MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen's permission has been given to the gallant British defenders of Kars to wear the Orders bestowed upon them by the Sultan. Major-General Sir W. F. Williams received the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the First-Class; Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Lake the order of the Second Class; and Captain L. H. Thompson, Captain C. C. Teesdale, H. Sandwith, Esq., M. D., and H. A. Churchill, Dsq., the Third Class of the same Order. J. Zohrab, Esq., and T. R. Rennison, Esq., interpreters, have also permission to accept and wear the Fourth-Class of the same Order.

The following officers in the Crimen have obtained leave of absence :

On Medical Certificate .- Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery, 1st battalion, 1st Regiment; Col. Palby, 10th Hussars; Major Donovan, 33rd Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Yorke, 1st Dragoons; Lieut. Griffiths, 23d Regiment; Second Class Staff-Surgeon Baine; Quartermaster of Brigade Addy, Land Transport Corps; Capt. H. Forster.

On "Urgent private affairs."-Lieut-Colonel the Hon. F. Colborne, C. B., Assistant Quartermaster-General; Brigadier-General Shirely, C. B.; Captain Durant, 12th Lancers; Veterinary Surgeon Byrne, 4th Light Dragoons.

Lieut. Louis Geneste has hoisted pennant on board, and taken the command of the 2-gun boat Herring, now fitting out in the Woolwich basin.

Lieutenant Buck, of the Ferret, was brought to a court-martial last week, at Chatham, on four separate charges of disobedience, preferred by Captain Leckie, of the same ship. The court declared that the first, second, and third charges were fully proved, and sentenced the prisoner to be smissed from Her Majesty's service.

the Brave, were launched at the yard of Mr. Laird, at Birkenhead, on Monday.

Captain Codrington's division of gunboats went out of Portsmouth harbour to the Motherbank last week. The first and second divisions of the whole gunboat flotilla will rendezvous at Portland—the third and fourth in Stoke's Bay.

The Times announces that the Duke of Wellington eas resigned his office of Master of the Horse, in consequence of his Grace's disagreement with Ministers upon the subject of life peerages, as evinced by his vote in favor of Lord Lyndhurst's motion. Our contemporary also gives currency to a ru-mour to the effect that the Lord Chancellor had resigned from differences of opinion with some of his colleagues upon the same question. We have every reason to disbelieve this latter report. We are confident that the into effect the course which they have advisedly initiated, for the purpose of adding to the dignity and usefulness of the Upper Chamber of the Legislature, which alone appears to object to the measure.-Globe.

The Archbishop of Cantorbury headed deputation to Lord Palmerston on Saturday on the subject of the Sunday observance question. The Earl of Shaftesbury, the President of the Wesleyan Conference, and the Moderator of the English Presbyterien presentatives of the greater part of the Pro testant religious societies of the metropolis. The Archbishop after a few words of introduction, read an address deprecating any interference with the Sunday by opening public institutions. Lord Palmerston promised to "bring the subject before his collengues that afternoon.

In the division last Thursday in the Lords on the Wensleydale peerage case, the Earls of Aberdeen and St Germains supported Ministers, as did the Duke of Leeds, the Marqueses of Abercorn and Bristol, the Earls of Glasgow, Ripon, and Somers, Viscount Sydey, and Lords Ashburton and Manners, all of whom were supporters of the last Ministry, while the Duke of Wellington, the Master of the Horse, was in favor o referring the question to the Committee of Privileges, as were the Duke of Bucclouch. and the Earls of Romncy, Shaftesbury and Stanhope. All the Law Lords (as appeared from the debate) except the Lord High Chancellor, supported the reference, as did Lord Denman, who has been at the bar .-The Bishops of Rochester, Exter and Tuam (Lord Plunket) were the only prelates who supported the reference; while the two Archbishops, and the Bishops of Durham, St David's, Manchester, Hereford, Chester and Bath, and Wells, (all Whig appointments) voted with Ministers against it.

Mr George Arkwright, the Conservative M. P. for Leominster, expired at his residence, in the Albany, on Wednesday last. On Wednesday Mr Baines was elected for Leeds without opposition.

The Edinburgh election was decided the same day. Great exertions were made on behalf of Mr Douglas, the anti-Maynooth candidate; the Record asserting the election was one of the most important that has ever taken place. The show of hands was in favor of Mr Douglas, but the poll on Friday reversed the order by a large majority; the numbers being—Black, 2,439; Douglas,

1,795; majority for Black, 643.

The dividend about to be recommended at the approaching meeting of the London | ger made all other sufferings insignificant in and North-Western Railway Company will be at the rate of 54 per cent per annum.-The directors of the Great Western have de- little short of the pains of hell itself. Death termined to recommend the declaration of a at this time would have been a relief. In dividend to the 31st of December, 1855, at the meantime, the hatches of the ship had the rate of 21 per cent per annum, carrying burst open, and the cargo was found floating forward a balance to the current half-year of around us, but none of the provisions within about £16,000.

