Situations Wanted.

PAWNBROKING.—Wanted, by a respectable Young Man, of good experience a Situation at the Pledge or Sale-counter. Can mark for the window. Three years with his last employer.—Address Q 15, office of this Paper. o2

BOOKKEEPER.—TO MERCHANTS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.—A thoroughly efficient Double-entry Bookkeeper, a superior Accountant and Penman, is open to an Engagement. Aged 32. First-class references.—Address Q 16, office of this Paper.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPOWNERS, TRADESMEN, AND OTHERS.—Wanted, a Situation by a middle-aged Man who writes a good business hand; thoroughly understands Bookkeeping; would make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as constant employment.—Address Q 8, office of this Paper. o2

WANTED, by a late Chief Mate in foreign-going ships, Shore Employment. Knows French, Italian, and Spanish. First-class testimonials for capacity, industry, and sobriety.—Address Q 29, office of this Paper. o3

WANTED, by a Young Man aged 27, a Situation as Bookkeeper, &c., in a Merchant's or Broker's Office. Is at present Bookkeeper in a Wine Merchant's office in town. First-class references from present and previous employers.—Address P 123, office of this Paper. s30

A Gardener with six years' good character requires a Situation in town or country.—Address P 50, office of this Paper. s30

TO PAWNBROKERS.—Wanted, by a respectable Young Man, a situation as Salesman or Pawnbroker's Assistant. Reference to last employer will be found highly satisfactory.—Address P 53, office of this Paper.

A Respectable Young Man of considerable experience is desirous of obtaining a Situation as Custom-house, Freight or General Clerk, in a Shipowner's or Shipbroker's office. First-class references, and security if required.—Address P 121, office of this Paper. s30

CORN TRADE.—The Advertiser, a good accountant, well acquainted with the corn trade, and with a knowledge of the French and German languages, seeks an appointment. Salary about £100 per annum. Good recommendations.—Address P 56, office of this Paper. s30

A Good Accountant and Penman wishes to get with an Auctioneer and General Valuer to gain a knowledge of the business. No objection to pay a small premium.—Address R. L., Postoffice, Ashbourne, Derbyshire. 9715s30

WANTED, by a respectable Young Lady a Situation as Saleswoman in a Smallware or Fancy Business.—Address E. H. E., Paris House, Llandudno. 9961s30

WANTED, by the Friends of a highly respectable Young Person, a Situation as Machinist in a first-class House of Business in Liverpool. To reside in the house. Good references.—Address M Y, Mrs. Wilcoxson, 2, Brunel-street, Everton. 9930s30

WANTED, by a respectable Young Lady, a Situation in a Boot and Shoe shop, or any other light business; highest references.—Address A B, 140, Vine-street, Myrtle-street. 9923s23

WANTED, by a steady Young Man, twenty-three years old, a Situation in a warehouse, or any other capacity, to make himself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as to obtain a good situation. Can undertake accounts if required.—Address P 30, office of this Paper. s29

WAITER.—Head, Share, or otherwise; thoroughly experienced in Hotel, Tavern, or Coffee-room business. Aged 34. Single. Good character.—Address A B, Queen's Hotel, Chester. 9630s29

TO MASTER TAILORS.—Wanted, by a first-class General Cutter, of 15 years' experience, a Situation as Foreman. Accustomed to public and private trades. Age 36. A liberal salary expected.—Address P 44, office of this Paper. s29

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR JUNIOR HAND.—A Young Man of 20 years of age is open to an Engagement as above. Has good references, and security if required.—Address P 49, office of this Paper. s29

A Present of Twenty Guineas, at once, for light Employment in a respectable House of Business. Young man with excellent character; writes well, and can drive.—Address Mr. Thomas, 80, Upper Huskisson-street. 3384o4

TO SHIPOWNERS and CAPTAINS.—£15 will be given for the Berth of Purser or Assistant Purser, on any steam or mail boat, by an active, intelligent Young Man, aged 25. Highest reference as to respectability and general ability.—Address N 58, office of this Paper. s29

A Gentleman who has been in business in Mexico for 14 years, and has a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language, is desirous of obtaining some employment in a Mercantile House in this country. The best references can be given.—Address to "Cervantes", Postoffice, Perth. 7358o5

Partnerships.

