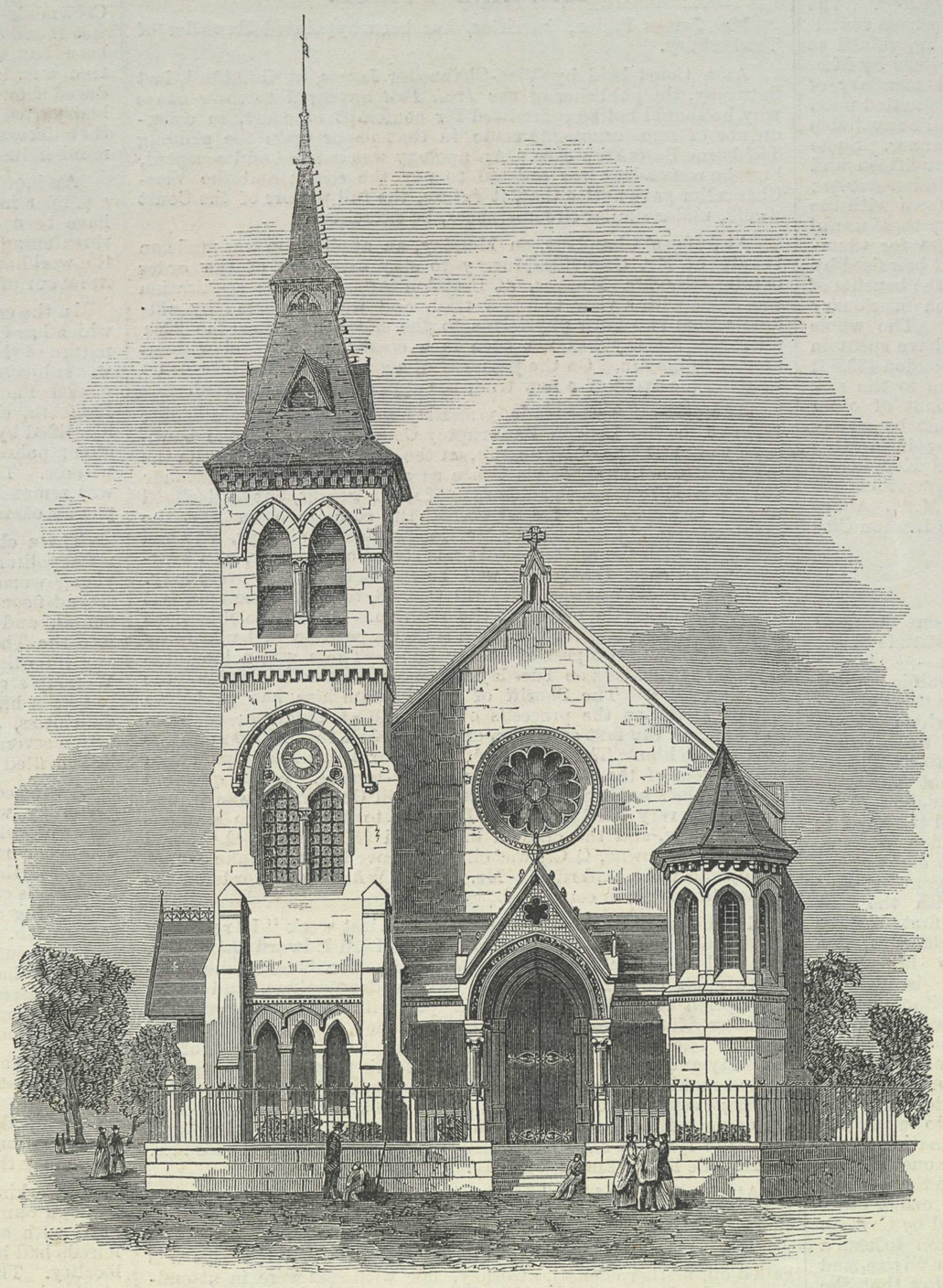
the two middle pages of this number, we have the pleasure of setting it before our readers.