On Friday the Directors of the Bank of England repeated their liberality in giving to reach it, only added to our sufferings .to every clerk in the establishment a bonus of £10 per cent on his salary for the past

An American brig of 200 tons, probably the Chatsworth, of New York, previously reported completely equipped for the slave WRECK OF THE JOSEPHINE.

Mr. George Andrews, a young farmer, has narrated what he saw of the awful

" He had taken charge of a Miss Logan,

cabin, attired only in her night-dress. He took off his great-coat, and put it round her, and when the ship turned over, he took her round the waist, and got into the mizen-rigging; and a passenger named Golding, who
had a little child in his arms, was near him. the rigging shouting to the steamer to save the ship had gone over, Captain Canney, who was on the side of the wreck, was swept overboard by a sea which broke on the ship, and disappeared. Perceiving that she was fast sinking, he (Andrews) proposed to Golding to crawl along the mizen-mast, which was reating on the water, as the vessel in going down would be likely to right. Mr. Andrews, with Miss Logan in his arms, then made an effort to get along the mast. The poor girl, however, if not dead, was What was most remarkable, after the third completely exhausted; and in getting her up day our hunger seemed to abate. On the his arm, and sho tas swept away. He be-lieved, however, that sho had before expired. The sea even caused him to lose his hold, and came. The fifth day came, and with it he succeeded in regaining his grasp. He the 'Sylph,' Hellox, from Guadaloupe, saw poor Golding, and the child he was so bound to St Peters, Newfoundland. This brother and sister perished), a passenger, ing dawned, and again showed us nothing and the chief stoward managed to hold on within our vision but the tempestuous ocean. Two more new gunboats, the Beacon and others got up to the maintopmast head, and sail his barque could carry, and commenced one poor fellow lost his life in endeavouring to search for us. He was successful, and Deal lugger, which had been sent in the di- still retained our senses. One of the crew, boatman Pearson, whose conduct is spoken lifted from the ship. The potash by had of in commendable terms. The ship was eaten the feet of the sufferer to this extent. lying on her beam-ends more than an hour, with the passengers clinging to the rigging, before she went down, and there was ample time for the life-boat to have taken the whole

> TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE SHIP " WILLIAM LAYTIN."

of them off the wreck in two or three jour-

neys to the steamer, had they stood by.

From the News of the World. The ship William Laytin -- one of the staunchest and best sails from New Yorknut to sea on the 19th of February, for Antwerp. On the 20th, a severe gale, which lasted for some days, completely wrecked the vessel, and, lashed to her floating and helpless hull, the captain and crew passed

The following statement has been furnished to us by Mr Tucker, the Commander

of the ship: On the 22nd February, during the fury of until her decks were about level with the water, and then fell over upon her beam ends. All three masts were cut from the deck, and in five minutes after clearing the hull, it righted again, much to the relief of all. The cause of the ship pitching forward in the manner described, is unknown to me. When the ship came up again, after losing her masts, we were still in a condition truly perilous, and apparently hopeless. Deprived of all sail, and no longer able to keep the vessel hove to, head to the wind and sea, she floated a helpless hull, swept fore and aft with almost every wave. In about five ends, she shipped a tremendous sea that carried overboard the poop deck, midship house, all our boats, and four of our ship's company, being three of the crew and the stewardess. The name of the stewardess! the verandah deck, in which the remainder of the company took shelter, each one feeling that he might be compelled soon to fol-

low those already gone. For our better security each of us lashed ourselves to the wreck with whatever of our rigging or ship's ropes we could get hold of. That alone saved us from being swept away. In this condition, tied to the wreck, and condition, tied to the wreck, and constantly drenched and almost smothered with breaching seas, we remained six long days and nights, each minute of which was almost au eternity of agony. We were unable to loosen ourselves, or to stir about the ship. for fear of being carried overboard. We waited, but waited in vain, for a full in the sea of tempost. The first day passed at our lashings, and we were weak with hunger. The second day, and the gnawings of huncomparison. The third day, and our thirst and hunger together held us in tortures but our reach. The knowledge that our ship's hold was full of provision, and we unable Still, to aggravate our pains, the potash in the ship was dissolving, and making ley that was cating into our flesh. Having no water we took a piece of cold lead into our mouths, and chewing this, kept our mouths moist, and was found to be a great relief.

