

Latin and another in English, and we have sometimes found it difficult to know which it was best for us to do.

The unhappy effects of this state of things we foresaw and deplored. We represented them to the Trustees, and they admitted the force of our remarks—but still nothing was done. At our examination in Dec. 1839, after a conversation with the Hon. the Chief Justice upon the subject, he desired me to make to him a statement in writing that he might submit it in a tangible order to the Board. This I did, in a letter dated Jan. 7th, 1840, a copy of which I beg leave herewith to transmit. I transcribe also, for your Excellency's information, from the minutes of the Board, the entries of proceedings had upon the subject.

At a meeting of the Board held on the 25th of April, 1840. Read a letter from Mr. Waddell to the Chief Justice, containing suggestions for a system of Education to be adopted in the Academy.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draw up rules regulating the books to be used by the pupils of the different classes.

Resolved, That the Chief Justice, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Peters and Mr. Hodgson be a Committee for that purpose; and submit the rules at a meeting to be called for that purpose.

Ordered, That a meeting be called on the first Tuesday in May, at the Court House, for that purpose, at 3 o'clock.

Tuesday, 7th May.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

The Report as to the books not having been completed—Ordered, That further time be given till the next meeting of the Board to prepare the same.

Whether the Board has ever since met, I am not prepared to say—this, however, I can state, I have never heard that the Committee have submitted their Report.

Meantime, as a matter of course, dissatisfaction with the progress of pupils has been evinced. The Masters were notified two years in succession that an application was to be made to the Legislature at its next session for an alteration in the Act of General Assembly under which the Academy is constituted and supported; and how far the contemplated alteration might affect their connection with it, it was impossible for them to tell. It was sufficient to paralyze their efforts, and prevent them, if they had had the means, and been otherwise disposed, from investing any property of their own in an establishment which might very shortly be taken out of their hands. The number of pupils in the Institution gradually decreased; Trustees and others withdraw their sons from our charge without ascribing any reason for so doing, though alleging, we are told by other persons, that we were blamed because they did not make so much improvement as they ought. All this we quietly endured, because we hoped that when the evils of which we had so long complained were felt by persons so deeply interested, they would use some exertion to place the remedy within our reach; and we waited anxiously for the report of the Committee, till the navigation last fall was about to close. Despairing then of any immediate aid from the Trustees and anxious to do something, if possible, to remove the difficulties under which we laboured, I ordered from Picou a small supply of the "Edinburgh Sessional School Instructive Extracts," the best book I know of, as an English class book, for our more advanced pupils; and when I distributed them among them, they were, in a majority of instances, ordered to be returned; and when the Trustees met at the next examination, I was told that until other books were duly authorized, we must use those we had. I was then compelled, either to leave the copies I had distributed with pupils who could not use them in the Academy, or collect them again and dispose of them as I best could. I chose the latter alternative; and indeed I had no difficulty in getting them off my hands, and the class for whom I had designed them have since been reading Goldsmith's History of Rome, from books, only two of which are of the same edition, and some of them differ very materially from each other. These circumstances, and others of a like nature, have brought matters to a crisis, and we are now informed from authority that we cannot doubt, that several of the Trustees, and other gentlemen who have been our patrons, are making arrangements to procure elsewhere for their sons the instruction which, in our present hampered state, we have it not in our power to communicate.

This procedure must, of course, put an end to the present management, or rather want of management, in the Institution. If Trustees, and those most interested in its prosperity, abandon it, who is to keep it up?

Permit me then to ask your Excellency, what is to be done? Is there not public spirit enough in the Island to maintain an Institution for which the Legislature has so liberally provided? Shall the only public seminary which the country can boast of, where the foundation of a liberal education can be laid, be sacrificed to the apathy or indifference of a few who can afford to forego the privileges it was intended to confer. If gentlemen choose to depend entirely upon private resources for education for their sons, will they prevent others who have more need, from enjoying the advantages placed within their reach? Will they virtually pronounce the Academy to be useless and unnecessary, and continue to tie up our hands, and compel us to abandon an establishment intended to be a blessing to the country? When elsewhere the universal cry is for extended and extending education, shall this colony be stigmatized with such an utter disregard to the cause of learning as to throw recklessly away a boon of such inestimable value?