In going about the city to explore its objects of interest, the visitor may as well begin with the beautiful promenade of Northernhay, close to the High-street and to the London and South-Western Railway station. This is a high terrace, planted with shady elms, overlooking a portion of the valley towards the north-west from an elevation formerly occupied by the Castle of Rougemont, which guarded the old city walls. The glacis of the ancient fortress, with the site of the moat or fosse beneath it, having been converted into a public pleasure-ground, this lofty boulevard, with gardens adjacent, adorned with statues of public men, is a delightful retreat. A part of the city wall is accessible from the "Castle Yard," the inner area of the old castle, where the Devon County Sessions House has been erected, containing the Assize Courts. The wall here commands an extensive view over the suburbs of St. David's, St. Sidwell's, Heavitree, and Mount Radford, on the northern and eastern sides of the city. The ruined gate-way, or gate-house, of Rougemont Castle, by which the "Castle Yard" is entered, is a picturesque fragment overgrown with ivy, represented by one of our Artist's minor sketches. This castle was built by William the Conqueror, after his eighteen-days' siege of Exeter, where the mother of Harold had taken refuge when her son was killed at Hastings. It is believed, however, that there was a more ancient fortress on the site, erected by King Athelstan, about the year 927, when Athelstan drove out the Cornish Britons, and protected the Saxon city with ramparts around it. The Norman name of "Rougemont" was obviously derived from the red colour of the soil, which has been alluded to. In September, 1483, Exeter was visited by the usurper Richard III., of whom an anecdote is told by the chroniclers, which Shakspeare has made use of in this well-known passage of the tragedy:—

When last I was at Exeter
The Mayor in courtesy shewed me the castle,
And called it Rougemont—at which name I started,
Because a bard of Ireland told me once
I should not live long after I saw Richmond.

There is not much in this; but Exeter has witnessed some historical incidents worthy of record. It was the seat of a Roman colony; it was rescued by King Alfred from the Danes; it was wrested from the Saxons by the Normans; it fought against Stephen for Matilda; it withstood the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck, and the Popish rebellion in the time of Edward VI.; it was captured and recaptured by the armies of the Commonwealth and of Charles I., whose Queen, Henrietta Maria, dwelt here some time, and here gave birth to a child; moreover, it was here that William, Prince of Orange, after his landing at Brixham, in Torbay, made the triumphal entry described by Lord Macaulay, and was joined by many influential persons. The motto of Exeter is "Semper Fidelis;" but its political inclinations have always been to combine liberality with loyalty.



NEW CHURCH AT GENTHOD, SWITZERLAND.—SEE PAGE 189.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The venerable Cathedral, which is, of course, one of the most conspicuous features in any view of the city, stands in a spacious open ground, "the Cathedral Yard," entered through Broadgate from High-street; or by Palace-gate, from South-street; or from Southernhay, by the Close; and thus occupying a central position. Its west front is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture, in three stories. The basement is an elaborate screen, with a doorway in the middle, and a smaller one on each side; the whole screen is filled with a range of canopied niches, each containing a statue; but the sculpture is much worn away. The figures are those of angels, patriarchs, saints, kings, barons, and prelates of the Church. The second story, which slightly recedes, contains a magnificent window, 39 ft. high by 27 ft. wide, composed of nine trefoiled lights, supporting a gorgeous rose of twelve quatrefoiled lights, with a splendid diversity of colours; on each side are decorated arcades, and two bold flying buttresses support the wall. The third, or upper story, which is likewise receding, has a smaller window, but of similar design; this story is formed by the gable roof of the nave. The general shape of the cathedral is cruciform; but the arms or transepts are very short, being formed out of the towers. These are 145 ft. high, and adorned with blank arcades and other Norman details. The length of the whole building is 408 ft., including the Lady Chapel, at the head of the chancel. The date of its erection is the twelfth century, having been begun, in 1112, by Bishop Warelwast, but it was finished by Bishop Bothe, about 1470. The interior of the nave, 180 ft. long, with its fine clustered columns of Purbeck marble, the superb west windows, the bold vaulted roof, the curiously ornamented minstrel's gallery, and the triple-arched screen, bearing the organ, and painted with scripture stories, which separates the nave from the choir, has an imposing effect; the choir, with its great east window, contains the carved oaken stalls and pulpit, but, above all, the Bishop's throne, a pyramidical structure of open tracery and pointed arches in carved oak, 52 ft. high, which is greatly admired. It was taken to pieces and hidden, to escape the destroying axes of the Puritans, when the city surrendered to Fairfax in 1646. Some of the chapels and chantries, and the monuments of prelates and peers interred in this cathedral are worthy of inspection. The Bishop's palace, which stands near the cathedral, has not been inhabited since the accession of Bishop Phillpotts in 1830; he has constantly resided at his marine villa near Torquay. The deanery, in Palace-street, is remarkable as the lodging of William, Prince of Orange, for some days, in November, 1688, upon the occasion before mentioned.

