

may be led by the information obtained from the Samoyedes, who roam farthest towards the north in those parallels of longitude, there occupying himself those parallel survey during two or more years. In a thorough survey might be completed, if unfortunately in 1854 the task might be completed, if unfortunately before that time no traces should have been found.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BREVET.—The Brevet was published in the *Gazette* of Tuesday evening. Its extent has been finally settled, as follows:—Lieutenants-general of 1837 to be generals; majors-general of 1841 to be lieutenants-general; colonels of 1841, as far as Chamberlain, to be majors-general; colonels of 1841, as far as Lieutenant Johnston, 87th foot, to be colonels; as Lieutenants of 1841 to be lieutenants-colonel; captains of 1845 to be majors.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition have reported to the Queen on the general objects to which they consider it desirable to devote the surplus funds. The commissioners have come to the conclusion that after discharging all the expenses of the Exhibition, they have exhausted the powers of their charter, and have no authority to deal with the surplus. Under these circumstances, they solicit her Majesty to grant a royal charter, empowering them to recommend a scheme for the disposal of the surplus. They recommend that something should be done, as far as possible open and equal to all nations, "which may increase the means of industrial education, and extend the influence of science and art upon productive industry." The actual surplus cannot be safely estimated at much over £150,000 out of £505,000, the gross receipts of the Exhibition.

The charge of the police force at and during the Exhibition was £10,000.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY IN LONDON.—On Monday the annual ceremony of inaugurating the Lord Mayor of the city of London took place, with all the pomp and civic parade for which this time-honored "show" has ever been celebrated. The inaugural banquet in the evening at the Guildhall, excited the usual interest, and the guests began to arrive early. The members of the government were well received; and when Lord John Russell entered the hall, and crossed it to proceed to the reception-room; his appearance was the signal for general cheering. It was a remarkable circumstance that at this civic feast no representative of a foreign power was visible, and the consequence was that the usual toast of "The Foreign Ministers," was on this occasion omitted.—*Freeman*.

THE CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, HAMMERSMITH.—On Friday se'night, Angelina Adams, alias Mary Anne Burke, the young woman at whose instigation the Board of Guardians of the Fulham Union took out a summons against a Nun in the Convent of the Good Shepherd, at Hammersmith, for an alleged assault on the prisoner, while in that institution, was finally examined before Mr. Paynter, on a charge of having committed wilful perjury in the evidence she gave in the case. Mr. T. Alley Jones, solicitor, of Hammersmith and Clifford's-inn, attended for the prosecution, instituted by the board of guardians. The facts of the case having recently appeared in our journal, a short statement of the evidence will suffice. The prisoner, in her examination before Mr. Paynter at the hearing of the charge against the Nun, stated that she had been about six weeks an inmate of the Good Shepherd, and shortly after her admission her hair had been forcibly cut off by the Nun without her consent, and while held by two of the Nuns. Evidence was, however, called for the defendant, which proved that the whole of her evidence in the case was a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end; and Mr. Paynter, at the close of the examination, ordered the prisoner to be put to the bar to answer for the perjury she had committed, and she was remanded. The depositions of the witnesses, which were clear and conclusive of the offence, were now taken. Mr. Paynter fully committed her to Newgate for trial.—*Times*.

THE MAYNORTH GRANT.—The *Morning Herald* announces an alliance of clergymen of various denominations, and of members of Parliament, formed for the purpose of bringing the public voice to bear upon Parliament, in the matter of the grant to Maynooth. A public meeting will be held in London, some time in the course of the present month, at which the whole matter will be considered, and it is expected that the example thus set by the Metropolis will be promptly followed by all the great towns of the United Kingdom. "Letters from Edinburgh and Glasgow promise the warmest support that the people of Scotland can give. And Dublin, which in 1845 was apathetic, now declares its determination to be foremost in the fray."