THE Advertiser, aged 27, is desirous of entering into an established business where his services and £400 may bring him in a fair return. First class references can be given.—Address R 20, office of this Paper. o5§

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.—A Young Man, with a first-class connection, seeks a Partner with a small capital to commence Business. The advertiser has no available capital of his own, but could command a business at once, being at present salesman and manager to a first-class house in town. Every satisfaction as to references, &c.—Address R 43, office of this Paper. o5§

A Gentleman with a first-class connection and old-established business, but short of capital, would be glad of a Partner. Amount required £1,500 to £2,500.—Address R 41, office of this Paper. o5§

TO COAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, by a Young Gentleman a Partnership or Situation in any of the above businesses; has about £300 at his command. First-class references given and required.—Address Q 16, office of this Paper. o2§

WANTED, a Partner, either active or sleeping, with a capital of £1,000, in place of a retiring one, in an Engineering and Shipsmith's concern, &c., now in full and profitable work. A very handsome return will be made for the capital.—Apply to Mr. W. Morris, Solicitor, 13, Harrington-street, Liverpool. 10018o9§

TO CAPITALISTS.—Required, an active Partner, with about £1,000 to £1,500 to meet corresponding value to carry on a good Manufacturing Business in the mill board trade. This being a genuine concern, none but principals will be treated with; therefore no agent need apply. Address J W G., Ash House, Fairfield, Liverpool. 9625s30§

A Gentleman who can advance £300 is desirous of a Partnership in a Commission and Brokerage business.—Address P 55, office of this Paper. s30§

TO BREWERS.—Wanted, a Country Brewery, or Partnership in a Brewery, where £1,000 would suffice. The advertiser is a first-class ale, beer, and porter brewer.—Address A. K., Bakers, White, and Morgan's, Hibernia-chambers, London-bridge, London. 9635s29§

Commissions and Agencies.

BRANCH AGENCY. SALARY AND COMMISSION.—A Life Assurance Company of high standing is desirous of receiving applications from gentlemen of respectability and commercial influence to act as chief Agent in Liverpool. One likely to introduce first-class business will be met with liberal terms of remuneration.—Letters, with full particulars, to be addressed to A. B. C., care of Messrs. Mitchell and Co., Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 33064wfm

TO OIL MERCHANTS AND GREASE MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, an Agency for the sale of Oils, Grease, Tallow, &c., by a Gentleman having a good connection amongst the ironworks and colliery proprietors, and railway companies in this and immediate neighbourhood.—Address T. W. N., 9s, Stow-hill, Newport, Monmouthshire. 10653s30

A Gentleman, who has been Agent for an extensive Porter Brewery for the last 16 years, is anxious to increase his business by the addition of a Burton or other Ale Agency; has a very large connection in the trade, also office and stores.—For further particulars address Q 110, office of this Paper. o25

BROKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS, are invited to act as Agents (private or otherwise), to a First-class Insurance Company. Terms unusually liberal, so that £200 to £30 may readily be realised the first year; little or no trouble involved. Special arrangements made to suit the wishes of applicants who have business at command.—Address Q 91, office of this Paper. o10§

WANTED, by a middle-aged Gentleman, well-known amongst all classes in Liverpool, a Situation as Traveller, upon a small Salary and Commission. Is a good accountant.—Address T. R. H., 8, Barlow-street, West Derby-road, Liverpool. 10223o3

AMERICAN AGENCY.—A Gentleman well known and connected in Liverpool, whose business was broken up by the American war, is about to proceed to the States, either for a period or to settle. Any one requiring either a temporary or permanent Agent to transact business of trust and importance, would do well to address W. G., care of Mr. Dufton, Postoffice, Liverpool. Reference to all the first merchants in Liverpool. No objection to any part of the South, throughout which the Advertiser has travelled. 33096o3

THE Advertiser, a Traveller calling upon Builders, &c., requires an additional Agency. Manufactured Joinery, or Ironmongery preferred.—Address J. H., 144, Salisbury-street. 10340o3

WANTED, in a Corn Merchant's Office, a Traveller for town and country. Must have a knowledge of the trade. Moderate salary, with commission. References unexceptionable required.—Address Q 51, office of this Paper. o2

Medical.