The Guildhall, which is situated in the High-street, nearly opposite the Cathedral-yard, is the subject of another of our Illustrations. Its projecting front, supported by semicircular arches which rest upon massive stone columns, forming a capacious portico over the street pavement, strikes the visitor's eye in his first walk through the city. The principal room, a paved hall 63 ft. long by 25 ft. broad, is adorned with portraits of Queen Henrietta Maria and General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, both painted by Sir Peter Lely, and presented to the city by Charles II.; and with a portrait of Lord Chief Justice Pratt, father of the first Earl Camden, whose estates in the parish of St. Pancras have given his name to a populous suburb of London. The armorial escutcheons of many defunct mayors, judges, members of Parliament, benefactors of the city, and incorporated trades, are emblazoned on the walls of this hall, which is used for meetings of the town council, for the city sessions and assizes, and for public city meetings. There is a smaller council-room up stairs, and the city police court.

The modern institutions of Exeter—including the new Albert Museum, at the Queen-street end of Northernhay; the Hospital, in Southernhay; the Higher Market, in Queen-street, and the Lower Market, in Fore-street, which are commodious and handsomely built; with its important works of street improvement, such as the iron viaduct of St. David's-hill and the embankments of the New North-road and Magdalen-road—have proved the enterprising public spirit of the citizens. Its riverside quays, the large basin for shipping, and the ship canal, 30 ft. wide by 15 ft. deep, which is five miles in length, and was constructed in the seventeenth century, have in their time admitted much more traffic than is now to be seen there. There are many quaint-looking old houses, with gabled roofs to the street, and with jutting wooden fronts—there are heavy stone arches; grotesque figures, sculptured or painted; winding alleys and secluded courts, with the long back gardens in the rear of the tradesmen's houses and shops; which show the old-fashioned character of the city, to be seen in High-street and Fore-street, in North-street and South-street, as well as in its obscurer nooks and corners. Father Peter, whose effigy, with the keys in his hand, keeps watch and ward at the corner of North-street, is not less remarkable than "Matthew the Miller," with his two sons (the chief of this trio is really King Henry VIII.), who stands before the clock of St. Mary Steps and nods his head whenever it strikes the hour. The lower part of the city is intersected by the artificial streams, or mill-leats, brought through cuttings across the Bonhay and the Shilhay to supply water-power to the old cloth-fullers and others in bygone times. "Exe Island" and "Water-lane" are scarcely likely to attract the notice of visitors, nor will they be apt to stray down through West-gate, towards St. Edmund's Church; but if they should lose their way in that quarter, they will probably come upon the subject of a leaf of our Artist's Sketchbook, with which this commentary must here be ended.

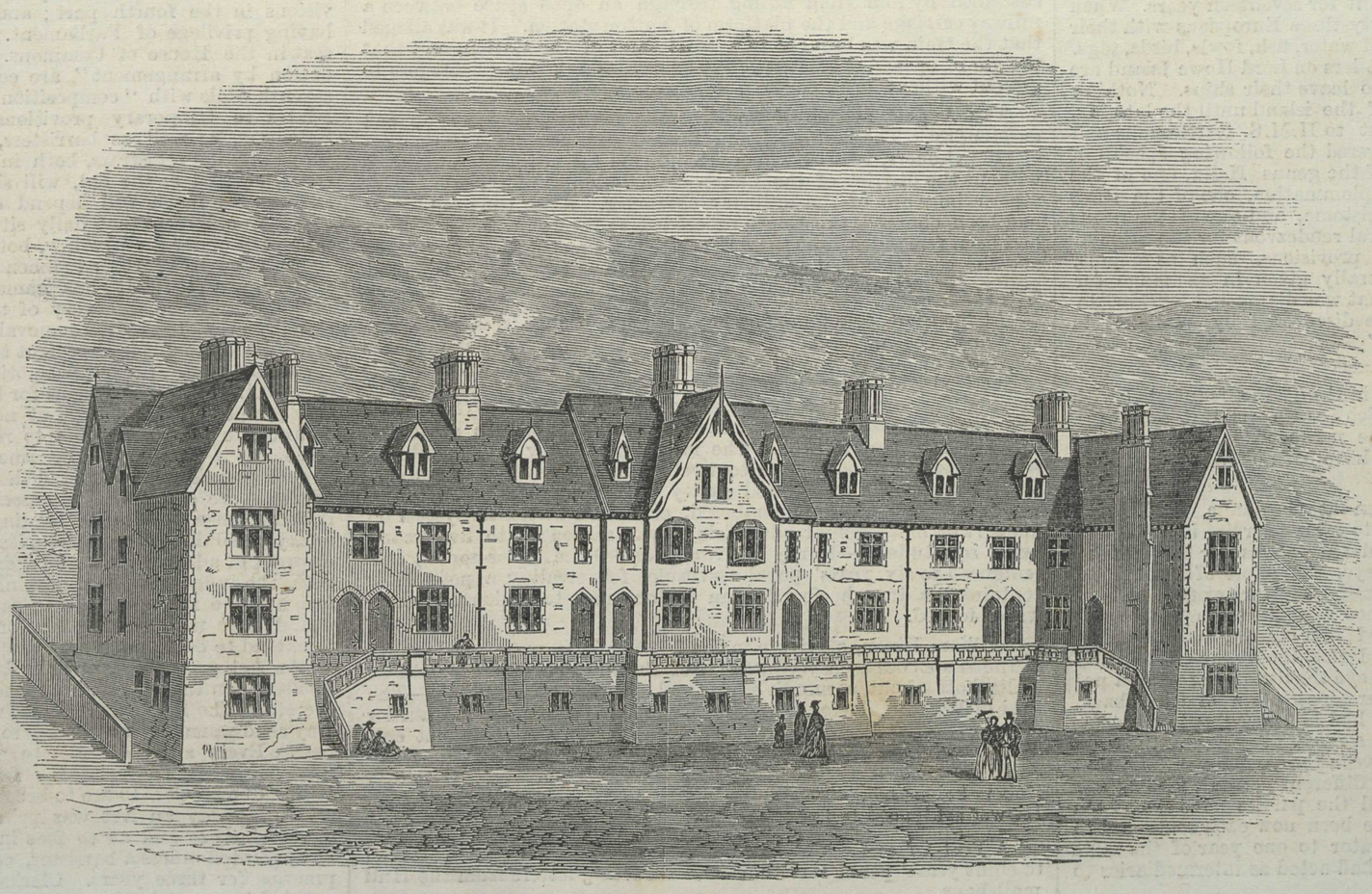
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

