute its resolutions, even though the timid stand aloof, and though men of baser minds may abandon the cause of their country in her hour of need. We owe our success in no slight degree to the unwavering firmness with which the Emperor of the FRENCH has pursued this enterprise and adhered to the policy that dictated it. But we owe it no less to the clear and unanimous resolution of the people of England, whose mind was made up that this thing was to be done. In the course of these events, which broke in so suddenly on our wonted avocations, we have had much to learn and much to bear. At times the tedium of suspended excitement became almost intolerable, and more than once the Sevastopol or the Italian lost

(FROM AN OFFICER OF THE LIGHT DIVISION.)

CAMP ABOVE SEBASTOPOL, FEB. 11.

The wind is blowing in strong gusts from the N.W., there is a driving storm of sleet and snow, and my canvas residence is not the most agreeable, but I will write you a line for to-morrow's mail. I have been looking out for another letter from you, but neither got one from home nor from yourself this mail. We have papers to the 26th. At last the country seems aroused, and every one here is expecting that Lord Raglan and the Quartermaster-General(who everyone says is an utter failure) at least will have to leave. I do not think we should lose if the head of the medical department, Dr. Hall, and the Adjutant-General Estcourt, *cum multis aliis*, went too. However, the railroad is getting on fast. To-day (Sunday) Lord Raglan offered to allow the navvies a day and a quarter's wages if they would work, but they would not. They agreed to go on if he would give them double pay; but Lord Raglan would not do this, and consequently all is at a stand-still until to-morrow. The road is made for some distance out of Balaklava, and the sleepers are down; by to-morrow evening it is expected that a mile of rails will be laid, and by the end of the week five miles. The rails are now laid down from the wharf to the middle of what was a short time since, before the shopkeepers were turned out, the principal commercial street of Balaklava. A stationary engine at the top of the hill, the verge of the plateau, will draw up the trucks by a wire rope; and the loads once on the plateau itself, half the difficulty of moving them to the front is over. What a valuable achievement this will be!

The Russians are either jealous of our going into Balaklava so freely by the side of the Woronzoff road, part of which has been used of late, or else determined to prevent any more reconnaissances toward the Baidary district; for they are now in considerable numbers, and busily at work erecting a new battery on the crest of the hill, just below the village of Kamara—or rather where the village was, for it was destroyed some time since. The high road leading to the valley of Baidar passes in this direction, and by this route General Morris, commanding the French cavalry, took his troops when he made the reconnaissance about a month since. I suppose the Russian battery will be about two-and-a-half or three miles from our nearest work. I wish we had a Lancaster or a 13-inch in position, just to give them a surprise now and then. They are plainly visible, working away like bees in a hive.

Feb. 12. It froze very severely last night, but this morning the wind has got round to the south-west, and it is now thawing. The plain is covered with mud. The melted snow does not penetrate into the ground and lies everywhere in small puddles. Fifty

worthy of the honourable burden, and in every way capable of bearing it, without stumbling at the threshold, leaning upon one another for help by the way, or breaking down, through weakness or irresolution, in the midst of their undertaking. Ministers in Piedmont are not selected on account of their coronets or coats-of-arms. The portfolio of Marine or of Finance is not given to a man because he happens to have married the sister of some influential noble; nor are the seals of any department entrusted to incapacity and inexperience because the pretentious claimant may be a son or son-in-law of a duke, or even a duke himself. The Piedmontese are a simple-minded people, and would hardly, perhaps, understand the notion of suffering half-a-score stammering incapables of quality to mismanage their public affairs, and of being obliged to pay them each four or five thousand a year for doing so. They love constitutional government, in which the crown, the notables, and the people respect one another, and participate equally in the blessings of enlightened rule. And being still young in its enjoyment, and as yet happily unused to the political legerdemain and political larceny which we are sorry to find tolerated elsewhere, they expect to see their Sovereign surrounded by a cabinet of men of recognised ability, chosen indifferently from all ranks of the nation. M. GIOBERTI, a man of letters whose influence and popularity were wholly acquired by the power of his pen, and M. D'AZEGLIO, whose ancestry is among the proudest in Italy, were thus associated together in the first Administration of the KING; and in that which has succeeded it, the same just and wise combination of self-derived and hereditary rank is observable. M. CAVOUR is Prime Minister of Piedmont, not because he happens to be one of the nobility, but because he is one of the most liberal and one of the most efficient members of the Legislature. When charged with the task of forming a Government he called around him the best men of business of the popular party, and the most enlightened and intelligent of the order to which he himself belongs. Eloquent himself, he values eloquence in his colleagues. With true sagacity he discerns that if the weapons of the wordy war are not, at least, equally possessed by Government and by opposition no constitutional Government can stand. Even LOUIS PHILIPPE, unbeliever in true representative rule though he was, believed in this; and though he