I urge upon your Excellency no personal considerations connected with this subject, although, in an appeal to fair play and common justice, I do think I might make a strong case. I say nothing of the claims of Mr. Brown on the consideration of the community in which he has so long laboured in the cause of education. I wish to deal with the subject entirely as a public question. For ourselves, we only want a fair trial, and if we are found incompetent for our work, we will yield to public utility, and leave the field to other and abler men. Experience has proved that from the Trustees we cannot obtain the co-operation and support necessary under existing circumstances to render our efforts efficient, and to enable us to make the Institution as extensively useful as it was intended, and as it ought to be. They have long withheld from us their co-operation, and now they are about to withdraw their patronage and support and from them it would appear we have nothing further to expect.

May I then be allowed to ask your Excellency if they will free us from our trammels, and leave us to introduce a system for ourselves. Will they let us take the charter as our guide, and form a scheme of instruction in accordance with its provisions? Will they permit us to introduce books, and follow our own plans in such a way as to make the Institution as generally useful as we can?

If this be granted us, though the Academy is not in all respects what I could wish, I think there is little fear that it may soon be made to thrive and flourish, and that less occasion may be given to the country to complain of its waste of public funds.

I cannot entertain a doubt that when the actual condition of the Academy is known, there will be found many in Charlottetown and vicinity, as well as in the

country, who will rally around it; and if they see a rational prospect of improvement in its management, will gladly avail themselves of the privileges it was originally intended to afford.

Though I have admitted to your Excellency that owing to the circumstances mentioned, our pupils have not made the progress they might otherwise have done, I cannot help expressing my conviction, which observation has forced upon me, that in general they will be found at least equal in attainments to boys of the same standing who have attended other schools.

I have written thus fully and plainly to your Excellency, because I feel that present circumstances demand it. I wish to be understood to speak in no other way than most respectfully of the Trustees. From a number of them I have received personal kindness, which commands my gratitude and esteem. But the time has come when the truth should be told; justice to myself and to the public service in which I am engaged, requires me to state it as forcibly as I can. If in any particular I have fallen into error, I shall be happy to be corrected; but I am confident that no statement of importance which I have made will be controverted.

With your Excellency's permission, I shall make the state of the building and the condition of the grounds the subject of a future communication.

Craving your Excellency's indulgence, both for the length of my epistle and the earnestness with which I have written, and begging as early an answer as may comport with your Excellency's convenience,

I have the honor to be,  
Sir, Your Excellency's most obt. and  
most humble servt.  
J. WADDELL.

Copy of Sir C. A. Fitzroy's memorandum on the back of my letter.—If Mr. Waddell's statement is substantially correct as to facts, I think he makes out a strong case of apathy and negligence of duty against the Trustees. I feel, however, that as Patron and Visitor of the Academy, it is my duty, before expressing any opinion, to submit to them a copy of this letter, and ascertain what they have to allege in reply.

HER MAJESTY'S BELGIAN EXCURSION.

The Royal steam yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* was expected to arrive at Ostend between three and four o'clock on Wednesday the 13th September; but it was described in the distance at half-past one, bearing right down for the place; and it came to an anchor off the quay precisely at two o'clock; "steering," said an old sailor, "right into the harbour as if she belonged to it." The King and Queen of the Belgians immediately went on board; his Majesty affectionately embracing his niece, and cordial salutations being exchanged on all sides. Both the Queen and Prince looked remarkably well after their voyage. The travellers were conducted to a pavilion on the quay. The royal personages entered a carriage, and the visitors were conveyed to their allotted residence, the people loudly greeting them on the way. The unexpected despatch of the steamer had prevented the completion of some preparations.

The Queen and Prince having borne the voyage so well, it was determined that a banquet in the Hotel de Ville, fixed for that evening, should proceed; the King using that building for want of room in his own residence. The men who were finishing the decorations of the temporary portico had scarcely time to take their ladders away, when, a few minutes before eight o'clock, the roll of drums and a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of the party. The King and Queen of the Belgians, Queen Victoria, and Prince Albert, arrived in the first carriage, which was drawn by two handsome greys. The suite followed in four other carriages. The hotel was entered from the Place d'Armes by a hall, opening to the grand staircase, decorated with flowers, shrubs, and exotics, among which were some fine orange and lemon trees, in a very elegant manner. The staircase was carpeted, but the room in which the dinner took place was without any carpet. The table was laid for thirty-two persons. The service was of silver, rich, but without ostentation; the plates for the dessert being very splendid porcelain, ornamented with figures of rare birds and flowers. The whole was brilliant and in good taste. King Leopold sat in the middle seat opposite the windows; on his right hand was Queen Victoria, next to her the Queen of the Belgians, and next to her Prince Albert; on the left hand of King Leopold was a lady (the Countess d'Aerschot), and next to her Lord Liverpool. The rest of the company were arranged according to their ranks. King Leopold was dressed in plain clothes, but wore the ribbon of the Garter, as did Lord Aberdeen. Prince Albert was in plain clothes, but wore the ribbon and cross of the Bath. Several others of the company wore ribbons; and most of them were in splendid uniforms, decorated with stars and orders. Queen Victoria, who looked remarkably well, was dressed in a white lace and muslin dress. The appearance of the whole party, from the brilliancy of uniforms and stars was magnificent. In the mean time the town was illuminated. After the banquet, about ten o'clock, the party returned to their residences.