At this period of our sufferings, a rat was

Never did a hunter secure his game with greater satisfaction than dld the seamen secure this drowning rat. The rat was shared among the company, and never was a morsel received with a better relish. All that we had in addition to this rat, were the boots young lady eighteen years of age, who, on and shoes upon our feet, which were mostly

the collision occurring, rushed out of her used up at the time of our rescue. On the third day of our sufferings, a ves sel hove in sight, and we were all elated with the prospects of relief. In this, how-In this position they remained upwards of an speaking with the Captain, I asked him to hour-the passengers who kept clinging to send a hoat. The reply was, he could do nothing for us, and, leaving us to our fate, them. About a quarter of an hour after we were compelled to see this vessel sail

away from us. time this vessel spoke to us, but to have lain to and waited for a calm, or to have made some show of a disposition to nelp us, we thought was not too much to expect.--When this vessel was beyond our sight, all hope seemed surely gone. Still, all the crew unfortunate fellow replied that he thought kept up their spirits, as indeed they did to it would be better to remain where he was. a remarkable degree during the whole time of our suffering. During all this period the weather was cold enough to make ice. the mast, he was several times nearly over- fifth and sixth days some of the crew said come himself. On reaching the crosstrees they did not feel so much the want of food a sea caught them both, took the girl from as they did on the third. This was the it was only through a desperate effort that succour. On this day we were hailed by anxious to save, swept into the deep. The vessel spoke to us, and learning our situahull of the ship then gradually went down, tion, promised to lie by till the storm abated. and he saw some forty or fifty men, women It still blew a gale, and the sea was very and children, struggling in the waves, scream-heavy. This promise revived us. During ing for aid. Their crus were heard a few the night of the fifth day of our sufferings, inutes, and all was over. He then made the Sylph drifted away from us, and the his way up to the mizen mast-head, and a next morning was out of sight. I cannot little boy, named Sutton [ whose parents and | describe our feelings when the next mornto the rigging of the yard near him. Three | Captoin Flellox, however, crowded on all the to pass along the stay between the two found us after a few hours' search, and at masts. The water gradually rose up to 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, we their legs. They could see the steamer, and were taken from our lashings and removed kept shouting for help. About half-past on board the Sylph. When relieved, none eleven o'clock their cries were heard by a of us were able to stand, although all of us of us were able to stand, although all of us rection of the wreck, and benumbed and al- when taken from his prison of ropes, lost most half dead, they were taken off by the his toes, which dropped from him as he was I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Captain Hellox and his crew when received on board his vessel.

RECONTRE WITH BANDITTI.

The following extract from a letter from Rome, dated to 4th instant, gives an interesting account of a recontro with brigands noar Vellotri: "Wo loft Naples by dilligence at an early hour on December 1st., and were accompanied by a mounted gendarme, silver, which sum is sont from Naples twice every menth for the payment of the troops at Molada Gaota, where the King maintains a large garrison. We get to Mola at nightfall, where we deposited the specie, and our oscort left us. Having changed carriages at Terracina, the frontier town of the Papa States, we started thence about one hour after midnight, and our slumbers through six days and nights without a single drop of the Pontine marches were only disturbed fresh water, and without a mouthful to eat, by the domaids, at such a stage, of the most. by the demands, at such a stage, of the postexcepting a single rat which was found boys for Baiocohi. At early dawn we arthe Modorator of the English Presbyterien | excepting a single rat which was found fived at Cisterin, and about cloven stepped to increase. Faster and faster gathers the ned by some one who had a brother in the to change horses at Velletri. It was a fine crowd; and, instead of dropping their letters fortunately caught and shared amongst the bright morning, and being Sunday the men in leisurely, they rush up to the box, and, or nearly all of them, for some directions cloaks and conical hats, and the fomale cantadini were fleeking into the town in boliday costumo-scarlot bodices, blue pettigoats, and the white messare on their beads the tempest, the ship suddenly sunk forward I walked on in advance, and had precooled about halt a mile beyond the town, when the diligence everteek me and I resumed receives the bag, smptics it, and throws it my seat. About ten minutes afterwards out. Boys with hands full of papers, a wowe came to a sudden halt, and upon looking through the glasses to ascertain the cause of our stoppage, found we were surrounded by brigands, masked, and six or seven long rifles presented horizontally at the carriage windows. They approached, opened the doers, and motioned us to alight, an imade us lie down on our faces by the readside We were tive passengers, and had a fellow to each, who made us-more by signs than words-deliver up the contents of our packets. I handed out all the loose silver I had about mo, which was very little; but minutes after the ship rose from her beam I had also a few Napoleons which, in order that I might not during the darkness dis- keeps moving toward the figure, and the burse them by mistake for two Paul pieces, crowd without and the shower within in-I had wrapped in a morsel of paper—this I did not give up, and as the follow did not himself put his hands into my nockots, I sacks of newspapers, and a fellow clork linekily saved my coins. To my surprise he comes to his relief and opens another winwas Ann Forsyth, and John Cester and did not t ke my watch, although he saw, William Brown were the two lost men. No- and his hand even came in contact with the thing now remained above the batches but chain. He took my cigar case, and returned to me my bandke chief Ho then order. ed me not to move, and lett mo : when we heard an altereation with the conductor, who was pleading most carnestly to the Caro tratello, as he called him. Then we heard them outting through the thick lonther tar aulin that covered the luggage on the roof. In about a quarter of an hour they jumped into a bosquette, or thick plantation of tall reeds, by the readside, and disappeared. Finding they had cleared out, wo picked ourselves up, and it, a few minutes were again on our road towards Albano, The other four passengers had been complotely despoiled of every cent they possessed; but although we all had watches and chains conspicuously worn, one only had been taken. We could only account for this by supposing that they teared that the possession of, or attempts to dispose of, such article might lead to detection. The squabble with the cond eter had arisen from his hositating to open a bag especially entrust ed to his care, and ter the safety of which he was responsible, and which contained par els of money and registered articles of value. One of the fellows, however, presented the muzzle of his piece immediately under his car, and at the touch he said the blood ran cold through his veins, and he opened the bag, of which they immediately appropriated the whole of the contents, and ben sprang into the jungle and disappeared. The amount taken from the passengers in money was about £30 .- Only one portmanteau had been got at, which was cut pen and a few things of trifling value taken therefrom. There can be no doub that they had scouts out to prevent interruption, for both before the attack and im