THE DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

## THE CONDITION OF VARNA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE DANUBE.)

VARNA, JAN. 17.

The Russians have at last, it is said, begun to make a diversion by crossing the Danube at Macin and Isaakchi with a force of eight or nine battalions of infantry and two regiments of Cossacks on Monday and Tuesday last. They have seized upon a stack of flour at Matchin containing about 1,000,000 okas, a serious loss for the Turks just at this moment; but this part of the story seems to me doubtful or exaggerated. Attempts were made here this morning to throw doubts upon the accounts of the passage of the Danube also, but this looks like a device to tranquillise the public mind. It remains now to be seen what step Austria will take. It is quite true the Russians have not endeavoured to re-enter the Principalities, and she is not, therefore, directly called upon to have immediate recourse to force, by the letter of the convention with the Porte; but certainly if she adheres to its spirit, she will at once take measures to make the intruders retrace their steps. It now begins to look as if all the labour taken in fortifying Davia last summer by the Turks was indeed, in vain. I never could conceive what it was intended to protect. It prevents no one entering either the Principalities or Bulgaria, defends no pass, secures no position, is apparently on the wrong side of the river, and seems an elaborate trap for the destruction of a small garrison, who, when once the enemy crossed either the Pruth or the Danube in force, would be cut off from all assistance, and would enjoy no consolation beyond the privilege of defending four or five redoubts for as many days, and dying miserably as heroes. If steps had been taken early in the season to clear the Principalities of the drops of the Greek volunteers, and the few squadrons of Cossacks who still infested it during the autumn months, and if little time and money had been spent in restoring and strengthening the defences of Tultcha, Isaakchi, and Matchin, the Russians would never have attempted the movement which they have just made, and which, however small the real amount of injury it may cause, is still sufficient, at a moment like the present, to cause a good deal of uneasiness and anxiety. Many golden moments were wasted at Bucharest in struggles, quarrels, and squabbles, which, compared with the tremendous movements at stake, seem singularly insignificant and even contemptible. The Austrian alliance has cost Turkey three or four months of lost time, which it will need a vast number of brilliant exploits and a greater number still of "strong and energetic notes" to repay.

Many people believe that these eight or nine battalions, which are as yet all that have crossed, are but the advanced guard of a larger force, but it is exceedingly difficult to believe that an operation on a large scale in such a country as the Dobrudsha is seriously intended at this season of the year. The Russians have never carried on a campaign in Bulgaria without having their base of operations in Wallachia. This, if the Austrians keep their word, they now cannot have; and they would consequently, if they advanced, be obliged to bring provisions, artillery, and reinforcements, from Matchin and Tultcha through some hundreds of miles of uninhabited country, covered with snow, swept by winds of biting coldness, roadless, houseless, and, in fact, bereft of everything that can support either life or courage. This is, I think, alone sufficient reason for supposing that the present demonstration may be treated as such and nothing more, and will not have the slightest effect upon Omer Pacha's movements towards the Crimea. The great ground of its importance is the fact that it will compel Austria to declare herself once for all.