We present a view of the substantial and rather stately building lately raised for the use of the Church-of-Scotland congregation in the most westerly colony of British America. Its materials are brick, on a solid foundation of stone. The style of architecture is Gothic Perpendicular. The dimensions are, 82 ft. long, 52 ft. wide, and 54 ft. high in the middle of the nave. The groined roof is upheld by two tiers of massive columns, dividing the nave from the aisles. Above the doorway, in front, is a circular rose window, 14 ft. in diameter, of beautifully-stained glass; there is a large Gothic window, 30 ft. high, at the opposite end; and there are five smaller windows on each side.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HOWICK, NATAL.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HOWICK, NATAL.

A small and unpretentious building, erected for the worship of the English Church in the district of Howick, in the South African colony of Natal, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. It is engraved from a photograph sent us by Messrs. Stantial and Marrian, of Pietermaritzburg, the chief town of that colony. The edifice is simple, but neat and commodious enough.



LONDON CITY MISSIONARIES' SEASIDE HOME, VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT.

SEASIDE HOME FOR CITY MISSIONARIES.

Some of the friends of the London City Mission, feeling an occasional rest and change of air to be necessary for men working continually in a foul atmosphere

and under depressing influences of various kinds, lately resolved to establish a sanitarium or seaside home for their benefit. The enterprise has prospered, and about £3500 has already been contributed. The block of cottages shown in our Engraving, valued at more than £2000, has been presented to the commiteee by Mrs. Huish, widow of Captain Huish, the late respected secretary of the London and North-Western Railway. They are situated upon high ground between Ventnor and Bonchurch, and will be available as a health resort in the winter as well as in the summer. Some of the agents of the London City Mission have been fifteen and even twenty years without a holiday out of the London streets; and it is a matter of great importance to provide them with the means of an annual change. The salaries received by these useful men are quite inadequate to providing such a change for themselves, and it is hoped that a sufficient endowment will be raised by the friends of the mission to secure for its agents the benefits of this institution permanently. It is proposed that each missionary shall have a fortnight at the seaside once a year. The whole number employed is 361; during the last year they have spent in domiciliary visitation in some of the worst parts of London 483,581 hours and paid 1,987,259 visits, of which 255,102 were to the sick and dying; and when to this is added a large amount of other work, it will be seen that a short period of rest must be greatly needed, at least once a year. A pamphlet, with many interesting details on this subject, entitled "On Repairing and Keeping in Repair London City Missionaries," may be had for gratuitous circulation by applying to the Rev. P. B. Power, M.A., Abbey Wood, Kent; or to Mr. Sawell, the secretary, at the London City Mission House, Red Lion-square.