HOW THEY TAKE CARE OF THE POOR IN PROTESTANT CITIES.—Some very disgraceful facts, respecting the lodging of Irish paupers in London, have been made known through a case brought up for the adjudication of Mr. Yardley, at the Thames Police-court. Some person, it appears, has contracted with the Middlesex magistrates to remove these unfortunate creatures back to their own country, and to find them maintenance meanwhile. And what a maintenance! Were they only pointers, or rats for the amusement of the Jockey Club, they would be better used. It appears that they are stowed away in a "depot" at Wapping, sometimes being sent there from the unions in a state of filth disgusting to refer to. The place was thus described to the magistrate:—"The pallets and covering were in a dirty state and swarmed with vermin. The place was cheerless and cold. There was no fire in the loft. The food supplied to the inmates during their stay was very scanty indeed. The poor and friendless Irish were often sent to the old loft or warehouse ill or exhausted, and detained there until the steamer bound for the sister country was about to sail, and they were then shovelled on board without any one to look after their welfare." The superintendent of the place told the officer that "the paupers were kept as clean as possible, and that the blankets and bedclothing were washed once a month." As to the bedclothes and coverings being invested with vermin, "he could not help it. Trampers and others, from all parts of the country, came into Middlesex to be passed to Ireland, and they were only supposed to remain in the depot two or three days and nights. Sometimes, however, if there was no steamer ready to carry them away, they remained in the depot ten or twelve days, and he caused them to be cleansed as much as possible."—*Weekly News*.

A peep into the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* rapidly cools one's church predilections. In the number for last month, a coming sale in the diocese of Exeter is thus announced:—"To be sold, with a prospect of early possession, the next presentation to a rectory in the most beautiful and picturesque part of North Devon,

close to the meets of the Devon and Somerset stag and fox hounds." One gentleman comes down with a run from things spiritual to things earthly. "The advertiser is a married man, of considerable experience in the ministry, and is truly desirous of pointing his fellow men to the 'Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world.'" House near the church indispensable. "Livings are to be sold in all directions with old incumbents nearly run to earth. One charming place is to be had, 'only fourteen miles from a fashionable watering-place, on the Suffolk coast;' another, 'with an excellent newly-built, middle-sized house, stabling, coach-houses, walled-in garden, lawns, entrance-lodge, cottage, and other buildings, most complete, and conveniently situated to the church.'"

THE COST OF YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS.—The Magistrates of Liverpool have given some attention to this matter, and have ascertained the cost of apprehending, prosecuting, and punishing fourteen juvenile thieves. Here is the list:—No. 1, cost £129 5s 6d; No. 2, £71 2s 10d; No. 3, £74 1s 10d; No. 4, £71 13s 1d; No. 5, £47 9s 3d; No. 6, £64 6s 6d; No. 7, £99 2s 5d; No. 8, £72 1s 4d; No. 9, £52 9s 7d; No. 10, £64 18s 9d; No. 11, £23 10s 4d; No. 12, £39 8s 10d; No. 13, £26 10s 10d; No. 14, £47 7s 7d. Fourteen little urchins, over whom no proper surveillance had been kept, and to whom no suitable instruction and training had been given, thus cost the ratepayers of Liverpool no less than £889 1s. "These victims of vice," says the *Ipswich Express*, "are still young, and there may be many a dark and costly page in their history yet. But this is not all. The prison was frequently their home, and they came from it without a friend in the world to love, to guide, or help them, and, as a consequence, became fixed in their dishonest and immoral pursuits. One of the number is dead, and ten of the others are transported. Alas! this is no selected tale. It is the history of every day English life, and for it the English people must, in a great measure, be responsible. It is a question of hard cash, but, more than this, it is a question of duty and Christianity, which sooner or later society will be compelled to take up."—*Liverpool Times*.