The English depot is slowly and by degrees disappearing from Varna. In a few days more not a vestige of this magnificent and efficient establishment will be left beyond an immense number of dead horses, whose carcases strew all the roads and fields, and scent the air for an English mile and a half round the town. Its history is a curious illustration of the management in the commissariat and transport service, and throws no small amount of light upon the darker and sadder side of the expedition to the Crimea. When I was here in Varna last summer, I informed you, I remember, that Colonel Dickson, of the Engineers, was bringing up a large number of ponies for the baggage, which were being brought in daily from all parts of the country. He finished by making the government proprietor of about 2,300 of them, at an average cost of about 7l. each, all in tolerably good condition, strong, and, in most respects, admirably fitted for the work for which they were intended. They were to carry the baggage of the army; and for rapid movements, such as every one supposed at that time were to be the order of the day, they certainly presented many points of superiority to carts or bullock-waggons. Owing to the general absence of any movement in particular during its stay in Bulgaria, their services were never called into requisition at Varna, except when a small number of them carried the "troupe" of the Light Division to this place. They were accordingly enclosed by wattled palisades, committed to the keeping of a large number of lazarous Bulgarians, fed twice a day, watered as often, and allowed to pass the night in furious combats, generally leading to similar outbreaks of hostility on the part of the grooms before quiet was restored.