TO SURGEONS AND CHEMISTS.—The Advertiser having Corner Premises to Let in a prominent position and rapidly-increasing thoroughfare, which he considers admirably adapted for the above, would facilitate a tenant in any reasonable way.—Address R 35, office of this Paper. o5

MEDICAL.—Wanted, a well-qualified Retail and Dispensing Assistant to a Chemist and Druggist of matured appearance, not under 25 years of age; being married no objection.—Address, stating age, height, and references, P 37, office of this Paper. s29

Scholastic.

VIOLIN.—Wanted, Private Lessons (in the evening). State terms, which must be moderate.—Address R 13, office of this Paper. s30

FRENCH Lessons wanted by a Gentleman on Tuesday and Friday nights. Hours from Six to Nine. A Professor residing in the neighbourhood of Egremont or Liscard preferred.—Address R 36, office of this Paper. o5

WANTED, a highly respectable Person to take charge of two little girls, and instruct them in English and Writing, and attend to their wardrobe. She must be qualified to superintend a nursery.—Address Q 65, office of this Paper. s29

THERE are at present Vacancies, in a highly-respectable School for one or two nice little Girls, as Boarders. Quarter-day October 3. Terms moderate.—Address Q 72, office of this Paper. o3

A Young Lady desires an Engagement in a Gentleman's Family as Daily Governess. Her acquirements are, English, music, singing, and rudimental French. She has had much experience in teaching, and can produce excellent references. Salary, for three hours, five days a week, 20 guineas per annum.—Address Q 62, office of this Paper. s29

ASSISTANCE in the Classics Wanted. Evening Tuition for a few hours.—Address, with terms, Q 61, office of this Paper. s29

PENMANSHIP.—Mr. Wm. Hall, practical Penman and Principal Teacher of Writing in Liverpool, converts the most cramped and irregular Penmanship of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Juveniles, &c., into a bold, elegant, and expeditious style of Writing—a boon which on no account should be lost sight of.—Apply at 33 St. Anne-street. 9976s30

WANTED immediately by a Gentleman, daily Lessons in the higher branches of pure Mathematics and Trigonometry.—Address, stating terms, &c., B.C., Tinghman's Library, London-street, Southport. 10330o3

A Lady wishes a Re-engagement as Daily Governess in a gentleman's family. The most highly satisfactory references given.—Address Q 84, office of this Paper. o3

WANTED, an Afternoon or Evening Engagement, by a Young Lady engaged in tuition during the morning, in the neighbourhood of Falkner-square. Qualifications—English, Music, Singing, French, and the rudiments of Drawing. References from present situation.—Address Q 33, office of this Paper. o2

A Young Lady, thoroughly accustomed to tuition, desires a Situation in a genteel family. Acquirements—thorough English, music, piano and harmonium, singing, dancing, the rudiments of French and drawing.—Address Y. Z., Postoffice, Whaplode, Spalding, Lincolnshire. 9995o2

A Lady, Professor of the Piano-forte and Singing, residing in Everton, has vacancies for a few more Pupils; would attend at the residence of the Pupils if desired.—For terms apply to A B, 1, St. Chrysostom-street, Queen's-road, Everton. 10005o2

WANTED, an Engagement by a Young Lady experienced in Tuition, and competent to instruct in English, French, German, and Music.—Address Q 23, office of this Paper. o2

A First-class Teacher (M.A.) of extensive practical experience, gives Lessons in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and French (acquired on the continent). Schools and Families attended, and references of the highest respectability given. Terms very moderate.—Address R. V. C. (M.A.), 77, Chatsworth-street, Edge-hill. 9757s30

BOARD and Education for Young Gentlemen, with Music and French. Terms inclusive £30 per annum.—Address Q 43, office of this Paper. o6j

WANTED, in a Boarding and Day School, a Young Lady as Resident Teacher. A strict disciplinarian and one who understands French conversationally preferred.—Address Q 58, office of this Paper. o2

A Young Lady who has had eight years' experience in teaching wishes for an Engagement as Daily Governess. She teaches English, French, and music. Salary 40 guineas per annum.—Address P 126, office of this Paper. s30