On Thursday morning, Prince Albert took the King to visit the royal yacht. By some awkward steering, the Belgian boat in which they were ran foul of another vessel; but no injury was done. The King and Prince then reviewed some Light Artillery and Infantry at a station to the east of the town. During the day, the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe arrived. The Princess would have knelt to Queen Victoria; but her Majesty prevented her with an embrace. There was another banquet in the Hotel de Ville; and after that the party went to the opera.

Her Majesty proceeded on Friday, a few minutes before twelve o'clock, by a special train on the railway, to Bruges. Her Majesty was accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, Prince Albert, and a numerous suite. On her Majesty's arrival at that ancient city, she was most enthusiastically received; and, after having visited the various antiquities of the place, and other objects of interest, with which she expressed herself highly gratified, she returned to Ostend by the same conveyance at six o'clock, and dined with her royal relatives at the Town Hall, which was fitted up in a style of great splendour, and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Her Majesty and Prince Albert appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, with the King and Queen of the Belgians, and their respective suites, visited Ghent on Saturday. They were received by the local authorities, and partook of refreshments at the Governor's house. They afterwards drove about the town, visited the cathedral, and also the convent of the Grand Bequingne, where they saw no less than six hundred nuns at their devotions. The royal party, with their suites, drove afterwards to the theatre, where a concert was performed, and the air of "God save the Queen" was played. Her Majesty acknowledged the compliment by frequently bowing, but appeared fatigued. Their Majesties returned to Ostend at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, and at half-past eight o'clock left the palace for the casino, to dine.

It was reported that the queen, Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, and the suite of her Majesty, would attend Divine Service publicly on Sunday, in the Protestant church of Ostend. For reasons not yet known, this intention was abandoned. Divine Service was performed before the Queen, Prince Albert, and her Majesty's suite and attendants, in the chapel in the Royal residence, by the Rev. Mr. Jessop. Perhaps the heat of the weather had something to do with the Queen's seclusion, for it was so intensely hot that it might not be altogether safe for her Majesty to take exercise in the open air.

On Monday the note of preparation for her Majesty's departure from Ostend for Brussels was audible at a very early hour, at nine o'clock, when Queen Victoria left the royal residence in an open carriage for the railroad station. On arriving at the terminus of the railroad, the royal party were, it is needless to say, received with the customary honours. At the moment when the train moved, the cheering of the assembled crowd was loud and hearty, but was speedily overpowered by the thunder of artillery stationed on the ground. All the inhabitants of Brussels were crowded in dense