The weather, however, was fine, the days were long, and if the animals were not over-well cared for, they were hardy, and suffered little. When the expedition sailed for Sebastopol, some but field officers being allowed horses or more baggage than they themselves could carry; and in fact the whole affair being looked upon as a sort of pic-nic party, the main fun of which lies in little wants and inconveniences, and which would be over in a few days; the baggage ponies were left behind in charge of the depot, a large body of soldiers being turned into grooms, and the Bulgarians gradually dismissed, as they deserved. The army sailed in the middle of September. During the remainder of the month, as well as during the month of October, the weather was magnificent. These were the last brief hours of comfort the ponies enjoyed. In the beginning of November the winter begins—rain, mud, wind, &c.—the pack animals being now picketed in a large open space between the town and the walls, exposed to the pitiless pelting of every storm, without any covering of any sort whatever, they stood in mud knee high; they lay down in mud; they ate off mud; they were covered with mud; and they never moved from the same spot except twice during the twenty-four hours, when they were led to water. No attempt was made to house them or even provide covers for them. The consequence was that before very long the majority began to give symptoms of what in America is called "caving in," or, in other words, indications of approaching dissolution. Very soon every disease that horseflesh is heir to began to make its appearance—farcy, glanders, splints, ringbone, coughs, &c.; and, in addition to this, they all dwindled down into long hairy skeletons. Frequently they had not half enough to eat; and, in fact, at the time of my arrival here, the spectacle they presented was at once one of the most pitiable and the most disgraceful I ever witnessed. The poor brutes were all suffering the most intense misery from cold and exposure, the thermometer at night showing six or seven degrees below freezing point, although plenty of excellent horseclothes, lined with a coarse blanket, and almost waterproof, were to be had in Varna or Constantinople for 5s. a piece. They frequently were on short allowance of barley, more frequently still without any hay or straw, though there has been an assistant commissary-general with the depot ever since the departure of the army, and though forage is to be had in abundance at a little distance from Varna, if one has but money and means of transport, which the English commissariat ought to have. The consequence has been that 500 of these horses at least are dead—some from natural causes, others shot from being incurably diseased; 500 have been handed over to the Turkish Pacha, to be taken care of by him, at the rate of 5d. a day, as, owing to their extreme debility, it was thought useless to send them to the Crimea. Of the bodies remnant which have lately been packed off in the transports, the vast majority are reduced to the last extremity of weakness, and about half have the mange, brought on by extreme filth and the total absence of grooming. A miserable attempt was at one time made to separate the mangy horses from the sound, but they were invariably mingled again in twenty-four hours afterwards; because, said the keepers, they broke loose in the night. Another, and perhaps still more proximate cause of the spread of the distemper was the promiscuous use of the pack-saddles, the nearest at hand being always made use of whenever a horse was wanted for any trifling duty. Of those now gone up to the Crimea, but one in ten will survive more than a fortnight, if worked. The slightest exertion will prove fatal to by far the greater number, and many will not survive the voyage. They have been in many instances crammed into the ships like sheep or pigs, as in the case of the War Cloud, where three times as many horses were put on board as she was capable of accommodating, without boxes or proper partitions. The consequence was, that a gale coming on in the night, the animals broke loose, fought and rolled over one another, and in the morning, when the ship put back into Varna, out of one hundred and fifty only about thirty were alive, and these dreadfully cut and disabled. What I have now said of the commissariat baggage ponies applies equally to the horses of the officers left behind at the sailing of the expedition for the Crimea. All are hopelessly, irrecoverably lost. Let me remind you that all the while that these wretched brutes were dying here from cold and exposure, the army was suffering dreadfully at Sebastopol, for want of the means of transport and storage. The men ate raw salt beef, and the officers burnt charcoal in their tents for want of wood, though there was wood in abundance, by all accounts, at Balaklava. The roads were bad, it was said—no doubt too bad—for waggons or drays, but there were at Varna 2,000 ponies and pack saddles capable of supplying 60,000 men with wood enough and to spare, across any line of country indicated, road or no road—and several hundred men, whose services were sorely wanted in the trenches, were here taking care of them. Stores of all kinds lay rotting on the wharf; there was no public horse to bring the letters up to the camp; in fact, everything went wrong for the same reason. The fact is, that each is the woeful confusion into which everything has been plunged, that the depot at Varna seems to have been totally forgotten. The persons left in charge of it enjoyed too much their easy obscurity ever to think of reminding the authorities of their existence. They fondly hoped to pass the winter in a sort of comfortable, caterpillar existence, and to come forth sleek and shining when the frost and snow and hard fighting were over. As to the horses, they were left to nature and Providence. It took several letters from the second here to call Lord Raglan's attention to the fact that there was at Varna 17,000l. worth of baggage ponies for the transport service. Orders then came down for their instant transport to Balaklava; but, unfortunately, owing to the fact that ships were absolutely necessary to proceed to their destination, and that ships were not supplied regularly nor in sufficient numbers, nearly three months have elapsed since that order arrived, and there are two or three hundred horses here. Sometimes letters are received from head-quarters expressing the belief that by this time the horses are all "gone." Officials here, after anxious deliberation, cannot make up their minds whether "gone" refers to motion towards Sebastopol, or motion towards the Crimea; I think that a person writing from Balaklava, and wishing things to be sent there, should say "come;" but the system being nowhere alluded to in the circles of war, resolve to wait for fresh instructions. A good while elapses before these instructions arrive; a longer still before the means of executing them can be found. A want of attention on one side, a want of will on the other, confusion everywhere, and thus the winter passes; but in the meantime the horses die, the public funds expended in their purchase and their maintenance during half a year are wilfully thrown away. Soldiers die and starve in the Crimea; drays and hay rot and are lost at Balaklava, and everybody is filled with murmuring and dismay. One filthy corner may introduce pestilence into a whole town; a single screw loose derange gigantic and complicated machinery; bad management in a single department, or a single spot, fructrates or embarrass the most extensive and best laid plan of operations. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe much of the misery now endured by our troops in the Crimea is due to the horrible, neglected, scavenger-like depot at Varna. Why it was left here for a single week, it is hard to imagine; what good end it has served it would tend a very acute gentleman to point out; how much mischief and abomination this has caused to patent to every one who has had the misfortune to pass a single week in this horrible place. The orders for its removal should in the beginning have been so peremptory, so precise, that neither laziness, nor procrastination, nor love of ease and shelter, should have found a loophole to creep out. The town is become, not simply a "place of skulls," but a place of skeletons and carcases within, without, and round about. One cannot walk or ride in any direction without passing carcases of horses every five yards in every stage of decomposition, and emitting odours which taint the air on the rawest day and under the coldest breeze. The bush is strewed with them, the streets, the open places. There is a slaughter-house for sheep within three hundred yards or less of the General Hospital, in which the entrails and offal are left to rot, and around it, in an area of thirty square yards, I counted this morning five dead horses. The force of abomination can no further go. Varna was bad in a sanitary point of view, goodness knows, before the arrival of the allied armies; it made no sensible progress in this respect during their stay, but the English depot has turned it into a knacker's yard. It has out-Turked the Turks. It is unfortunate that the same bitterly cold weather which saves us from a pestilence sweeps away every night more of the wretched baggage horses, which are generally found dead at their posts in the morning. The survivors are so thin that objects can almost be discerned by the naked eye at moderate distances through their bodies. They wave to and fro before every blast, and their long hair bends before the breeze like heads of barley in summer time. They are the laughing-stock of the French soldiery. An officer of the Hussars designated them to me the other day as *capitre d'ombre*; and never than one have my ears heard their strong surprise that the English government could permit its property to fall into such a deplorable condition. They manage these things better. For two months back all their baggage horses of every kind—and they are very numerous—have been singly housed in long rows of wooden sheds erected along the town wall, compactly and closely built, with fireplaces or stoves, chimneys on the top, and glass windows, and are well supplied with both straw and barley. They have also a large party constantly employed in cutting and carrying wood to a village on the southern point of the bay, where it abounds, and from which several transports are constantly engaged in carrying it to the Crimea. I was astounded the other day on riding out in that direction to find the shore for a quarter of a mile covered with huge piles of it, boats conveying it to the ships, and the little soldiers, swarming like ants at their task, and jabbering and laughing like so many children on a holiday, though the weather was bitterly cold. I think such a thing never entered the heads of the English. Our troops here, during the intervals between the melancholy meals of three-mouthed ponies, mope listlessly in the streets, with little else to do than imbibe beauty and porter at numerous "Alliance and Union Coffee-houses," with which Varna is filled. I cannot for the life of me imagine why atoms of firewood have not been collected here. The whole country around is covered with brushwood, easy to cut, easy to be got at, and one hundred men in a single week might furnish materials for burning fires to the whole army at Sebastopol for at least a month. To have thought of anything of this kind would, however, have been sufficient to throw a head of a department "into convulsions." Each of these gentlemen seems to be working pretty much on his own hook, and leaves his neighbours to the good providence of God. However, the precious depot promises one another week to be finally cleared out, horses and all, leaving behind as many unsightly and unhealthy relics as any body of men ever left anywhere. Lord Raglan will be somewhat surprised when he sees, if he ever does see, the sole survivors of the 2,300 baggage horses which were mustered here at Varna last August. One or two should be stuffed as last seen alive and deposited in the British Museum, as illustrations of extraordinary prolongation of animal life under a combination of circumstances hostile in the extreme to the vital principle.