A Lady who has had seven years' experience in teaching wishes for a Situation as Nursery Governess where accomplishments are not required. She is a superior English scholar, and would take the entire charge of her pupils and their wardrobes.—Address P 127, office of this Paper. s30

A Young Lady is desirous of entering a good school. She would wish to receive lessons in French, Drawing, and Music, and the finishing subjects of English; in partial return for which she would give her service in assisting with the junior scholars.—Address stating terms &c., J.N. Box, L 32, General Post-office, Liverpool. 9918s30§

SOUTHPORT.—A Lady can receive two or three Little Girls requiring a Home, or whose parents are going abroad. The house is large, and there are good schools in the neighbourhood. Terms twenty guineas per annum. References given and required.—Address X, Tingman's Library, 25, London-street, Southport. 9717s30

A Young Lady, who has studied under a German professor, is desirous of increasing the number of her Music pupils. Good references. Terms moderate.—Address P 131, office of this Paper. s30

WANTED, in the Country, about ten miles from Liverpool, a Lady as Resident Governess, to take charge of one little girl. She must be thoroughly competent to teach English, French, and Music.—Address P 129, office of this Paper. s30

A FRENCH LADY gives Instructions and Conversations in French either at her residence or at the pupils'. She uses a very easy and good system.—For terms and particulars address O 91, office of this Paper. s29

Miscellaneous Wanted.

WANTED, a second-hand Leather Portmanteau, in good condition. Address, stating price, which must be moderate, E, office of this Paper.

Miscellaneous Wanted.

HORSE and Vehicle wanted by a careful Person, to drive about the town one day a week. Monday or Tuesday preferred. State lowest terms and when to be seen.—Address Q 111, office of this Paper. s30

WANTED, a strong useful Horse, 15 or 16 hands high; five to seven years old; sound; steady in harness, and a good goer.—Address Q 131, office of this Paper. s30

A Young Married Woman, with her second baby, is at liberty to take another Baby at her own home to Wet Nurse.—Address 1, Albion-terrace, Low-hill. 10314s29

WANTED immediately, a light, portable, Iron Staircase for an office 12 feet high.—For address, see Reference List, office of this Paper.

WANTED, a few Shares in the Birkenhead Land Investment Association.—Address, with particulars and lowest price, Q 73, office of this Paper. s28

WANTED, a Tobacco-cutting Engine, Second-hand, of modern construction, and in good order. State where to be seen, and lowest cash price.—Address Q 67, office of this Paper. 3

WANTED, a good Second-hand Winch. Spur wheel, 20 inches; pinion wheel, 8 inches; barrel, 3 feet; diameter, 3 or 2 inches; suitable for a Flour Dealer.—Address Q 83, office of this Paper. o3

WANTED, a Pony Trap, to carry Four.—Apply by letter, stating the price, and where it may be seen, to A. B., Box 24, Postoffice, Liscard. 10259s29

A Respectable Laundress in an open part of the country wishes to take a Family's Washing; good bleaching and drying rooms; good ironer. Good reference if required.—Address E. Teerny, 17, Rock Mount, Old Swan. 10063o3

A Married Couple, who have no children of their own, wish to meet with a Nurse Child not under six months old. Good references given.—Address Q 34, office of this Paper. o2

WANTED, a strong Pony or Cob, about 14 to 14½ hands high, warranted free from vice, a good goer, and well used to harness. The Advertiser wants it for his own use.—Address, stating price, and also where to be seen, P 22, office of this Paper. s30

NOTICE.—TO PERSONS CHANGING THEIR RESIDENCES &c.—Messrs. WINTERBURN and CO., Auctioneers and Appraisers, having several Clients who are in Want of the Whole or Portions of HOUSES of FURNITURE, Piano-fortes, &c., are prepared to give full value in cash for the same, and removed as may be required, or Cash Advances made from £10 and upwards on the Goods being Warehoused, by applying personally or by letter at their Salerooms, 10, Church-buildings, No. 1, Church-street, Corner of Whitechapel. 30501d