THE SAINT ALBAN'S BRIBERY COMMISSION.—At the sitting on Friday last, the commissioners called on the voters in alphabetical succession, of whom it had been stated that they had received money for their votes at the last election. All these persons had been summoned; and the majority promptly answered to their names. As the respondent placed himself in the box, the question put was "Mr. Edwards has told us that he gave you for your vote, is that true?" The answer generally was, "Yes." And on the further question being put, "Have you any explanation to offer?" the ordinary reply was, "No." The third question was, "Did you vote at the election in 1847?" and the reply being in the affirmative, it was asked, "Did you receive money for your vote on that occasion?" Perfectly explicit replies were given in each case; and, as if the whole town had come to an arrangement with the commissioners, the demeanor and language of each person was almost precisely the same—in apparent compliance with a positive formula. Occasionally there was some eccentric answering and some amusing explanations. One man acknowledged that he had received the £5; but he was ill in bed at the time, and the money was laid on his chair at his bed-side. "But you got it?" No; I never touched it. "Did you give it back?" "Back! of course not." "Who got it then?" "Why, my missus. But I never seed it." "What did she do with it?" "Why, put in her pocket, most likely." Another man, having acknowledged to the receipt of a bribe at the last election, was asked if he had got anything in 1847. "Of course." "How much?" "£5; always do." Another man got £11 for "vote and services." "What were your services?" "Oh, anything. I was generally useful." One was asked did he receive anything in 1847. The reply was briefly and significantly, "certainly." One acknowledged to the receipt of money, but he repudiated the idea that anything had been said about his vote. But he did take the money from Edwards, and he did vote for Edwards' candidature; he considered that merely a coincidence, not cause and effect. One dull, heavy fellow, gave the concise "yes" and "no" to all the questions. The supplementary query was then put—who did he vote for in 1847? He was not sure; he thought it was for Mr. Raphael. Many of the persons of the poorer classes of voters were unaffected models of rustic simplicity. They had never been in a court of justice before, and seemed to consider that their principal business in the witness box was to kiss the book incessantly. They were obviously unconscious of there being any degradation in the admissions which they had to make, and seemed greatly puzzled why the commissioners should be at all curious about their arrangements with Mr. Edwards. Mr. Edwards was all and all to them. When they were asked a question they looked at Mr. Edwards, and watched his god-natured face for permission to oblige the inquisitive gentlemen on the bench. One of them was asked, "What sum did you get for your vote?" The answer was, "£5 and upwards." "How much was the upwards?" "Oh, I don't know. I only knows Master Edwards said he got £5 and upwards. I only seed £5. What upwards may be I don't know." Another of the same class was asked, "Did you vote for Mr. Raphael in 1847?" "Mr. Raphael, oh, no, I votes always for Master Edwards." Another was asked, "Did you receive money for your vote in 1847?" The reply was, "I don't recollect; but it was very likely. Master Edwards knows." The only delay in getting the explicit acknowledgments in confirmation of the evidence of Mr. Edwards was in the cases of persons who had sheltered their corruptions under the plea of "services." A publican had received £5 from Edwards. "Was that for your vote?" "No, for my services." "What were your services?" I gave the voters bread and cheese." "Was your bread and cheese worth £5?" "No." "What was it worth?" About 10s? "And what did you do for the £4 10s?" "I advocated Mr. Bell's cause in my house?" "Do you mean you made speeches for him?" "No, but I got all who came to my house on his side." One man was a printer, and he had received £5, and he maintained this £5 was for printing the poll cards; but the items being examined, it was ascertained that he had charged 6d. a piece for the cards. "One man was a prizefighter and a publican. He had received £8. This, he insisted, was for keeping the peace." "How did you keep the peace?" "Oh, I does a bit of fighting now and again, but I am never for quarrels; and when I see a scrimmage, I go among 'em, and I generally find they like a quart of beer better nor a punch or two." A very old man, eighty years of age, appeared. He had become possessed of a vote, for the first time in his life, at the last election. "Did you