masses to witness the arrival of the royal visitors, and give them a loyal welcome. The Park was crammed with people, amongst whom were hundreds of English subjects, anxious to testify their respect and veneration towards their beloved Monarch; and at twenty minutes to two o'clock the sound of the cannon at the station of the railway announced that the royal train had arrived. The cortege entered the palace at about twenty minutes past two o'clock, and it was expected by the groups outside that they would show themselves to the people at the balcony, and the expectation was the greater because the balcony was prepared with cushions of crimson velvet and gold lace. Their Majesties did not, however, make their appearance there, and considering that they had just travelled eighty miles along a most dusty road, and in one of the most sultry days, it would have been rather too much to suppose that they were not suffering from fatigue and exhaustion. The troops having defiled before the palace according to the directions originally issued, marched with drums beating, &c., down the Rue Royale and Grand square, and left the space clear. The company also began to disperse and seek other points at which it was conjectured another view of royalty could be obtained. Her Majesty and her royal host and hostess, at four o'clock, attended a concert given in the Park in honour of her visit by the Harmonic Society of the city. The royal party were seated in an elegant and well-proportioned pavilion, open in front, so that the thousands of spectators assembled could get a perfect view of the Sovereigns and Prince Albert; and the musicians were in an open orchestra close to the pavilion. The performances were selections from the best masters, and were excellently executed. The Grand Duchess Anna Faderowna was with the Royal party. During the whole of the performance their Majesties evinced great interest in the scene, which must have been both novel and gratifying to our beloved Queen. Notwithstanding the immediate proximity of many thousand persons to the Royal auditors, there was no breach of decorum, no crowding or unseemly contention for the best places, and no vehemence of expression, either of delight or dissatisfaction, at the manner in which the concert was performed. The order, silence, and respect preserved, was most creditable to the audience, and might furnish a very good lesson for the subjects of Queen Victoria in their native country. At the conclusion of the concert, when the royal party left the pavilion, the cheering was unanimous and heartfelt. The waving of handkerchiefs and the various demonstrations of the best feeling were to be seen and heard on all sides. The King, the two Queens, Prince Albert and the suite, then drove through the city, followed by an immense crowd. They visited the Hotel de Ville and several other public institutions, and returned through the Montagne de Cours, about six o'clock, to the palace, where the dinner was served up at seven o'clock. At about a quarter past ten o'clock, their Majesties and Prince Albert departed in an open carriage, attended by the Earls of Liverpool and Aberdeen, the officers of the household, the suite, &c., to the Chateau of Laecken, where Queen Victoria passed the night. In the evening the whole city was brilliantly illuminated.

On Tuesday the royal party reached Antwerp at four o'clock, and the Queen's reception was even more warm, cordial and loyal than she has anywhere heretofore received, though at each place the most distinguished honours have been paid. At the station of the railroad a large apartment, lined with scarlet cloth, and hung with draperies, was provided for the resting-room of the Sovereigns immediately on their alighting, and here they were received by the authorities. The stay was but of a few minutes; the royal carriages, as at Brussels, drew up, and the procession of the cortege through the streets, already set forth in the programme of the burgomaster, commenced. The Queen looked remarkably well; she was perfectly recovered from the fatigues of the preceding day. Prince Albert also looked well. King Leopold and his Queen were in the best spirits, and during the passage towards the Palace pointed out to our Sovereign several of the remarkable features of this old and interesting city, the birth-place of Rubens, and the scene of many interesting events in the history of a former age. The huzzas of the spectators, both in the streets and at the windows of the houses, were enthusiastic. At the windows were the elite of the female society of the city, and certainly a better show of the beauties of Belgium could not have been. There were some of the most elegant and beautiful women assembled that we remember to have seen on any occasion of a public fete in Flanders. On reaching the Palace their Majesties and the Prince alighted amidst the cheering of the great concourse of persons collected in front of the building. The guns discharged on the arrival of her Majesty and the Belgic Sovereigns were from the bridge of Laecken. A salvo of 100 rounds were fired. Amongst the "sights" which were contrived for the amusement of the Queen was a very curious one, called the Procession of the Giant, which was drawn along the street in front of the balcony of the palace, for the express amusement of her Majesty. The pageant consisted of a procession, in which were two cars; in the one was seated an enormous figure of a giant, and in the other an effigy of a giantess of nearly equal proportions. On an immense platform, on wheels drawn by eight horses, was a whale, about four times as large as the largest fish in the Polar Seas, and from the head of this animal water was squirted forth amidst the crowd by a Cupid which sat astride the nose of the monster. There was other cars in the procession, in one of which was a model of a ship, with masts, rigging, &c., with boys climbing the shrouds and managing the sails. As this long train passed before the eyes of the royal party, our Sovereign appeared highly amused at the novelty and grotesque display of the whole scene. At five o'clock the royal party, escorted by the Lancers, proceeded through the streets to the Place Verte, in which the pavilion and orchestra were erected for the concert. Their Majesties afterwards viewed the interior of the great Cathedral of Notre Dame, in which is placed the celebrated picture by Rubens, "The Descent from the Cross," and many other paintings by the same great master; and after proceeding to view the exterior of several of the most remarkable of the public buildings, they returned to the palace, where a sumptuous banquet was served up in the evening. The illumination at night was even more magnificent than at Brussels. The Place Verte, the Town-hall, and all the public edifices, were each one blaze of light; the streets were as bright as day from end to end; and the sublime spire of the Cathedral, receiving the rays from these countless fires, rose in bold relief against the dark sky, elaborated in its minutest details. Besides the illumination in the town, all the steamers and Belgian gun-boats in the river were lighted up with blue lights; and a display of fireworks took place, which lasted upwards of an hour. It is more than 500 years since an English monarch was at Antwerp. Edward III. visited the city in 1338.

DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, at one o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert stepped on board the Royal yacht, under a roar of cannon from all the forts and shipping in the river. King Leopold and his Royal Consort went on board also, and accompanied their Royal Relatives as far as Liefkenshoet, a small place about eight miles down the river, where they landed.

On Thursday, at eleven o'clock, the Queen and party reached Woolwich, and landed at the dockyard. She was received by a number of distinguished individuals, and was conducted by Prince Albert and Lord Bloomfield to her carriage, the guard of honour presenting arms, and the band of the regiment playing the National Anthem. The Royal cortege, escorted by a detachment of the 13th Hussars, proceeded, amidst the acclamations of thousands, which were gracefully acknowledged by her Majesty, to the Great Western Railway station at Paddington, whence the Royal party were conveyed by special train to Windsor. The young Princesses arrived at the Castle from the pavilion at Brighton, at half-past three o'clock. The Prince remains for the benefit of the sea air.

DEATH OF VOLTAIRE'S GARDENER.—Mathieu Dailledouze, the gardener at the Chateau of Ferney, who had been in the service of Voltaire, has just died at a very advanced age. He possessed a number of relics of the witty Frenchman, and was an admirable cicerone to strangers visiting the Chateau.

REVOLUTION IN GREECE.—The *Greek Observer* of the 15th Sept., publishes the following account of the bloodless revolution:—Last night at two o'clock a.m., a few musket-shots fired in the air announced the assembling of the people in the different quarters of Athens. Soon afterwards the inhabitants, accompanied by the entire garrison, marched towards the square of the palace, crying, "The Constitution for ever!" On reaching the place, the entire garrison, the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, drew up under the windows of the King, in front of the palace, and the people having stationed themselves in the rear, all in one voice demanded a constitution. The King appeared at a low window, and assured the people that he would take into consideration their demand and that of the army, after consulting with his Ministers, the Council of State, and the representatives of the Foreign Powers. But the commander, M. Calergi, having stepped forward, made known to his Majesty that the Ministry was no longer recognised, and that the Council of State was already deliberating on the best course to be adopted under existing circumstances. Two documents drawn up by the Council of State were then presented to his Majesty by a deputation, and whilst he was perusing them, the representatives of the foreign Powers presented themselves at the Palace, and were told by the commander that nobody could be admitted at that moment, the King being in conference with the deputation of the Council of State. The latter came out two hours afterwards with the consent of the King. The new Ministry then repaired to the Palace, where they held a long consultation with His Majesty, who shortly appeared on the balcony, surrounded by his Ministers and other personages, and was received with acclamations by the people. "Long live the Constitutional King" resounded, together with that of "The Constitution for ever." The new ministers entered immediately on the discharge of their functions. The military revolution was directed, on the part of the regular army, by the Colonel of Cavalry (Demetri Calergi), and on that of the irregular army by Colonel Maeryanu. At three o'clock in the afternoon the garrison, after defiling before the Palace, re-entered their quarters, preceded by their bands, amidst the acclamations of the people. An hour afterwards, the city, in which order had not been for an instant disturbed, resumed its customary aspect. The day of the 3rd of September (15th) will hereafter be kept as a great national festivity. It will have consolidated the throne, and secured the future prosperity of Greece. The enthusiasm which inspires us, and which we endeavour to moderate in writing these lines, in order to give to Europe a clear exposé of the facts, does not permit us to conceal the spontaneity and the affecting and exemplary unanimity of that revolution. The Greek people has placed itself, on this occasion, on a level with the nations the most civilised and the most worthy of sympathy. It has made a pure and spotless revolution, although it has but a few years emerged from an oppression of ages. Europe, we are sure, will do them justice. We have reason to believe that similar movements to that of Athens took place simultaneously in the principal provinces. The students of the university joined the movement, and were remarkable for their patriotism and moderation. Letters from Athens of the 17th state that all foreigners holding offices under government were to be dismissed, including even M. Lemaire and other Frenchmen employed in the administration of the National Bank. The chiefs of the movement had adopted every precaution for the safety of that establishment; the Directors were beforehand informed of the hour at which the movement was to take place, and 12 trusty soldiers were sent thither during the night for its protection by M. Calergi. The revolution was effected without any violence. The Ministers were arrested in their houses, but liberated on the next morning. An Aide-de-Camp of the King, M. Gardeckecke, a Bavarian, was also apprehended, and confined in the barracks, where he, however, remained a prisoner only a few hours. It appears that the King yielded with bad grace, when he found that all resistance on his part would be unavailing. It was eleven o'clock a.m. when his obstinacy was subdued. The military bands were then playing the "Marseillaise," and the "Parisienne," which gave his Majesty some cause to suppose that affairs might proceed to unpleasant extremities. On the 16th, King Otho took his customary airing, and was saluted, as he passed along the streets, with cries from the people and soldiers of "Long live the Constitutional King!" An exception had been made in the decree of exclusion against foreigners in favour of the old Philhellènes who held office under the Government.