mediately afterwards we saw various coun

try people about, both singly and in parties;

but during the whole time the affair lasted,

THE LONDON POST OFFICE.

As a post establishment, the office in St-Martin's-le-Orand, London, is the first in the world. The Postmaster General and his staff are at the head of an army of over 20 000 persons, and such is the concentration of business, that in this office is performed about one fourth of all the postal business of the kingdom. The number of letters passing through it in a year is eight times as great as the number passing through New, York, and nearly as great as the entire number in the United States. The number of letters received for delivery in London, in the year 1854, was 103,377,728, and the number sent out, 97,945,106. This gives a total of over 200,000,000 letters in a singlo your

To an outside spectator, there is little to be seen except a plain, substantial stone building some 400 feet by 130, supported by Ionic pullars, and having a large half for the accommodation of the public. But during a late visit to London, we were permitted through the courtesy of Mr. Rowland Hill to see all the arrangements, and inspect the machinory by which this immonso establishment is kept in motion. In the Inland Office, where the mails are made up for the country, there is a comparative full in the middle of the day, the letters and papers coaling in so slowly that hat few clerks and cortors are on duty. There are employed in London, 3.035 persons in the mail service. Of these, 498 are lette-receivers-keepers of the small sub-offices-lecated in all parts of the metropolis for the convenience of mailing lotters. There are, in London, 1, 385 letter carriers, and there are rooms i the post office building for many of the carriers to sort and arrange their letters. Then there are 1152 other persons employed in the London post office; but of these 160 money order clerks have quarters in another building. There are 253 in the general post office, and 739 clerks, stampers, sorters and subsorters, engaged in the reception, delivery, and dispatched of the mails. The mails are so arranged that all letters leave London- no matter what direction they are going-at the same hours; at nine in the norning, and nine in the evening. Men ou foot, on horsoback, and in carts, are constantly engaged, during the day, in collecting letters from the various sub-offices and receiving-houses in all parts of the twelvemile circle, a circle baving a radius of twolve miles. To induce publishers of newspapers to get their papers ready early in the day, the post-office sends the mail carts, at certain hours, to the publishing houses, to convey their parcels to the centra office. This saves trouble both to the publishers and the post office department. There being about 150,000 papers passing through the Landon post office daily and these forming nearly four-fifths of the the bulk of the mails, there is an immense labor in sorting and packing them. Unless some such rule were adopted, it would be almost impossible to get off all of the eroning mail; for the bulk of the sorting, stamping, and dispatch of letters is done in the

last two hours-from six to eight o'clock. A good joke is told of a porter employed to carry to the post office several large bags of circulars, all of which he emptied on a table in the office. He then touched his cap respectfully, and said he sould like to see 'the gentleman at the head.' Supposing functionary of the department he was conductionary of the department he was conducted to the Secretary (Sir,' says he, touching his cap again, 'I've brought you down a large number of letters, and should like to drink your health.' But 'the gentleman at the head' told him he should be very much obliged to him if he would never again bring such a quantity, or if he would carry away these with him. The poor fellow left, thinking 'the geutleman at the head' of her Majesty's post office very ungrateful for the favor of the letters.

