

THE ORIGINAL OF DICKENS'S "JARNDYCE V. JARNDYCE."

The famous lawsuit in "Bleak House" is said to be founded on the story of the Jennings's property, respecting which the following interesting communication has lately been addressed to the editor of the London Standard:—

"William Jennings, of Acton Hall, a magnificent mansion near Sudbury, in Suffolk, died in 1798, at the age nearly of one hundred, having been born in 1702. William III. was his godfather; a cradle of solid silver, emblazoned with the Royal arms, was presented at his baptism. His father was Robert Jennings, aide-de-camp to his relative the Duke of Marlborough. Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, as also (strangely enough) her rival, the famous Mrs. Masham (her cousin), belonged to the Jennings family. William Jennings died intestate, having no heir, and he was considered at the time of his death to be of fabulous wealth, the estimated amount being, according to the 'Annual Register' of 1798, from £4,000,000 to £7,000,000 sterling. For twenty years William Jennings is said to have permitted no woman to enter his house. He resided in the basement story of his almost princely mansion at Acton, the extent and the opulence of which may be judged from the fact that in it was a ball-room constructed by his father at an expense of £30,000, and that there was stabling in the park—one of the largest in England—for forty horses. The history of this strange man reads more like a romance than sober, every day fact. William Jennings's house in London (now pulled down) was No. 10 (now obliterated) in Grosvenor Square. Two houses now occupy the same space in the square, Nos. 9 and 11. William Jennings died possessed of estates in eleven counties in England. A third of the town of Birmingham is stated to stand upon ground belonging to one of the Warwickshire estates, for there were several even in that county alone. Gosport Hall, in Leicestershire, the seat of Earl Howe, belonged originally to Charles Jennings, the original of Sheridan's 'Charles Surface,' and the first introducer of oratorios in England. Litigation still goes on in relation to the heirship of this prodigious property. There are eleven different ways of spelling the name; but they are all derived from the same original—'Jernibinghs,' now 'Jennings,' (see Burke, Weever, Gwillim, and the old heralds and genealogists), who was one of the favourite leaders of (the first) Swayn, King of Denmark and afterwards of Canute, King of England, who settled the predecessors of the Jennings first in Essex, then at Harwich, and afterwards in Suffolk generally."

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL—CHIEF-JUSTICE COCKBURN'S DISSENT.

The following is a synopsis of the reasons assigned by Chief-Justice Cockburn for differing from his colleagues on the Geneva Arbitration:—

With reference to the charge of unfriendliness the Lord Chief-Justice points out that the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1819, by which our Government was guided, and which the American counsel complains was grossly inadequate to the occasion, was based upon the United States Act of 1818, only that ours was a little more stringent. He denounces the suggestion that if our Government found itself not in the possession of sufficient power to seize the "Alabama" it ought to have assumed such power, saying that to recommend such an arbitrary, tyrannical and despotic act is wholly unworthy of a free and enlightened Republic. He narrates the various instances in which the United States fell short, not only of the standard of neutrality which it now seeks to enforce, but of its own Foreign Enlistment Act; how it openly gave assistance to the Canadian insurgents in 1838, to the expeditions of Lopez against Cuba in 1850 and 1851, to Walker's filibustering expedition against Mexico and Central America in 1853, 1855, 1857 and 1858; to the Fenian raids on Canada in 1866 and 1870; and to the expedition in aid of the Cuban insurrection in 1869 and 1870. Then comparing our conduct with that of other neutrals during the war, he shows that they all agreed with us in recognizing the belligerency of the Confederate States, and that this recognition was in strict accordance with the rule which compels the recognition of all de facto governments. As to the charge that British ports were made the "navy yards of the insurgent States" he shows, by reference to the circumstances connected with each ship, its utter groundlessness. With respect to the "Florida," he points out with much clearness that even the American authorities in this country, watchful and suspicious though they were, never discovered, nor even suspected, the ruse by which that vessel got away unarm'd from Liverpool, taking her armament from Hartlepool. As regards the "Shenandoah," whatever negligence there was was not ours, but that of the colonial authorities at Melbourne, and they can hardly be accused of negligence, in the sense of undue negligence, since they were assured, on the honour of the commander of the ship, as an American officer and gentleman, that he had no intention to enlist men for his vessel. He violated his word, men were smuggled off to the ship in the night, and when this breach of faith was discovered all hospitality was refused to the ship's crew. In Sir Alexander's submission to a verdict against us with respect to the "Alabama" he takes the opportunity of bringing into forcible prominence the effect of the New Rules, urging with great energy that according to the principles of International Law received at the time, "as a matter of neutral obligation" the United States could not claim of Great Britain to prevent the equipment of the "Alabama," provided she did not make our shores the base of her hostile operations. He admits that, by the Treaty of Washington, this presumption of law has been altered, and as we have so agreed to acknowledge, ex post facto, an accountability which did not exist at the time, and as Sir Alexander considers that, as a matter of fact, the officers of our Customs did display negligence in respect to the "Alabama," he holds us liable for the escape of that ship. But he protests against both the allowance of interest and the amount of it, arguing that the men who inflicted the harm are now the subjects of the Government demanding compensation, that no claim could have been maintained had not England consented to give a retrospective effect to new rules of law, and as on two occasions arbitration was rejected by the United States, if interest be paid at all, it ought not to be paid for the period subsequent to the failure of the Clarendon-Johnson Treaty, nor ought the rate to be higher than the lowest rate current in the United States.