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES WANTED, in large or small quantities.—Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.—Gentlemen and Ladies desirous of disposing of their same will be waited upon in all parts of Lancashire, Southport, Chester, and Cheshire, and the highest price given.—Address Mr. or Mrs. Jackson, 96, Whitechapel (opposite Preston-street). Mr. Jackson has no agents, and no purchases are made but by himself or Mrs. Jackson.—N.B.: Business removed from 36, Old Haymarket, to 96, Whitechapel. 4351n10§

BOOKS in large or small quantities Wanted. Highest price given, and the Books removed without trouble or expense to the seller.—Apply to Henry Young, Bookseller, 12, South Castle-street, Liverpool. 8811s29

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Wanted, immediately, in large or small quantities, for transmission abroad, Left-off Clothes. When you have any, please send for Mr. or Mrs. White, who will give the utmost value in ready cash. Ladies or Gentlemen waited upon at any hour, distance being no object. From £1 upwards given for silk dresses. Letters strictly attended to.—Address 53, School-lane, Hanover-street, Bold-street, Liverpool.—N.B. No connection with any other parties in the trade, nor does Mr. W. authorise any other parties to purchase in his name. 5828n27§

SPECIAL NOTICE.—£1 and upwards for Silk Dresses.—Mrs. C., Who do you sell your silk dresses to? Why, to the London Wardrobe Dealers, to be sure.—Mrs. T.: Who are they? Mr. and Mrs. White.—Of where? 53, School-lane, Hanover-street, Bold-street. They always give me the most money and least trouble. Ready cash for everything.—N.B.—No connection with any other parties in the trade, nor does Mr. W. employ any parties to purchase in their name. 5828n27§

FURNITURE, &c., Bought by Private Contract, for Ready Cash in Lots from £1 to £500.—Mr. THOMAS LAWTON, Auctioneer and Valuer, 18, Islington, still continues to purchase and give the highest value in ready cash for Household Furniture, China, Glass, Stock-in-Trade, and every description of movable Property. No charge made for viewing goods. Applications, personally or by letter, will receive prompt attention. Commission Sales held at the Advertiser's Rooms every Friday. Sales conducted on the premises of owners, and Valuations taken. 7833sd

Money.

BIRKENHEAD LAND COMPANY.—For Sale, in this Company, Twenty £10 Shares £2 per share paid up, at £1 premium. The first year the Company paid 10 per cent. and 26s per share bonus; the second year 10 per cent., and 25s per share bonus; and next year is expected to do equally well.—Address R 45, office of this Paper. o5

£2,000 Required as Mortgage on First-class Freehold Property.—Address Q 118, office of this Paper. o4§

£1700 required as Mortgage on good Freehold Property.—Address Q 47, office of this Paper. o2

£1650 and £700, and smaller sums of Trust Money, ready to be advanced immediately upon mortgage.—Apply to Mr. Nicholson, Solicitor, Swift's-court, 11, Castle-street. 9764f30§

£20,000 to Lend on Security of Freehold, Leasehold, or Copyhold Property, by Permanent Building Societies, in sums to suit borrowers. No advance to ordinary builders.—Apply to Josiah Hosking, 33, Brunswick-buildings, Brunswick-road, Liverpool. 32767d

THE LIVERPOOL IMPERIAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (REGISTERED) 13, LORD NELSON-STREET, Liverpool.—LOANS ADVANCED from £15 and upwards. Bills Discounted.
7494o7§ WILLIAM MUSGRAVE, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO AUSTRALIA.—LETTERS OF CREDIT on the ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY BRANCHES of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank are issued on the most favourable terms by the ROYAL BANK OF LIVERPOOL.—By order of the Directors,
HENRY MOULES, Secretary,
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank,
73, Cornhill, London, E.C. 24886d

LIVERPOOL LOAN COMPANY (LIMITED), LORD-STREET CHAMBERS 87, LORD-STREET, LIVERPOOL.
LOANS ADVANCED FROM £20 TO £10,000.
BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Office Hours—Nine to Five. Saturday, Nine to Two.
JOHN ATHERTON, Manager.
21516 HENRY JACKSON, Sub-Manager.