As the hour of 6 P. M. approaches, the number of pursons to deposit letters begins to increase. Faster and faster gathers the with a nervous twitch, dash them in then stand back and give room for others Many stay and look on, while the scene grows fast and furious.' About a quarter ofore six men, bearing bags, come singger ing in, and, by tapping at a wooden slide, a whole window is opened by a clerk, who man bearing a letter, and a penny to pay the postage, rough-looking mechanics, with brawny arms and honest faces, come with lotters, generally stamped, and struggling through the croad, they drop them through the slit in the window, prepared to receive thom. In the inside there is also a busy sco ne, but no hurry or confusion. At first there are separate letters dropping, one aftor another, then a handful, then thicker and faster they rattle in as if the elements without were charged with letters, and they were, by a sudden tempest, shewered into the post office. The hand of the clock crease. The clerk at the open window is nearly inundated with parcels of letters and dow. It lacks but three minutes of six .-Boys no longer walk up to the boxes tomail their papers, but stand back, and throw them at the open window. Faster, faster and faster they come; it lacks only a minute nd a half-the crushing, furious crowd; nen, women, and boys, many holding their arms aloft, with letter and ponny tightly grasped, are trying to get to the place of delivery. A spectator would naturally suppose they were each striving to obstruct one another as much as possibe. It lacks but thirty seconds, and still the crowd collects. A seed looking man, looking at the clock, very deliberately ties his two 'Accelerators' They are large omnibuses, ottors and newspaper togothor, with a piece of twine, and throws them directly at the clerk in the window. Amidst the rush of he crowd comes a faint scream from some poor 'squeezed' mortal who can't get ber letter in; and now the hammer comes down | the operation was stated by the superintendone, two, three-all the clerks at the window got roady four, five, six, bang go the windows down, with one simultaneous slide. Saveral lucters and one paper are caught in it; but they, like those outside, cannot go by this mail, because they are too late. There is a very good regulation, which enables the tardy public to get their letters off; but they have to pay a fine for their tardiners. One letter-box is left open, labeled Late letterbox. All litters that are dropped in this box, before half-past six, with the postage paid in full in stamps, and having one additional stamp, will be sent by the mail now being made up. Then there are other toxes open, labeled for letters not intended

o go by this mail." Now let us present our pass at the back door and see what is going on within. At a high deak, overlooking the scene, sits the Superintending President. The lower floor of the inland department is occupied by the sorters and stampers of the letters; nearly 500 in number. Across the broad hall, where the public have been jostling and trade, has been destroyed by the British seen swimming about, and coming near which was a good quarter of an hour, not a crowding in to get their letters mailed, is sent from London cally, is 267,521; and re- Peru, and there learn who are the string Bonavista.

| Seen swimming about, and coming near which was a good quarter of an hour, not a crowding in to get their letters mailed, is sent from London cally, is 267,521; and re- Peru, and there learn who are the enough to one of the sailors, it was captured. Soul approached."

communication between this office and the nland department there is a passage beneath the floor, a sort of 'underground railroad, where baskets of letters and papers are sent back and forth by ateam. While this railway is constantly at work, the same engine operators a 'draw,' that sends all the newspapers from the lower floor to the seconditiony of the inland department, where they are sorted and baggod separately from the letters. One of the superintending pre-sidents, deputed to the office of showing us all the business that was going on, asked us to step with him on the 'draw,' and up we went to the news room. Here, many nundreds of papers were being rapidly diminish-A great many break open every day, and their wrappers come off, and there are sove-ral clerks who are engaged in tying them on. A good old pious lady in Cheltenham, is waiting for ber religious paper, and is hornfied on the arrival of the mail, when she pulls off the well known wrapper and finds, Beli's Life in London, with all the fights to come, the last set-to of Tom Spring and BenCaunt, and the doings of the Turt, and how much 'Lady Jane' was boaten by 'Flying Childers.' The 'last' man at Brighton looks for his Bell's Lite,' and finds that it has very mysteriously been changed to a 'Church and State Gazette.' An old

tory gets Reynold's newspaper, and a good churchman gots "that rascally Dispatch."

But let us desce d the way we came up going through the London post office as the letters and papers do, by steam. At the back door, a little after six; several small red carts are driven up by men in red coats, and these are emptied of thousands of letters and papers, from the various receiving houses Each letter goes through from ten to fourteen processes, and the wonder is how 500 men can take 200,000 letters, and put them through' the various motions with so little confusion, and so few mistakes.— From baskets they are first compiled on a very large table, and here they are poured till the table is several feet thick with letters. Fifteen or twenty men with red coats are round this table, facing the letters. The

letters are all 'faced' one way, and with the superscriptions right side up. Large letters, and these that are appuid, are thrown aside into a basket to be treated separately. As fast as they are faced, they are put into long grooves, similar to a printer's 'galloy and men are constantly carrying these off to the stampers. The letters are next stamped It is astonishing with what rapidity an exparienced stamper will pass the letters un dar his stamp, and give each one a legible improvsion. The active stampers will stamp seven or eight thousand in an hour. They use light wooden stames, as they fatigue the hands loss; and carry ink better than metal stamps.