Miscellaneous.

A daring ascent of Mont Blanc was recently made by three young English ladies, aged respectively 21, 17, and 14 years.

The vintage in Champagne will this year be small in quantity, but of fine quality. The sales which have lately been made in the vineyards have attained prices rarely heard of.]

The private claims of the King of Hanover are in the course of settlement, and His Majesty is in treaty for the purchase of a considerable estate in England, where he will probably reside henceforth. He will retain the titular rank of King during his life, but the Crown Prince will only succeed to his title of Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale.

Anthony Barclay, former English consul at Savannah, Ga., has brought a suit against the United States for the sum of \$200,000 for the destruction, by Sherman's army, of his residence, near Savannah. The suit comes up before the mixed American and British claims commission in a few days, and is looked upon as vastly important as being the first of that class of claims to be considered.

Speaking of the meeting of the sovereigns at Berlin the Official North German Gazette remarks that if the Queen of England did not join the meeting it was simply because she did not wish to do so. It is inexact, the Gazette says, to speak of the exclusion of England. The hope is subsequently expressed that the English press will return to a more amicable disposition towards Germany, such as prevails there toward England.

Rome, or at least a portion of Rome, is to be modernized. It would appear that the antiquities and the religious ceremonies have lost much of their favour, and some thing must be done to attract visitors, and keep them once they are captured. So a whole quartier is to be built in the grandest style of architecture, and two canals are to be cut to bring the salt waters of the Mediterranean to the city, so that there may be sea-baths; and a race-course is also to be established.

The Ottawa Citizen expresses a hope that the study of German may be added to the High School curriculum, and dwells upon the advantages that would accrue from such a step. "The number of Germans," it says, "now in our section of the Province, and the still greater number likely to arrive every year, renders the study of the language necessary. Interpreters are now frequently required at the emigration and other offices, and great inconvenience has been often experienced at lawyers' offices when applications have been made by Germans recently arrived to send powers of attorney and other legal documents to Germany to give their friends power to dispose of the property of those who have arrived. We would strongly advise all law students and young mercantile men to acquire a knowledge of the language."

A disagreeable kind of steamer has, according to the Indian Daily News, been lately turned out by the Government steam factory at Kidderpore to do special duty at the Andamans. The engine-room space, which takes off considerably from the cargo-carrying capacity of a steamer, has in this instance, by a simple but ingenious arrangement of the boiler, been reduced to a minimum. By another novel contrivance the jet of hot water rejected by the boilers and jerked out at short intervals from the sides of all screw steamers can in the case of this vessel be utilized for the purpose of giving a warm reception to any wild men or desperate convicts who might be tempted to visit her unannounced. The charge of this new piece of ordnance is, of course, scalding hot, and a continuous shower can be kept up ad libitum, calculated to tell severely on any suspicious bare back or bald pate that may have the misfortune to be near enough to come within its range. "Had the 'Cashmere,'" reflects the Indian Daily News, "that was recently attacked by the Arab pirates, been armed with two or three of these hot-water mitrailleurs—one on the break of the poop, for instance—the breaking open of the quarter hatch, &c., would not have been proceeded with as coolly as it appears to have been." Even when the rascals were "shoving off" with their plunder, a liberal and well-directed charge from a gun of this description would at least have made their subsequent identification a very simple matter indeed.

A writer on Pets in a late number of the Graphic gives an account of a pet goose domiciled at the shop of a Mr. Saunders, a butcher and poulterer in Gilbert's Passage, which connects Portugal Street and Clare market. He is now more than a year old, having arrived for some time past at goosehood. His history is a touching one. Late last autumn he was won in a raff: by a police-sergeant, who sent him to Mr. Saunders to fatten, having predestined him for the spit at Christmas. He seems at once to have conceived an affection for Mr. Saunders, and like the ewe lamb, soon "became to him as a daughter." He made himself quite at home, ran in and out of the shop at his own sweet will, sat by the domestic hearth, took his food from the hands of Mr. Saunders and his children, in fact became one and was "treated as one of the family." He became fat also; but when the time for his immolation arrived, Mr. Saunders, whose hands had been so often imbrued in blood, could not find it in his heart to use his knife on him. He therefore bought a fat goose already killed, presented it to the sergeant, and our friend became thoroughly established as a domestic pet. Who shall say, after this, that butchers have no feelings? "Jack" is the name of this novel pet, and he answers to it as readily as a dog does, following his master just like the intelligent quadruped. He knows the rattle, too, of his master's cart when it comes into Portugal Street, and will half fly and half run to meet it at some distance off. He is well known to all the children in and about the passage, and delights in playing with them, tugging at their ragged clothes, and pretending to bite them. Sometimes, also, when teased he shows his intelligence by biting in earnest, and more than one young urchin has been floored in anger by a flap of his wing. When tickled he evinces a lively satisfaction by uttering a strange asserine sound between a hiss and a cackle; in fact, he dearly loves a romp. We should like to give our readers an engraving of "Jack," but in outward appearance and expression he is so like his brethren on a hundred commons, that we fear the likeness, through striking, would not be particularly interesting. We feel sure, however, that they will join in our wishes that "Jack" may enjoy the 29th in "the bosom of his family," and live with increasing intelligence to spend many happy Michaelmases and still more happy Christmases, without fear of the knife, the spit, apple-sauce, and sage and onions.

