

and the valet. As the time passed on and no sign of relief was visible, telegraph messages were dispatched, first for Dr. Hume and then for Dr. Ferguson, who however, were unfortunately out of town. Finally, Dr. Williams was sent for, but he did not arrive at the Castle till 11 o'clock at night, when all earthly aid was useless. About noon a fresh attack, shown in the exhausted state of the patient by shivering only, came on, and from that time hardly any sign of animation could be detected. Mr. Hulka could only ascertain by the continued action of the pulse the existence of life. He felt it from time to time till about a quarter past three, when he found that it had ceased to beat, and declared that all was over. Dr. Arthur tried the other arm, and confirmed the fact; but Lord Charles Wellesley expressed his belief that the Duke still breathed, and a mirror was held to his mouth by the valet. The polished surface, however, remained undimmed, and the great commander had departed without a struggle, or even a sigh, to mark the exact moment when the vital spark was extinguished. His mortal remains await the arrival of the new Duke, who, with the Duchess, has been sojourning at Frankfurt, and no steps will probably be taken with reference to the funeral until their return. Expresses were immediately dispatched to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, his Grace's military secretary, and to Mr. Parkinson, his solicitor, informing them of the event which had taken place, and requesting their attendance at the Castle. The news had previously reached town by telegraph, and had been communicated to Lord Fitzroy at Apsley-house, but was not credited by him until the express arrived. His lordship is now at the Castle. Despatches have also been forwarded to her Majesty and the Earl of Derby, apprising them of the Duke's death.

The London Times of yesterday furnishes the following additional particulars:—

To the particulars which were published yesterday of the circumstances attending the Duke of Wellington's sudden illness and death, nothing remains to be added that all alters their character, or that could do more than minister to an impertinent curiosity. It may be mentioned, however, that when his valet first roused him at half past six o'clock, it struck him that his grace appeared to wake up with a greater effort than usual, and that when at half past six he again went to him, he seemed still more disturbed. It was on the second occasion that his grace ordered the Dr. to be sent for, and the valet at once knew that his master must then have been feeling very unwell, for he was always reluctant to call in medical aid, believing that he knew better than any one else how to manage his own constitution. For some little time, and especially while staying at Walmer Castle, the Duke has, when so disposed, taken an additional hour or half hour's rest in the morning, and the circumstance, therefore, that he did not at once bestir himself when awakened, of itself produced no alarm.

From the Second Edition of the Morning Post.

We are now enabled to corroborate the announcement made in our first edition, that the funeral of the Duke of Wellington will be a public ceremonial. The noble and gallant veteran, by his last will, has left the disposal of his remains in the hands of the Sovereign whom he has so long and faithfully served. Messrs. Hollands, of Mount-street, have received instructions for the funeral. The leaden coffin leaves town this afternoon, and the body of the deceased Duke will, we believe, be removed to Apsley-house to-morrow.

The evening papers also state that the late Duke's will has been opened, and it has been found that his Grace has expressed a wish that his remains may be disposed of as the Sovereign may direct; and, under these circumstances, it is not difficult to suppose what will be the decision of her Majesty on the subject. The public funeral of the deceased hero will, doubtless, be conducted on a scale of great magnificence. It is supposed that his Grace's remains will be brought from Walmer Castle to Apsley-house by a special train along the South-Eastern Railway to-morrow morning.

**THE COMMANDERSHIP-IN-CHIEF.**—Rumour declares that the friends of Prince Albert and of the Duke of Cambridge are both sanguinely anticipating the appointment of one or other of those royal personages to the post of Commander-in-Chief. Any such appointment can scarcely be desired by those best able to estimate the proper qualifications of any man who is to rule the military force of a great nation. What the public would say—should such an appointment take place—may be easily anticipated.

The following is a probable view of the military changes likely to arise in consequence of the Duke of Wellington's death. Of course—since nothing is decided—we can only give the suppositions of those best acquainted with the tendencies of the Horse Guards: Possibly—if politics have not too much influence—the Earl of Stair may get the Guards.

Lord Hardinge, Constable of the Tower.  
Sir Andrew Barnard, Colonel-in-Chief of Rifle Brigade.

Sir George Brown, Commandant of a Battalion of Rifle Brigade, vice Barnard.

The claims of Lord Fitzroy Somerset to the dignified post now vacant are—his great experience of the duties to be performed. He has, indeed, been for years the moving man at the Horse Guards. He is ninth son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, and was born in 1788. He entered the army in 1804 as cornet in the 4th Dragoons, and served with the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula. He was at the battle of Waterloo, where he lost an arm. He was afterwards Secretary of Embassy in Paris, and for eight years Secretary to the Master-General of Ordnance.