The process or processes of sorting come.

next, and the sub-serters receive the let-

turs at long tables, which are divided into apartments, each labeled with an appropriate title; usually that of some railway. We could see 'Great Western,' 'Eastern Counties,', Southeastern,' 'London and Nortwestern,' 'London and Brighton,' and the like. One apartment is marked 'Scotch,' another 'Irish,' one !Foreign,' and one 'Blind.' The blind letters are taken to the Blind Mau, the title of a clerk whose vision is so sharp that nieroglyphics which would puzzlo Philadelphia lawyer, o. a professor of the Black Art; are generally straightened out, nno the original superscription. The correspondent, who directed a letter to Sconfrederi, was not supposed to know the exact name, style, and title of Sir Hum phroy Davy.' The man that wrote 'dandy for Dundee, 'Emboro' for Edinburgh, 'Duiforlin' for Dunformline, was probably not excoolingly well versed in Scottish geography. It was supposed to be a fresh student in phonotics that addressed a letter to jonsmoet ne Weasal pin tin' instead of John Smith, Nowcastio upon-Tyno. The letter that was addressed Cally Phorni Togow the Niggorauger Rought, was ovidently ponned by some one who had a brother in the mines. All these the 'Blind Man' deciphers are stone blind, and defy the powers of our hioroglyphical reador. . ometimes the blind nan' is soon oyoing a lotter intensely, and humming an air, when suddenly, as if by inspiration, down comes his pen, and the all inscription is at once made plain.

s the hour of eight approaches, there is increased activity, for at that hour the 'vane' must start for the railway stations. One of the last processes consists in tieing up the letters in packages of a convenient number, togother, without way-bills or wrappers. Packages are not made up in London for the small sub-offices, they being all sent to the chief post town, and there serted for the small neighbouring offices. The old way-bill, with three or four columns of fig-uces, is new disused. When there are letters that are not pre-paid, the amount of the postage is put upon a piece of paper. accompanying the package, and that is the sum with which the receiving postmaster charges himself. Registered letters, of course, are accompanied by a registry, bill, and this is on the same piece of paper, with the amount of the postage of unpaid letters. The bage are usually made of sheep-skin soft and pliable, and not of very large size. They are scaled up with scaling waz, on the twine that is tied round the top, the way bearing the official scal of the post-office.-This is thought to be more secure than a lock. Bags that are to go a very long and rough way, like those that go to Shetland through Scotland; ther by steamer, are generally locked. Porters are constantly carrying the lags to the vans. clock sirrkes eight, the president's hammer comes down; and the last bag must be ready to go out, for the time is up. Sometimes as many as seventeen vans are filled with the letters and papers going by the evening mail. These vans are technically called and in the morning serve to carry the mails to the railways, and the letter-carriers from the post office to the commencement of their walks. The number of letters sent off by the evening mail, the night we witnessed ing president as 216,457. The average weight of the evening mail, from London, is now about tourteen tons, made up of these proportions. Papers II tons 60 cwt, or 79 perct, of the whole. Books, 0 6 2 Bags, 1 7 9

So that the letters only form one-tenth of the weight of the entire mail; newspapers eight-tenths; books one fiftieth; and mail bags almost one-tenth. The book parcels sont through the London office in a year are estimated at 296,436, and for the kingdom just double this number, 592,872, at a gross postage of \$1,870. The newspapers sent from London, in 1854, were estimated at 53,000,000, and twice that number for the whole kingdom. The postage on these 106: 000,000 newspapers, at one penny each, isreckening five dollars to the pound sterling -22,208,334. The morning mail from Lendon is only about one-fourth as large as the evening mail, weighing about three and a half tons. The average nu ber of letters

THE MONEY KINGS

From Ballou's Pictorial. "The house of Austria desires war, but but the house of Rothschild requires peace!" Such was the significant remark of Anselm Rothschild of Frankfort in 1830, when asked his opinion of the revolution in Paris which droveCharles X. from the throne and which threatened to convulse the European continent. The observation reveals glimpse of the tremendous power wielded by the great Jew banking-house, which holds n its Briarean hands the "sinews of war," and is consequently the arbitrer of the destinies of Europe. Behold the throne of every European State, and stronger than that army, is a power, grand, terrible and resistless. A tow scraps of paper, partly printed, partly written, a few chests of metal and baskets of precious stones, are the acmory and the talismans of this more than toyal and imperial-this gigantic p wer. This power is called Money; and the possessors of that power are the Jews of the house of Ruchschild.