SPAIN.—Gen. Prim, on the 22d, attacked St. André, and completely routed the vanguard of Ametel, taking 200 prisoners. Milan was wounded. Ametel has since retired from Badalena towards France. Hostilities had been suspended at Barcelona, but were resumed on the 22d, when the citadel fired on the town and barracks. Madrid was calm on the evening of the 20th, although news had arrived of the rising at Saragossa.

IRELAND.

Detachments of the 11th Hussars and Rifles have seized the crops of Mr. Darcy Foxbrock, Trim, for five years' rent to his landlord. Mr. Fox had recently become a Repealer, and the peasantry dared the sheriff to enforce a distress, which, however, the military accomplished. One of the dragoons died in his saddle of fatigue.

The number of national Schools in Ireland has increased since 1841 from 2,337 to 2,721, and the number of children taught, from 218,149 to 329,792.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPS OF WAR AT COVE.—The following announcement appears in the *Cork Constitution*:—"On the 22d Sept., at one o'clock, p.m., the town of Cove presented an animated appearance when it became known that the expected ships of war were making the harbour, and crowds of persons mounted the hills, to command a view of the entrance to the port. In a short time the firing of guns announced that they had come within the forts of Camden and Carlisle, and at two o'clock the St. Vincent, 120 gun ship, commanded by Captain R. F. Rowley, and bearing the flag of Admiral Sir C. Rowley, anchored near the ship-buoy. The Camperdown, 104 guns, commanded by Captain F. Brace, dropped anchor inside her; and the Caledonia, 120 guns, Capt. Alex. Milne, and the Eurydice, 20 guns, lay outside of her. The vessel having the flag of Admiral Bowles, saluted the flag of the admiral of the squadron, by firing 17 guns, which was answered by a similar discharge from the St. Vincent. Cove is now honoured with the presence of two admirals in commission. It is expected that the ships will remain at Cove until the 10th of October."

WHITEHALL, Sept. 20.—The Queen has been pleased to declare Field Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., Captain General and Colonel of the Artillery in the room of Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, deceased.

DISEASE AND MORTALITY AMONGST THE CATTLE.—During the last few weeks a dreadful disease, called murrain, which in many cases proved fatal, showed itself amongst the horned cattle of the metropolitan cowkeepers, which has compelled them to sell at a mere nominal price some of their best milch cows. One dairyman has lost 8, another 30, and a third 80 head of cattle. The disease among the cattle is attributable, in a great degree, to the close, badly-ventilated places in which they are shedded.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, ambassador from the United States to the Emperor of China, took his departure from Gibraltar to the Oriental on Thursday, the 7th Sept., for Alexandria, under a salute of 15 guns from the garrison. The competition among the Margate steamers has been so great, that some of them have begun to carry passengers from London to that place for one shilling, which is not sufficient to pay the pier dues for landing and embarking.—His Majesty the King of Bavaria has presented to the Rev. George Ross, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford (through the British legation), a license to perform Divine service for the British visitors and residents at Munich, according to the rites of the Established Church.—General Boyer, ex-president of the republic of Hayti, arrived in Paris on Saturday, with his family and suite, and took up his temporary residence at the Hotel Victoria, in the Rue Chauveau la Garde.—The firm of Rick & Co., of Iserlohn, in Prussia, one of the largest hardware manufacturers on the Continent, has declared itself bankrupt. Its liabilities amount to about