receive any money?" "Yes." "Who gave it to you?" "No one gave it to me. Edwards put it down on a chair, and I picked it up." "Was that for your vote?" "I heard so afterwards. But Edwards said nought about the vote. He said it was for a Christmas dinner." A very well-dressed voter was very precise. "I got £5. They said it was for my 'services,' but as I never was asked to do anything, I thought it was for my vote, and so I voted. It's the first time I ever had a vote, and I don't want anything to do with that sort of thing again. I don't want a vote." There were many "most respectable" inhabitants in the witness box, and their inevitable revelations afforded immense mirth to the poorer persons in the court. One gentleman, a "master" tradesman, had received £15 from Edwards. But he had not kept all this for himself—half of it went to his brother-in-law, a retired and well-to-do professional man. Another individual, whose appearance betokened the reverse of poverty, confessed that he had received £5. "Did you receive money in 1847?" "No," because I hadn't a vote for them." A "musician" was examined. He had received £5 from Edwards—for "services." What had he done for the money? "Copied three pieces of music for Edwards." He was pressed for a candid answer, and even threatened, but he resolutely repeated that he had never imagined Edwards had meant to buy his vote. "He believed Edwards had given him the money out of charity, for he was at the time distressed; and Edwards had often assisted him before." And, in the end, he had not voted for Mr. Bell.

The men charged with the burglary at Ravelly, near St. Ives, have been committed for trial. On the occasion of their examination, Mr. Fairley, whose house was entered, and who is described as a "fine specimen of the old British yeoman," narrated the circumstances of the attack with much quaintness:—"I was awakened about eleven o'clock by a noise outside resembling a clap of thunder; the door was down in a moment. I jumped out of bed and went to the window looking into the yard; I could not see the door; I called out, but received no answer; I turned round and got my pistols, and then saw a light at the stair foot. I always sleep with the door open. I went to the door and cried 'Beware!' The light was then withdrawn, but speedily returned, and I saw a man, and fired at him. The man said, 'Oh, you keep those things, do you? We've got plenty of those,' and in a minute or two, he returned the fire, but missed me. I called out to know what they wanted, as I could hear by the whispering that there were more than one. They said they wanted money, and I said I had none. I had paid it all away that morning. They said, 'Come down,' and I replied that I would not. I said, 'Come up two of you, you cowardly rascals, if one's afraid.' They again desired me to come down, saying there were ten of them; and I said, 'I don't care if there were twenty of you, I am prepared for you,' and fired at the man I could see. They returned the fire. They fired five shots at me in all. The man I could see was under cover in a room below. After they had fired three times, they said they would fire the house, but I did not think they would come to that. One said, 'Bring in the straw, and they lit a fire with some bean straw, and fed it with the leaves of a large Bible, the barometer, and the clock-case. They then fetched the instrument they broke the door with, and knocked out the window sash of the room below, and broke the door into the passage. The smoke nearly suffocated me, and I went to the window, and found a man had command of it with a pistol. He threw some stones in. My wife could stand it no longer, and rushed down stairs. They then pushed her in a closet, and shut her in. I fired once after she went down, and one of them called out, 'If you fire again, we will shoot Mrs. Fairley where she stands.' I was then obliged to give up, calling upon them for God's sake to have mercy on my wife. They then came up stairs." In the course of the siege which lasted till three in the morning, Mr. Fairley was wounded in the thigh by a gun-shot, and struck across the kidneys with a poker. Nevertheless, he did not abate his activity and presence of mind. As soon as the burglars had done "enjoying themselves," and the coast was clear, he was in action:—"I asked my wife if she dare sit alone while I went for assistance. She said yes; and I then saddled my horse and rode to Upwood (about a mile), and soon returned with Mr. Wright, the constable, and other parties. The walls at the top of the staircase are marked with shot as though there had been a siege. The balls from my pistol lodged at the bottom of the stairs. They drank and carried off about a dozen and a-half of (current) wine." The result of this energetic proceeding was, that two men were found drunk and asleep, each in his separate ditch, and each with evidence about him to warrant his commitment for trial at the assizes.—*Weekly News*.