A few hundred years ago such a speech as that of Anslem Rothschild of Frankfort would have made him a beggar or a corpse The potentates of the "good old times," when they wanted meney, and this was often the case, had a verry summ ry method of obtaining it. They did not resort in the expedient of the Cid, who, the chronicler tells us, being 'short" palmed off a couple of trunks filled with paving stones -he called them "precious stones?-on a couple of Jow brokers as full and adequate security for the re-payment of a very large sum of money; but they employed more stringent measure-the rack, the thumbscrow, and the incenious precess of reastng the capitalist before a slow fire, until he consented to disgorgehis wealth for the behoof of his oppressor. Their descendants hypothecate revenues and pawn jewels to raise leans, and treat their best friends, the Jows, with commendable civility.

How much the Rothchilds are worth question that has been asked very froquently of late, and has not yet been satisfactorily answered. Their wealth is in such a shape—stocks, bonds and other descrip-tions of personal property—that it cannot be arrived at or estimated with any proxmity to correctness. And of course their property fluctuates. In nine months of 1848 (the year of the French revolution), their losses from the depreciation of funde and railroad preperty in Europe, was forty millions of dollors. Yet this did not shake thoir credit for a moment. They may have ost an equal amount since the breaking out of the war in the East.

As the house of Rothschild contributed natorially to the downfall of Napoleon, so hey had a hand in all the subsequent nilitary operations of the eastern world The New York Journal of Commerce has the following remarks respecting the recentransactions of the money-kings:

"Their lonns have reached the enormou mount of \$515,000,000, to England, \$80,-000,000; to Turkey, \$40,000,000; to Austria. \$180,000,000; a first loan to Russia \$130,000,000; to Sardinia, \$10,000,000; to England, in Exchequer bills, \$35,000.000; and a second loan, just perfected \$100,000, 000 It is this foan, which the Rothschilds. it is said, have agreed to make in gold, that is suposed to be at the bottom of the specie novement. Most of these loans, it is to be nesumed have been sold out before this, the Rothschilds in such cases merely acting as agents between the public and the governments that borrow. Nevertheless, the house that can even temporarily assume such a burden, within little more than welve month, must be one of gigantic influence, credit and power. It is now

The Rothschilds are universally regarded as men of strict probity and honor. It was his high character, as well as tact and business talent which gave Moyer Anslem Roths child, the founder of the house, the gratui-tous use of the treasures of the Landgrave of Hosso-Cassol, during the Napoleonic era rtunes of the broke But their whole power is onlisted on tho side of established governments, and the cause of liberty in Europe, has no deadlier enemies than the great Jow bankers of

plain that this same house is on the side o

ROMAN CHURCH, vs. FREEMAS-ONRY.

The Government in Peru has been induced by the threats and machinations of the Roman Priests to issue a declaration against religious liberty. This is in perfect keeping with Jesuitism ever since the Roman Church became a secular power, and will continue until that "mother of abominations" shall expire on the altar of human freedom. But the priests did not stop when they had induced this proclamation against the inalienable and God-given rights of man. "They have now presented a petition praying it to suppress Freemasonary, and to prevent Lodges from being held" in

that country.

The boast of that church is that it never changes, and here is evidence of it conclusive as any man can wish. Jesuitism is the same in Peru that it is in Rome, and it is the same in Cincinnati that it is in Peru. It has the will here, but it has not the power; if it had, there would not be a lodge within the circuit of its influence or the reach of its arms. Everymason would be compelled to renounce masonary or suffer the tortures of the inquisition or the stake. It always has been so where that church wielded the secular power, and it is so still as the above recorded fact with many others of similar import fully attest. All it lacks here is the power to execute its will, and masonry would no more be permitted to practice its rites here than it is at Rome, Austria, Russia or Spain. We speak plainly, because the facts and evidence fully justify us in so doing, and we should be recreant to our trust did we not proclaim the truth and let the Craft know the lurking-place of their enemies.

Yet in the face of these facts, well attested and beyond cavil, a Joseph R. Chandler, a Past Grand Master, becomes the advocate and apologist of Jesuitism! It is not long since he unblushingly proclaimed in this city that the Catholics were suffering a persecution as severe as any since the days of Nero! It is almost incredible, that a man of his years and information should make such an assertion, yet there is no doubt of the fact. We can account for it only on the principle of shouting "stop miles eastwardly from San Francisco, conthief," or " mad dog," for the purpose of drawing attention from the guilty parties. Messes, Palmer, Cook & Co., the California When Mr Chandler uttered that libel upon American freedom, he knew he was utter- the other half of the undivided tract. Col. ing what was not so, unless he has become Fremont bought this immense gold district so demented by the blighting influence of in 1846, for \$3,000, and was laughed at Romish Priests that he is no longer capable for the recklessness of his investment. It of discerning the truth. He should go to has already yielded some \$36,000,000, and Peru, and there learn who are the persecut- and its recources-both mineral and agricul-