The only things in Varna which seem changed for the better since I was here before, now nearly six months ago, are the dogs. Instead of miserable, lank, cowardly, whining brutes with bloodshot eyes and long hair, they have become fat and well-proportioned, and stalk about with a haughty and insolent air that seems at once to bid defiance to your cavalry and refuse your pity. They are no longer dependent for subsistence upon the charity of the passers by or the offal and refuse of the houses, and turn up their noses at the inmate's bread. Like their betters, in their prosperity they give themselves airs; but I fancy—I may be mistaken—that their manners towards Englishmen have become softened of late, and that their fierce bearing towards the rest of the world is laid aside when they meet a Briton; as their instinct, more than ordinarily acute, seems to tell them that for the last six months they have lived on carrion purchased by the money of his countrymen. Wags love go farther than this, and say that on meeting one of the chiefs of the depot, either in the commissariat or any other department, they wag their tails, and make preparations for howling upon their benefactors.

The rains left by the great fire are still in the same state. No attempt has been made to rebuild the houses and shops, as during the fine weather the Pacha would not allow anyone to lay a single stone without first giving him a bakshesh of some thousands of piastres. The attention of the English consul being called to this, he wrote to the Pacha who, of course, denied all expectations of bakshesh, and in compliance with Colonel Neale's request, sent a bellman round to proclaim full liberty to rebuild to any one who chose to set about it, and at the same time invited the French and English engineers to lay down lines of streets to which every one would be compelled to adhere. Thus the matter has ended for the present, but owing to the setting in of the cold weather I suppose nothing will be done till next spring.