MURDER OF A WOMAN BY HER HUSBAND.—A frightful murder was perpetrated in the neighborhood of Portman-square, London, Nov. 1st, by a man named Bear. For some years Bear, by trade a tobacco-pipe maker, has been in the habit of treating his wife (the deceased) in a most cruel manner, and on several occasions the poor woman was driven to seek magisterial protection. It was at length deemed advisable by her friends that she should leave her husband, and take lodgings for herself. This she frequently did, but as soon as he found her out he continued his system of persecution. At length, the poor creature having obtained work at the patent leather bonnet depot in the neighborhood of Wigmore-street, she was persuaded by two other females working in the same establishment to lodge with them at No. 33, North-street, Marylebone lane. Here her husband found her out, and on Saturday evening between six and seven o'clock went to the house and inquired for her, but was informed that she had not yet returned from her work. He waited for her, and after the lapse of an hour, the poor woman came home, having in her hand a new cap which she had purchased as she came along. The moment she entered the passage of the house, Bear saw her, and said that is the party I want, and followed her upstairs into the first floor back. Almost directly a tremendous noise was heard accompanied by fearful screams. Some of the lodgers went to ascertain the cause, and found the poor woman lying near the fireplace, with her head resting on a chair, and blood flowing from her face and forehead. The man had meanwhile escaped into the street, and entered the Bedford Arms Tavern, where he called for a glass of gin, drank the same off at a draught, and on getting into the street he ran against a police-constable, to whom he said he had done something to his wife which he had no doubt would require his attendance at the police station. The policeman removed him to the station at Marylebone-lane. Two others of the police then proceeded to the house in North-street, where

they beheld the lifeless body of the man's wife, lying on the floor, and blood oozing from the numerous stabs in the face and head. The instrument used to perpetrate this diabolical crime was a common blacksmith's file, about six inches long, and sharpened for the fatal purpose. Upon taking him to the station-house, and while Mr. Inspector Jackson was booking the charge, he inquired whether his wife was dead. A policeman answered in the affirmative, when he replied, "Ah, well, I feel more happy now than I have been for a long time since." The inspector having proceeded to make inquiries at the residence of the deceased's mother, the moment she beheld the officer she said she knew the object of his mission. Before he had time to utter a word, she said she was quite sure her daughter had been murdered by her husband, as he had often threatened to do so. The prisoner has been fully committed for trial.—*Tablet*.

AMOUNT OF MONEY FOUND IN "DEAD LETTERS."—How much money or money's worth does the reader imagine was consigned to the Post-office within the last twenty-four months, so loosely and carelessly that it could not be delivered at all? No less than one million and a-quarter sterling! Between the 5th of January 1849, and the 5th of January 1851, there was found in dead letters the sum of £1,226,282, 18s 1d., in the shape of bills, checks, notes of hand, and money orders, and in hard cash or bank notes £18,870, 10s 4d more. There are few persons, we suspect, to whom this will not appear almost incredible; and yet here (in a Parliamentary return) are the plain figures before us, showing that a sum of money exceeding the whole receipts of the Great Exhibition is every year dropped into the Post-office under such circumstances as to make its loss very possible. Concerning the restitution or disposition of this property, it was merely stated in general terms that "nearly the whole" was ultimately delivered to the writers of the letters; but it is clear that the escape was due wholly to the provision made by Government against the general carelessness of the population. It is very probable that some of the bills and notes thus discovered represented but little bona fide property, but still the inestimable facts of the case are prodigious. Ten thousand pounds a-year are actually risked in money and bank notes, not to mention checks and money orders, which must be in a far larger proportion, and which are little less available than cash. After this disclosure, it can be no matter of surprise that the total number of casualties should be absolutely numérationable. We may safely believe that a letter containing property is posted, in the vast majority of cases, with greater care than a letter containing none, and if these particular letters, therefore, "die" in such numbers that their effects yield £600,000 a-year, we may form some conjecture of the gross mortality.—*Times*.

The bodies of two infants have been found in the Trent, near the bridge where the corpse was discovered last week. EIGHT HUNDRED INFANTS have been found in that vicinity within a year.—*Spectator*.

EXECUTION AT GLASGOW.—On Friday se'night Archibald Hare, Orangeman, suffered death for the murder of Ronald McGregor.—*Glasgow Citizen*.

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