OUT OF THE WORLD.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* supplies the following curious facts respecting Lord Howe Island, which is situated in latitude 31 S., longitude 159 E., and is about 450 miles from Sydney:—

It is sixteen miles in circumference, six miles and a half in length, and averages about half a mile in breadth. About one third of the island is taken up by two mountains at the south end, which descend in some places perpendicularly to the water. One of these rocks, called Paul's Pyramid, from its peculiar shape, is about 2500 ft. above the level of the sea. There is a kind of harbour at the south-west side of the island, protected from the swell by a bar about three quarters of a mile from the shore. The island is well timbered in every direction. It is inhabited by about thirty-five persons, including children. There are, however, only about eight or ten able-bodied young men. The island was, in years gone by, used as a calling station for whalers; and it was with the view of trading with whalers, it is said, that the first settlers were induced to make it their home. The islanders live very peaceably together, although they have no laws, nor anyone to superintend or guide them. There is neither schoolmaster nor clergyman on the island. The inhabitants live in a state of blissful ignorance as to what takes place in other parts of the world. There seems to be a tacit understanding among themselves to respect each other's property. No register of births and deaths is kept, and marriage, in a legal sense, cannot be performed. One remarkable fact which struck some of the visitors was the indifference on the part of the islanders with regard to what was going on in the colonies or elsewhere, and their disinclination to ask questions concerning other countries. Except in one or two instances, they manifested no desire whatever to leave their island home. Most of the people are English, or natives of one or other of the Australian colonies. They were strongly advised by Captain Cloete and the gentlemen who visited the island with him to keep a register of the births and deaths; and they adopted the advice, and appointed Captain Spurling to perform that duty. Now that the wants of the island have been more prominently brought under the notice of the Government, steps will probably be taken to amend the present state of things existing there, and to induce the people to provide means for educating their children.

Some of the houses are good substantial buildings, built of hardwood slabs; others are constructed of palm-trees, and covered with palm-leaves. The palm-trees grow luxuriantly everywhere, and houses are frequently surrounded with them. No manufactures are carried on—everything, both in the way of furniture and implements, being imported. At the time of the visit of the Commission, the islanders were all decently clothed. There is a small vessel, belonging to two or three parties on the island, which trades to Sydney about three or four times every year, bringing produce and taking back flour and such other commodities as are required. This is the only direct communication which takes places between the island and this continent. Occasionally a vessel calls at the island, and exchanges of goods and produce then take place. They generally barter their goods for produce which they require, and seldom either give or take money for anything. They occasionally run short of flour, biscuits, and sugar; but they always have plenty of other food.

The island is overrun with great numbers of pigs and goats. The pigs roam about in a wild state and feed on palm-seed, and their flesh is said to be very good eating and of good flavour. There are also great quantities of poultry of almost every kind. The chief products of the island are onions (some of which annually find their way to this colony), potatoes, maize, and bananas. The vegetation resembles in a great measure that of tropical lands. Amongst the trees are to be found the banyan. One specimen of this kind of tree is said to cover about an acre and a half. The soil is rich and capable of producing plants either of a tropical or semi-tropical character. The ground is of an undulating character, cultivation taking place chiefly on the lower ground.

A correspondent (Mr. John Brazier, formerly conchologist to her Majesty's steamer Curaçoa) sends us the following particulars: "The island was not inhabited until about thirty years ago, when a European family landed, and lived on it for seventeen years. When he was there in 1855, there were thirty-three Europeans with their wives. At that time there was plenty of water, fish, fowls, birds, pigs, and goats. The greater part of the settlers on Lord Howe Island are old whaling captains and sailors who leave their ships. Nothing was known of the natural history of the island until the late Mr. John Macgillivray, formerly naturalist to H.M.S. Rattlesnake and Herald, visited it in 1851, and discovered the following species of mollusean land fauna—four species of the genus Helix, one of the genus Bulimus, four of the genus Diplommatina, one of the genus Cyclophorous, one of the genus Registoma, and one of the genus Omphalotropis. The island is a general rendezvous for the colonial and foreign whalers to get fresh provisions, such as onions, potatoes, &c. These things are generally given in exchange for liquors. This island is not the one that was discovered by Captain Wallis on July 30, 1766. The one discovered by Wallis is in latitude 10·49 S., longitude 166.1 E."

The neighhourhood of Mendrisio, in the Ticino, is infested with a plague of black caterpillars, which cause painful swellings. Thousands have been killed, but the number does not seem to decrease. In some localities prayers have been offered up for their removal.