On Monday Omer Pacha passes all the troops here in review, when a firman from the Sultan was read, in great state, thanking the generalissimo and the army for their services on the Danube, and hoping they would preserve and increase their reputation for skill and courage in the Crimea. Omer Pacha then addressed the troops himself in a few words, telling those that were about to set out immediately that they were his advanced guard, that they would find themselves in a few days once more in presence of the enemy, when he hoped they would quit themselves like men, &c. The Egyptian officers were all equipped in new uniform, red breeches, epaulettes, &c., and looked superbly ridiculous, owing to the bad make of the clothes, and the wearers' gawkiness. Last night five Turkish Cossacks arrived who had fled from the Dobrudsha. They report the Russians as having again re-passed the Danube. Their accounts, as well as those from various other sources, prove Sadyk Pacha to have grossly exaggerated the amount of the invading force; and I should not be at all surprised to find it in the end reduce itself to four or five squadrons of Cossacks simply. Great indignation prevails against him, as this is not the only instance of his seeing things with magnifying glasses, and making alarming reports in consequence. I have been greatly amused by one of your correspondents talking of his "hordes d'armée of 10,000 men." The force under his command consists simply of 500 Cossacks; a very worthless set in general, but good enough for that part duty.

The Emperor arrived yesterday from Balaklava. The same state of things continues: no houses, no fire, short rations. The English were dying or being sent into hospital by hundreds.

AILY NEWS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1855.

## *SHARE LISTS.*

Wednesday Evening.

The railway share market to-day was heavy, owing chiefly to some considerable speculative sales of London and North Western stock, coupled with unfavourable rumours relative to the forthcoming accounts. This stock fell about 1 per cent. In some other descriptions there was a decline of ½ per cent.

At 4 o'clock London and North Western Stock was quoted 100½ to ⅝; Great Western, 60½ to ⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 74⅜ to ⅝; Midland, 69¾ to ⅞; Berwicks, 18½ to 19; Caledonians, 30¾ to 31; Great Northerns, 88¾ to ⅞; South Easterns, 57¾ to ⅞; York and North Midlands, 36¾ to 37; and London and South Westerns, 82 to ½.

French shares closed in some cases a shade lower than yesterday. At 4 o'clock Easterns were quoted 32¾ to ⅞; Northerns, 33¾ to 34¼; Paris and Lyons, 31¾ to ¾ prem.; and Centrals, 2¾ to 3¼ prem.

Dutch Rhenish and Great Western of Canada shares were rather better, whilst Royal Danish were more offered. Scinde Railway shares were firm, at 5-16 to ½ prem.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

| No. | Pd. | Railways. | Closing Prices. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.

| No. | Pd. | Railways. | Closing Prices. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

MINES.

| No. | Shares. | Mines. | Paid. | Closing Prices. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

* Transferable by stamped deed.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

| No. | Sh. | Banks. | Pd. | Closing Prices. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Sh. | Miscellaneous. | Pd. | Closing prices. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## WIND AND WEATHER REPORT.

(FROM THE OFFICE OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.)

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

| Stations. | Course of Wind. | State of Weather. |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## Law Intelligence.

NOTICES—THIS DAY.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER.

[illegible]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WESTMINSTER.

[illegible]

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, WESTMINSTER.

[illegible]

MASTERS' OFFICES, SOUTHAMPTON-BUILDINGS.

[illegible]

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, BASINGHALL-STREET.

[illegible]

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, PORTUGAL-STREET.

[illegible]

## THE REV. EBENEZER DAVIES v. DANIEL PRATT, PUBLISHER OF THE "BRITISH BANNER."

Mr. Wheatly, Q.C., the arbitrator in this case, resumed the inquiry yesterday. The court was again crowded throughout the day.

The learned arbitrator, having expressed an opinion that the second plea was rather clumsily worded, a discussion arose on the question of amending it; and ultimately the arbitrator said that counsel might arrange amongst themselves, so as to leave no doubt as to its true intention, and if any application were made to him he would allow it to be amended.