Lord Hardinge, who is also named as eligible for the Commandership-in-Chief, was born in 1786, and is, consequently, a few years older than Lord F. Somerset. He also is one of the veterans of the Peninsula, and has had much experience, both in the field and in military official life. He has been Clerk of the Ordnance, Secretary-at-War, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Governor-General. He fought at Waterloo, where he lost his left hand. Lord Hardinge has strong Tory prejudices.

**CHRISTIANITY IN THE EAST.**—The Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem made some interesting statements, with respect to the state of Christianity amongst the Oriental churches, at a meeting held in the Collegiate Institution on Tuesday evening. A few facts connected with the Samaritans are too remarkable to be omitted. The Samaritan people were now reduced to forty-five families. When he was with them three years ago, some of them asked him to open a school for their children. Their priest was a clever and well-educated man, and the only priest now in the world who offered sacrifices on Mount Gharizim, according to the law of Moses, three times a year. When he was asked to open a school for these children he agreed to do so on condition that the Old and New Testaments should be taught. The Samaritans only acknowledged the five books of Moses to be inspired, and the priest promised that he would read the other parts of Scripture and see whether he could not consent to have them taught. He read the old Testament with little remark, except as to blaming David and Solomon for choosing Jerusalem for a place of worship instead of Mount Gharizim. But when he came to the New Testament he wrote frequent letters for explanation, desiring to have the true and good meaning of passages. And whilst asking for explanations on the epistle to the Romans and Galatians, he got so far as to use the Arabic word Lord to Jesus Christ, and he expressed his desire to bring all his people together in the privileges of Christianity.

**ADJUSTMENT OF COMPASSES IN IRON SHIPS.**—Mr. John Gray, of this town, has published a letter, in which he proves, by the example of the Sarah Sands, that the compass can be as accurately adjusted in iron vessels as in those of wood. He says,—"This steamship has been a most valuable agent for the determination of a moot point now being investigated, that is, whether iron ships undergo a very important change after crossing the Equator or not. For years I have entertained the opinion that, for all practical purposes, the adjustment on Professor Airy's principle, will answer equally well in both north and south latitudes, and which this vessel has demonstrated beyond all doubt. Simultaneous hearings were taken by Captain Thompson, and his chief officers, in various parts of the Straits of Magellan, and the result clearly showed that no deviation whatever took place."

**EDUCATION IN DRAWING.**—The Committee of Privy Council for education have recently issued circulars to the inspectors of schools, directing them to aid, by every means in their power, the system proposed by the Department of Practical Art for causing elementary drawing to become a part of national education. It is intended to teach the very simplest elements of drawing in all schools willing to bear a small proportion of the necessary expense, and then to admit the qualified scholars to study in a central drawing school in every town. The importance of the new scheme thus set on foot will be fully appreciated when it is remembered that until the public ignorance in such matters is removed, no extensive or successful effort can be made to raise the standard of taste in design among our manufacturers.

**SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.**—The Danish war steamer *Mercure* is at present in Sunderland Dock taking in wire rope from Messrs. Newall and Co., of Gateshead, for the submarine telegraph to connect Copenhagen with the mainland of Denmark.

There are now six large first-class vessels lying at Bristol bound for Australia, and it is estimated that, in addition to 1,500 passengers who have already left, the number of emigrants during the present year will be upwards of 5,000 from that port alone.

**DIOCESAN SYNOD OF ABERDEEN.**—After the disposal of some diocesan business, the synod took into consideration the resolution of the synod of bishops in reference to the question of the admission of the laity to sit and vote in ecclesiastical synods, which resolution had been transmitted by the Right Rev. the Clerk of the Episcopal Synod to the Dean of Aberdeen, and by him had been circulated among the members of synod.

The episcopal resolution having been read, the Rev. P. Cheyne of St. John's, Aberdeen, submitted the two following resolutions to the synod:—Resolved—That the constitution of ecclesiastical synods—diocesan, provincial, and general—having been fixed by the ancient law and immemorial usage of the Church, and no clear instance having been produced from past history of lay Christians forming constituent members of such synods, it is the opinion of this synod that it is not competent for a particular Church to innovate upon a custom so ancient and universal. Resolved further—That this synod is of opinion that, under the existing circumstances of our Church, it may be lawful, if the rules of the Church should deem it expedient, to form a mixed convocation or convention of clergy and laity, to deliberate upon and decide, with the concurrence of both orders, such questions relating to ecclesiastical government and the temporal concerns of the Church as do not touch upon the divinely-constituted order,

by which definitions of doctrine and the power of keys are reserved to the appointed rulers of Christ's kingdom.