The Military Council of Revision at Gardanne, in France, recently discovered a singular fraud to escape service in the army. Four conscripts successively presented themselves for the medical visit, all apparently blind of one eye, the pupil of which was enormously dilated. Three of the young men were exempted, but, on the fourth appearing, the coincidence seemed so remarkable that the members of the council questioned him closely, and, becoming embarrassed, he at last acknowledged that the apparent infirmity had been produced by rubbing the eye that morning with a pomade of belladonna. The three other conscripts were called back, and, having acknowledged that they had had recourse to the same means, were all declared good for the service. A singular fact was that there had been no concert between the young men, and that the operations had been performed by different persons, who appear to make a trade of such frauds. All the parties have since been prosecuted, and the young men have been now each sentenced to one month's imprisonment, the operator to one year of the same punishment, and some persons who had acted as intermediaries to three months' each.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. James Fallon, barrister, has been appointed Recorder of Tewkesbury.

At a Court held by Vice-Chancellor James, at Guildford, last Saturday, the publisher of the *Poole Post* appeared to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court, in consequence of some comments made in that paper upon the pending Tichborne Baronetcy case. An apology was entered and accepted, but the respondent was ordered to pay the costs; and the Vice-Chancellor gave notice that, it future, the full powers of the Court would, under similar circumstances, be exercised.

At Judges' Chambers, on Monday, an application was made on behalf of Mr. Grenville-Murray to stay execution of the order obtained by Mr. Hughes, at Croydon Assizes. The application was made with a view to a new trial, and was supported by affidavits from two Paris physicians to the effect that, since the 29th ult., Mr. Murray has not been in a condition to travel without danger to his life. On the payment of a sum of money into court to abide the event of a new trial, the application was granted.

An application was made, yesterday week, to Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, in the London Bankruptcy Court, to set aside the bankruptcy of the Duke of Newcastle, on the ground that the law on the subject did not apply to his Grace as a peer. The Commissioner did not seem to think the objection of much weight, but he declined to give any decision. He adjourned the case, in order that the application might be heard by Mr. Commissioner Winslow, who had first dealt with the matter.——It was stated on Monday, at a hearing in the case, that there will be sufficient to pay everybody. An adjournment was agreed to till Oct. 18, to hear objections, but not to decide on the matter of the petition. One of the objections raised by the counsel for the Duke is that a petition in bankruptcy will not lie against a peer of the realm.——There was a long discussion at Chambers on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Willes upon the Duke's affairs. The Sheriff of Nottinghamshire has paid into court £11,000 as the proceeds of the sale at Clumber; and Mr. Padwick, as the first execution creditor, asked that £5000 might be paid out to him. The Sheriff of Middlesex had already paid him the proceeds of the sale at Carlton House-terrace. As the question of the Duke's bankruptcy is adjourned till October, it was argued that it was very hard upon Mr. Padwick to keep him so long out of his money, and the opinion of counsel (Mr. de Gex, Q.C., and Mr. Joseph Browne, Q.C.) was cited to prove that the Duke cannot be adjudicated a bankrupt. Mr. Justice Willes finally ordered the money to remain in court.

The Court of Bankruptcy held a sitting last week "In re Henry Fitzwarrine Chichester," a son of the late Lord Edward Chichester, and nephew of the Marquis of Donegall. The balance-sheet discloses debts of £5215—butchers, bakers, dressmakers, and every description of traders. The bankrupt's wife had an allowance of £3000 or £4000 a year; he received the money, and incurred further debts. The assignees required the bankrupt to file accounts of all property and money which had come into his possession during the twelve months preceding the date of adjudication, a copy of his marriage settlement, and copies of all deeds whereby his interest under the settlement had been in any way dealt with. Mr. Commissioner Holroyd said the bankrupt must file the desired accounts. Meanwhile he remains in custody.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, a young French lady, named Pauline Guibot, applied to Mr. Commissioner Winslow to be released from custody. It appeared that she had brought an action for breach of promise of marriage; but, when the case was called on, neither counsel, attorney, nor witnesses were in attendance, and, of course, the verdict passed for the defendant, and the plaintiff was now in custody for costs. There was no opposition, and his Honour granted the release.

A curious libel case was yesterday week decided at Leeds Assizes. The plaintiff was a farmer, who held a farm belonging to the Duke of Portland, in Nottinghamshire; the defendants were the members of the Mansfield Game Association, a body who rent the game on the Duke of Portland's property. They had written a letter to the Duke's steward charging the plaintiff with destroying the game on his farm, contrary to his agreement. In consequence he was turned out of his farm. He brought an action against the Game Association for libel, and the jury awarded him £500 damages.

The proprietors of *Echoes*, a weekly publication, were sued at the Croydon Assizes, last Saturday, for libel. Mr. Allington, the plaintiff, is a magistrate for the county of Lincoln, and some time ago he was fined at Marlborough-street for an assault upon an official at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. The magistrate characterised Mr. Allington's conduct in strong terms, and immediately afterwards the libel complained of was published. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £500.