From the Hamilton Gazette, PARLIAMENT.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

On Monday evening after the transaction of some routine business the House went into Committee of the whole on the granting of tavern licenses, Mr. Bellingham in the Chair, hen, after considerable discussion between Messrs, Hartman, Dorion, Felton, Mackenzie, and De Fortier.-Mr Hartman moved. that the following proposed restrictions be confined to Lower Canada, which was carried by 40 to 35, viz. :-- "That no tavern license shall authorize any person holding it to sell or furnish intoxicating drink to any but travellers or persons residing more than miles from such tavern, or to persons lodging⇒here."

The House then resumed the consideration of Mr. Cameron's motion for an address to the Governor, requesting a copy of Judge Duval's charge at the trial of the St. Syl-

vester murder case.

Mr. Drummond read from Hansard to rove that the best English authorities conidered that the independence of the Bench could not be maintained -- if the Government did not sustain a judge, even if he might be

proved guilty of an indiscretion.

Mr. Wilson, referring to what had been said by Mr. Felton on a former evening, said he considered the members of the bar were not overstepping their duty in moving in this matter. He thought the Crown might ask for the charge---without having the nower to demand it.

Mr. Cameron argued in opposition to the Attorney-General East, that if the Crown had the power to call for a Judge's charge where an appeal from a verdict of conviction was made to the Executive, it was equally constitutional to get the Judge's charge where a bady of the people, as in this case, appealed from a verdict of acquittal. He cited many cases in the history of the English Parliament, to show that there were recedents for such an address as the pre-ent.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald said although the moving of the address might not be unconstitutional, it might be inexpedient. And his opinion was that it was so. He argued that the case put by Mr. Cameron of the Crown calling for the Judge's charge, in a case where an appeal from a verdict of conviction was made to the Executive--- masmuch as the Executive generally decided on such an appeal upon the evidence adduced on the trial, and in no case, he believed, did the Crown ask for the Jude's charge--although it might call for the assistance of the Judge in coming to a decision. He showed that by getting this address, the House was laying the basis for bringing iome conviction to the Judge, and thereby it violated a principle of justice in making him give evidence against himself. He opposed the address on the ground that it was equivalent to an invasion of the indepenlence of the bench.

Mr. Solicitor General Ross having been eferred to as one who could speak as to the reliability of the newspaper report of Judge Duval's charge, said it would be manifestly improper for him to stand at once in the position of a witness and a judge. He might state, however, that he did not hear the extraordinary statement attributed to Mr. Justice Duval. He did not think any evil would result from the discussion; but here he thought the matter should rest, as it was manifestly impossible that a charge delivered without preparation-immediately on the conclusion of the trial---could be reproduced. Mr. Ferrie supported the motion for the

address. Mr. O'Farrell gave instances of the incorrectness of newspaper reports, and considered the basis of Mr. Cameron's motion altogether insufficient to warrant the House in agreeing to that motion.
Mr. Bellingham opposed the motion.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald spoke in favor of the motion. The House divided on Mr. Cameron's

motion, yeas 48, navs 44, the Government being thus left in a minority of 4.

On Tuesday Mr. Attorney General Drummond rose and informed the House that having consulted with his colleagues, they had come to the conclusion of requesting an adjournment of the House to Thurs day, in order to have time to ascertain the views of the Lender of the Government on the adverse vote of the previous evening, he being confined to his room. He also gave notice that the members of the Executive Council had not thought proper to present the address as yet to the Governor General, and that he should on Thursday move that the resolution passed by the House for the production of Judge Duval's charge be rescinded. This led to an active discussion between Mr. Sanfield McDonald, Mr. Dorion, the Attorney General, and others, several members stating reasons for their absence when the adverse vote was taken. It was stated in the course of the debate that 3S members were absent on that occasion.

The Government have now time to bring up all their supporters, and the result of the assembling of the House to-night will doubtless determine the fate of the ministry.

CURING JAUNDICE.-M. Bernard, a French chemist, has it is said, demonstrated by several experiments, that the white of eggs can only be assimilated or converted into food for the human body through the intervention of the liver. Guided by this fact, Dr. Giesler, of Gætingen, has suggested its employment in the treatment of aundice. If the digestion of the albumen of eggs tends to rouse the action of the liver it will necessarily restore the secretion of bile and cure the jaundice .-- [Scientific American.

Col. Fremont is now pro bably the richest man in the world. The President has signed the patent confirming his title to his great Mariposas land claim-a nice little estate situated about two hundred and fifty taining upwards of seventy square miles. Bankers, own one half and Col. Fremont tural-are said to be inexhaustable.