The Rev. Benjamin Samuel Hollis was then called, and examined by Mr. Evans—I am the minister of Islington Chapel. I became acquainted with the Rev. Ebenezer Davies a few years ago. About 1849 I was more particularly acquainted with him. I was selected to become a member of the Caledonian-road Chapel committee, as I believe by Mr. Davies himself. I ultimately consented to do so, and acted upon that committee. I introduced the subject of the Wellingborough letter before the committee, in the presence of Mr. Davies. I think this was in November, 1850. The minutes would show that. I remember the Morley committee, in 1853. After the ordinary business of the committee, I said I had to introduce the subject of a letter lodged in the Mission-house, said to have been addressed by Mr. Davies to Mrs. Davies. Mr. Davies asked who the authority was? I replied, the Rev. Mr. Sherman, of Surrey Chapel. To the best of my recollection, Mr. Davies said, if he had written it, might not a man write as he liked to his wife. I said, if I had been thus accused, I would have gone to the Mission-house, and demanded an investigation into the whole matter, and have it cleared up. Mr. Davies said if he knew who was his accuser he would do so, or words to that effect. He did not deny that he had written the letter. I cannot recollect any more that occurred on that occasion, but it was a matter of discussion some time after. I never attended the committee after that night. Previous to that night I had taken great interest in the erection of the Caledonian-road Chapel. I promised to raise 100l. for that object. I had at that time raised 50l.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bernard—It was about November, 1851, when he first mentioned the Wellingborough letter to me. I should think that was after the Morley committee sat, which was before the opening of the Caledonian-road Chapel. I took part in the opening services of that chapel. A few days before he introduced the letter I may have seen Mrs. Davies. I have no distinct recollection of the matter. I believe the Wellingborough letter was alluded to previously. It is very likely Mrs. Davies told me there was no truth in the charge, but I have no distinct recollection that she did. I had not heard from other persons, before he alluded to the letter, that he had denied its authenticity. I believe that my interview with Mr. Davies was subsequent to this. It was not in consequence of Mr. Davies's denial of the Wellingborough letter that I introduced the matter to the committee. It was because Mr. Sherman had expressed his surprise at my taking a part in the opening service of the Caledonian Chapel. If the chapel opened in June, 1851, most likely the conversation took place in the autumn, not so late as November. I have no recollection of stating before the committee more than I have already said. I afterwards wrote this note. Very likely I was informed that an expectation was passed at the last meeting bearing on the subject to which this note referred, to the effect that if I deemed it desirable a special meeting should be called to investigate the matter. [The note was dated 14th Nov. 1851.] I have an indistinct recollection of a conversation to that effect. There was a resolution to that effect. I knew Mr. Allen, the minister of Islington Chapel. It was not in consequence of what I had heard from Mr. Allen that I brought the subject of the letter before the committee. He was present when Mr. Sherman mentioned it to me, but he shed no additional light on the matter. I do not think I told Mr. Davies that Mr. Allen told me Mr. Davies had denied the authenticity of the letter. I do not think it is possible I could have said so, because I never heard he had.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell examined—I am senior minister of the congregation assembling at the Tabernacle, Moorfields. I have been so for twenty-seven years. I am the editor of the *British Banner* from its establishment. It was especially established to promote the interests of religion—particularly of Christian missions. I have known the plaintiff, Mr. Davies, some ten or twelve years, or perhaps more. I remember his coming home from Berbice. He consulted me about settling in London. I advised him to erect a chapel for himself. I supported the erection of the chapel in the *Banner* and in two magazines, of which I was also the editor. The foundation of the chapel was laid in October, 1850, and it was opened in June, 1851. I became a member of the Morley committee at the request of Mr. Davies, who earnestly solicited me to become so. I concurred in the resolution adopted by that committee. I was acquainted with Mr. Foreman's family. He consulted me confidentially. Mr. Davies never in his life showed me a letter from Mr. Foreman. I did not hear of Mr. Foreman in connexion with the Greenwich letter until long after the production of that letter. I did not hear of it for a considerable time after the sitting of Morley's committee. I am satisfied it was not mentioned there. I was the chairman of the Congregational Board of Ministers in June, 1852. Mr. Davies did not complain of that board until after its decision was given. Dr. Vaughan was not the author of any of the articles in the *Banner*. The "Defence of the Innocent" was sent to me to review. It had been circulated far and wide. I considered it was becoming very prejudicial to the missionary cause.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bernard—I put down my name spontaneously for a two-guinea subscription to the Cale-