An amusing breach of promise case was tried at Liverpool last Saturday. The plaintiff, Miss Jane Speight, was thirty-four years of age, and the defendant Mr. Hewitt, was a widower, with a family, and the postmaster of Lancaster. Several letters were put in, but the correspondence was remarkable for its laconic character. One was "Miss Speight—all's right. L. H." The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff—damages, £200, which no doubt Miss Speight considers "all right."

Heavy damages were obtained on Wednesday, at the Liverpool Assizes, in the action for breach of promise brought by a young lady, named Fleming, against a Mr. Thompson. The jury awarded the plaintiff £1500.

Mr. Praeger, a professor of Clifton College, has recovered £1500 damages from the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company for injuries sustained by him from falling through an open space between a railway carriage and the platform of Yatton station. It was alleged that the train was brought to a stand short of the station, and that the guard opened the doors at this place, leaving the passengers to get out without light, caution, or warning.

The August session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday. The first edition of the calendar contained the names of 118 prisoners, two of whom are indicted for murders committed without the district of the Court—namely, on the high seas. The other crimes are of the ordinary character. After the grand jury had been charged, the Court proceeded to try John Webster, who had been remanded from the June session, for conspiracy to defraud, and the case occupied the whole day. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment.

At the same court, on Tuesday, Thomas Richards, a police inspector in the employment of the Brighton Railway Company, was convicted of conspiring with William Critchley to defeat the ends of justice by bribing two detectives. The object the prisoners had in view was to prevent the arrest of two men named Green and Simpson, who committed several robberies. They were sentenced to two years' hard labour. The men whom they had sought to screen were sentenced each to twelve years' penal servitude.——Walter Sedley, who pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy, and whose case, it will be remembered, exposed a wholesale system on his part of matrimonial advertising, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.——Henry Scriven, Post-Office letter-sorter, was sentenced to six years' penal servitude, for stealing a post-letter containing a draught for £60, an indorsement to which he afterwards forged.

William Dixon, a private in the 7th Fusiliers, was found guilty at the same court, on Wednesday, of the murder of a corporal at Aldershott about a month since, and sentenced to death.——The trial of William Taylor, the soldier who is charged with the murder of a corporal at Plymouth, is postponed, on an affidavit that evidence to prove the prisoner's insanity will be forthcoming.——Amongst the other cases disposed of on Wednesday was that of Robert Saltmarsh, who pleaded guilty to two charges of forgery. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

A Post-Office clerk at Euston-square station has been sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for abstracting letters from the Hull mail-bags.

Dr. Hardwicke held an inquest, on Tuesday, at the College Arms, Crowndale-road, St. Pancras, on the body of Griffith Griffiths, who was found dead in his lodging in Northampton-street, after he had been hanging four days and nights by a rope round the neck from a nail in the room door. The pawnbrokers' duplicates produced showed that deceased had been reduced to great poverty, and had parted with nearly all his things. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind induced by distress.

An inquiry was held, on Tuesday, into the death of James Crew, a pauper in the St. Pancras Workhouse, which was supposed to have been caused by anxiety, in consequence of the new board threatening to sell up his home and refusing all relief out of the the workhouse. The jury added to their verdict a recommendation in favour of a more judicious system of outdoor relief.

In the case of the outrage and robbery in the Old Kent-road, which has excited so much indignation on account of the daring nature of the crime and the shocking barbarity to which Mrs. Peake was subjected, the police have at length made an arrest. A man named Paull was brought on Monday before Mr. Woolrych, at Lambeth, charged with being concerned in the crime. He was identified by Miss Peake among several others in custody at Carter-street police station, and was also positively sworn to by another witness. The prisoner, who was described as a desperate character, was remanded, as was also a woman who was charged with having pawnbrokers' duplicates relating to the stolen property.

Three charges of attempted suicide were brought before the metropolitan police magistrates yesterday week. At Southwark a young woman, who had either thrown herself or fallen from a second-floor window, declared the occurrence to have been accidental, and was given up to her friends. A man who had jumped into the Thames at London Bridge also pleaded the absence of any intention to commit self-destruction, and was liberated. At Worship-street a clerk, twenty-two years of age, who had attempted to poison himself, explained his conduct by stating that he was in difficulties, and had not a friend in the world. He had been in prison several days, and was again remanded in order that he might be benefited by the ministrations of the chaplain.