These resolutions were seconded by the Rev. W. Wobster. It was thereupon moved, as an amendment, by the Rev. G. Rorison, seconded by the Rev. W. Walker—That this synod express its respectful concurrence in the remit laid before it by desire of the episcopal synod; and is of opinion, with the majority of the bishops, that the introduction of the lay element in diocesan and general synods, under certain safeguards, is neither unlawful nor inexpedient.

Several members of synod having expressed their sentiments on the motions before it the vote was taken, when it was found that the first resolution, proposed by Mr. Cheyne, was carried by eighteen to three, and the second resolution was carried unanimously; and that Mr. Rorison's amendment was negatived by nineteen to two, the mover and the seconder only voting for it.

#### FOREIGN.

The President left Paris on Tuesday on his tour through the provinces. He was received at the railway-station by a large crowd with cries of "Vive l'Empereur." Telegraphic despatches received from Paris on Wednesday announce the arrival of the President at Bourges.

An article in the *Moniteur*, on the resolutions of the councils-general, shows that the Government approves of the desire for a change in the form of Government.

Louis Napoleon was received at Nevers on Wednesday with repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" In answer to the Council-General of Nevers, who repeated their address in favour of the empire, the President said, when the general interest is at stake I try to anticipate public opinion, but I follow it in the case of an interest which may appear personal.

**TURKEY.**—A correspondent states that the Porte is exerting itself with much earnestness to procure, by diplomatic means, a modification of the peculiar right of jurisdiction now exercised by foreign consuls in Constantinople over strangers of their own nation.

**THE GREAT FAIR AT NOVOGOROD.**—Nishuli Novogorod now contains visitors equal in number to five times the population, who have come from all parts of the empire, from the interior of Asia and from China. In the week ending July 28, merchandise to the value of 1,612,000 silver roubles was deposited for sale.

#### UNITED STATES.

**THE SOLEMN JEWISH FAST.—RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.**—The various places of business occupied by the Jewish people scattered over the city, were closed during Thursday, and even the private houses of the members of that persuasion presented a sombre aspect, owing to the strict observance of the solemn annual fast which commenced at a certain hour the previous night. The Synagogues were thronged with highly respectable congregations, and the deep devotional exercises gone through and attended to with great fervor. The majority of the sermons were in the Hebrew tongue, but seemed to sink deep into the minds of the hearers. At the Shaary Tephilla Synagogue, Wooster street, the minister, S. M. Isaacs, addressed a congregation overflowing the church. Mr. Raphael preached eloquently, in the English language, upon the nature of the observance, at the Synagogue in Greenwich street. At the Beth Israel, Centre street, there was the same large attendance, and a sermon. In all the synagogues, and over the town, the day of humiliation was kept in a highly creditable manner.—*New York Herald, Sep. 25.*

**EMIGRATION.**—We first called attention to the extraordinary fact, that during two days of the past week—Thursday and Friday—as many as 6,832 foreign immigrants arrived in this port alone. We are pleased to announce that since that time, 8,721, arrived, of whom 5,208 are from Great Britain and Ireland. Is it not consoling to every human heart to think that our glorious country can, in a few days, afford a shelter at one of her ports for so many thousands; and that the downtrodden, the helpless, and beggared toilers of every clime, become erect, animated, and are well paid almost the moment they touch her sacred soil. If the thousands of immigrants would only move on, and scatter over her surface, far away from the temptations and vices of this, and other cities, then indeed would they find true happiness, and become a source of strength to the country. An insatiable demand exists for their labor, and the country has room, and to spare, for tens of thousands more of them.—*Ibid.*

**THE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.**—It is now determined that the Japanese expedition shall consist of three superior war steamers, viz. the U. S. steamer *Mississippi*, Capt. Long, which will leave New York from the 1st to the 10th of November, the U. S. steamship *Princeton*, Commodore Perry, which will accompany the *Mississippi* as flag ship, and is now at Baltimore receiving her boilers. The third steamer is the *Alleghany*, which is now undergoing repairs at the Gosport navy yard, and will sail in January. The arrangements for the equipment and departure of the above steamers are progressing favorably.

**THE FISHERY.**—It is estimated that the returns of mackerel this year will fall short at least one half of the usual average taking the estimate from last year's catch.

The owners of the *Caroline Knight* have received a letter from the Captain, in which he states that there were other vessels inside of his at the time of the seizure, and that he had no thought of trespassing on forbidden grounds.

He is further of opinion, that the value of the vessel and cargo, comprising 238 barrels mackerel, was the cause of the seizure.