Field and Flood.

The yacht "Dreadnaught" won the ocean race of 240 miles in 25 h. 5 m., heading the yacht "Palmer."

The Toronto Athletic Sports, under the patronage of H. E. the Governor-General take place to-day (Saturday.)

The autumn steeple chases of the Montreal Hunt Club, on Thursday and Saturday of last week were a great success.

The race for the Czarewitch stakes, a free handicap, was run on the 8th and won by "Salvanos," "Sylva" 2nd, "Enfield" 3rd.

A base ball match between the Volunteer Club of Cape Vincent and the Athletic Club of Kingston, both juniors, was played last week at the latter place, resulting in a victory for the Athletics. Score: 49 to 31. The Kingston boys have been very successful this season, having lost only one game.

An absurd rumour has been going the rounds of the Press of the Lower Provinces to the effect that Lieut. Henley, of the 60th Rifles, who, it will be remembered played with the Canadian team at Montreal and elsewhere against the English Eleven, lost his leg by amputation, in consequence of receiving an injury from a cricket ball. We are happy to be able to state that this report is wholly unfounded. Lieut. Henley has, it is true, been suffering from a severe attack of erysipelas, but is now rapidly recovering.

The visit of the English Eleven to America has stirred up the Canadian cricketers to renewed exertions, while it has to a degree exercised some influence on the other side of the line, where cricket-matches are becoming of far more frequent occurrence than they ever were before. The latest match of which intelligence has been received was played at Philadelphia between an English eleven of America, and an eleven of born Americans. The game had unfortunately to be discontinued when the Englishmen had only 14 to make, and were sure of their score.

The following list of the scores made by the Boston Base Ball Club and their opponents during their trip of the past season will be acceptable by all who take an interest in the game:

Table with columns: Date, Opponent, Boston Runs, Opp. Runs, Boston In., Opp. In. Rows include matches from Aug 6 to Sept 5.

A cricket match between Upper Canada and Hellmuth Colleges was played in London on the 12th, resulting in what must be considered a drawn game, Hellmuth having a slight advantage in the first innings. Score: Upper Canada, 1st innings, 81; second, 70; Hellmuth, one innings, 81. One feature in the game was the batting of a Hellmuth College master, Mr. Greenfield, lately imported from England, whose batting," said an authority, "was as superior to that of the rest of the side as was the fielding of the Upper Canada college to that of the Hellmuth." This gentleman batted in an exceedingly finished manner, and, it is said, is mentioned in Lilly-white as first-class. He made 32 runs.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Times informs us that another of those foolhardy small-boat voyages which some individuals anxious for notoriety occasionally attempt, is being talked off. This time the line is from Calcutta to London, off the Canal, and the voyager a Mr. Inman. He has been sailing some of the Indian rivers—which we are not told—in a small schooner-rigged boat of two-and-a-half tons, which, to add to the excitement of the thing, had been condemned as useless when Mr. Inman bought her. This fact certainly introduces a new element of danger. The voyages before made have been in seaworthy craft; to perform one in an unsafe boat is more dangerous and consequently more sensational; whether it is more prudent we forbear to say. As to the success of the undertaking, it is likely enough. The mere distance adds more to the imaginary than the real danger. Several such voyages have been made before; some time back two Cornish fishermen sailed one of their luggers to Australia, and everybody has heard of the recent voyages across the Atlantic. The Cornishmen went to Australia in their lugger simply because it seemed to them the readiest and cheapest way of getting there, but as for Mr. Inman's voyage of 9,000 miles in a crank craft, it seems on the face of it a silly piece of foolhardiness and nothing else.—Land and Water.

Grief, excessive anxiety, or prolonged study, will produce infirmity in the nervous system, in proportion as the strength of that system is expended upon the mind in troubled thought, so are the organs of digestion, assimilation and nutrition, rendered inactive and sluggish in proportion as the system becomes infirm. Every individual has some one organ weaker than the rest, and this is always the first to suffer during nervous prostration; for example, afflicting news sometimes causes total suspension of the muscular action of the heart, when the patient is debilitated, producing sudden hemorrhage and death. No doubt any longer remains of the practicability of restoring the nervous system, and through the nerves the muscles of the impaired organs. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been proved to possess such power in numerous instances. It will impart strength to overcome trouble and affliction. Persons who are accustomed to look upon the dark side, and who see no pleasure in living, on using this Syrup soon learn to value and enjoy life; and those who study deeply or during long hours, will find in the Syrup a promoter of the power of endurance in the brain.