A wine cooper, named Joseph Kay, forty-two years of age, was, yesterday week, brought up at the Mansion House, charged on his own confession with the murder of two of his young children. The poor man had gone to the Bow-lane police station, at one o'clock in the morning, and there related in a circumstantial manner the details of what appeared to be a dreadful crime. On a policeman going to the prisoner's house he found that the story was a fabrication. In explanation, he now told the Lord Mayor that he had been out of employment for a long time, and he supposed that his mind had temporarily given way. The Lord Mayor, with a view of ascertaining whether the man's intellect was permanently affected, remanded him for a week, and gave the wife some relief from the poor-box.

There was another conviction under the Vaccination Act, yesterday week, at the Thames Police Court. An ignorant woman, who objected to vaccination "on principle," and who had been previously fined, was convicted in a penalty of 20s. for refusing to have the operation performed on one of her children. Rather than pay the money the defendant went to prison.

A working man, fifty-seven years of age, was lately passing through Summers-street, Leather-lane, when he was struck on the head with an earthenware pot, and soon afterwards died. The missile had been thrown by one of a gang of boys who infest this locality. These youths had insulted the Coroner's jury assembled at the inquest, thrown a stone at the doctor who attended the deceased, robbed the widow, and threatened the witnesses. The inquiry was adjourned, as the lad who had thrown the missile was not in custody.

In a case tried at Croydon Assizes, last week, the plaintiff's name was Skinner and the defendant's Rabbits.

The Bolton magistrates, on Monday, sentenced William Lever, a butcher, to three months' hard labour, without the option of paying a fine, for having in his possession the carcass of a diseased cow. The offender was informed that he would also forfeit his stall in the Market-hall.

NEW ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

The new Act to consolidate and amend the Law of Bankruptcy was issued yesterday week. There are 136 sections and two schedules in the statute, to take effect on Jan. 1 next. The law is divided into eight parts. The first chief judge is to be one of the present commissioners, the office afterwards to be filled by one of her Majesty's common law judges. The officers of the London old court may be attached to the new court; and the Lord Chancellor is to make provision for concluding the old cases which cannot be conveniently transferred to the new tribunal. The business under the old system is expected to increase, as, under the new, debtors cannot make themselves bankrupt; and, until they pay 10s. in the pound (unless by the consent of the creditors) they have no status, and after three years the debts can be enforced against their property. It must take some time to form a new practice out of the raw materials contained in the Act. The first part relates to the adjudication by creditors on petition, and the appointment of a trustee to administer the property. The second part has reference to the administration of the property. The third part relates to the constitution and powers of the county courts acting in bankruptcy; and from the latter there may be appeals to the chief judge. General rules may be made by the Lord Chancellor with the assistance of the chief judge. There are supplemental provisions in the fourth part; and the fifth part treats of persons having privilege of Parliament. An adjudication is to vacate a seat in the House of Commons. Various provisions as to "liquidation by arrangement" are contained in the sixth part. The seventh deals with "composition with creditors;" and the eighth relates to temporary provisions as to the bankruptcy courts. Solicitors, as well as barristers, are to practise before the chief judge and the registrars, both in court and chambers. The new court, as well as the old, will sit, it is expected, in Basinghall-street, and much will depend on the new rules to be framed; and it would seem that daily sittings by the chief judge will be necessary under the new law, both in chambers and in court.

The new Act further to amend the Law of Evidence was issued yesterday week. It has immediate operation. The preamble declares that the discovery of truth in courts of justice has been signally promoted by the removal of restrictions on the admissibility of witnesses, and it is expedient to amend the law of evidence with the object of still further promoting such discovery. The new law enacts that parties to actions for breach of promise of marriage are now competent witnesses; but no plaintiff in an action for breach of promise of marriage is to recover a verdict unless his or her testimony is corroborated by some other material evidence in support of such promise. Parties and their husbands and wives in suits for adultery are competent witnesses. No witness is to be asked or bound to answer questions tending to show that he or she has been guilty of adultery unless the witness has already given evidence in disproof of adultery. With regard to persons objecting to take an oath, the judge in civil or criminal proceedings may allow a declaration to be made on "being satisfied that the taking of an oath would have no binding effect on his conscience." The Act is not to extend to Scotland.

An Act was issued on Monday for facilitating the payment of dividends on the public stocks, and for making regulations in respect thereto. The Bank of England, with the sanction of the Treasury, may send warrants, which are to be deemed cheques, through the post. Every shareholder is to make a request in writing to the Bank, in a form appended. Dividends on stock after this Act falling due on Oct. 10 are to become due on Oct. 5.

On Monday an Act was printed to amend the law relating to clerks of assize and as to fees in criminal matters. No clerk is to be appointed unless a barrister, conveyancer, or attorney in actual practice for three years. Clerks of assize after this Act not to be entitled to compensation.