BARNED'S BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).
REMITTANCES TO QUEENSLAND.—The above COMPANY, as Agents of the Bank of Queensland, Limited, are prepared to grant LETTERS OF CREDIT on BRISBANE on the most favourable terms, purchase approved Drafts on the Colony, and collect Bills payable there. Terms may be known on application at their Bank in Lord-street.
Exchange and Discount Bank. Liverpool, Sept., 1865. 8912d

NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHŒNIX LOAN COMPANIES, No. 7, CLAYTON-SQUARE.
Established 1845.—Capital, £40,000.
LOANS ADVANCED FROM £16 TO £1,000,
UPON PERSONAL SURETIES, DEEDS, RAILWAY OR BUILDING SOCIETIES' SCRIP, OR OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY
Repayable by Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments.
Bills Discounted. 30863d
particulars apply to TERENCE EVANS Manager.

DEBENTURES AT FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—MONEY will be received on DEBENTURES at five per cent. per annum for One Year, or at six per cent. per annum for periods of Two or Three Years.
The security offered embraces a capital of £2,000,000 of which £600,000 only has been called up. Other details may be known on application to the Secretary, at the Company's Offices, No. 14, The Albany, Oldhall-street, Liverpool.—By order,
JOSEPH TREFFRY, Secretary.
Dated 20th of June, 1865. 28226wf

UNION LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, (LIMITED).
THIS COMPANY GRANTS LOANS ON APPROVED PERSONAL SECURITY, DEEDS, RAILWAY AND BUILDING SOCIETY SHARES, &c., &c., In sums from £5 to £1,000.
HEAD OFFICE—38, RENSHAW-STREET, LIVERPOOL.
BRANCH OFFICES—75, CROPPER-STREET, LIVERPOOL. 36, HAMILTON-STREET, BIRKENHEAD. 15, NEW MARKET-PLACE, ST. HELEN'S.
JOSEPH ANDREWS, Manager. 21668*

MONEY ADVANCED
ON Deposit of Gold or Silver Plate, Watches, Jewellery, Bills, Satins, and all descriptions of valuable portable property, by
JAMES FAIRHURST AND SONS, Pawnbrokers, Silversmiths, and Jewellers, 65 AND 67, ST. ANNE-STREET, ISLINGTON, LIVERPOOL.
Country letters promptly attended to.
N.B.—A separate Private Office for the transaction of Deposit Business
Milner's Fire and Thief-proof Safes. 4461n27§

THE LIVERPOOL MARINE CREDIT COMPANY (LIMITED)—(Late MARITIME CREDIT COMPANY). CAPITAL £200,000.
This Company makes CASH ADVANCES on SHIPPING and all kinds of Maritime Securities.
On Deposit of Title Deeds of Property, pending arrangements for permanent mortgage, or otherwise.
On Debentures, Stocks, Shares, or any approved Security. It also transacts the General Business of a Financial Association.
Money is received on Deposit on any amounts for short or long periods, on terms to be agreed on.
Further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
J. H. YATES, Manager.
26, Castle-street, Liverpool, July 4, 1865. 29370th

MERSEY DOCK ESTATE.—LOANS OF MONEY.—The MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD hereby Give Notice, that they are willing to receive LOANS of MONEY on the security of their Bonds, at the rate of Four Pounds Ten Shillings per Centum per annum, interest, for periods of Three, Five, or Seven Years.
Interest Warrants, for the whole term, payable half-yearly at the Bankers of the Board in Liverpool or in London, will be issued with each.
Communications to be addressed to George J. Jefferson, Esq., Treasurer, Dock-office, Liverpool.
By order of the Board,
JOHN HARRISON, Secretary.
Dock-office, Liverpool, July 20, 1865. 30089d

THE COUNTY PALATINE LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED),
No. 5, CHURCH-ALLEY, CHURCH-STREET.
BILLS DISCOUNTED
LOANS ADVANCED.
FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM ALLOWED ON CASH DEPOSITED WITH THE COMPANY.
OSWALD HORWOOD, Manager.

LONDON ART TALK.—See Journal of SATURDAY.

FENIANISM.—See Journal of SATURDAY.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.—See Journal of SATURDAY. 32794

THE THEATRES.—See Journal of SATURDAY.

PARIS GOSSIP.—See Journal of SATURDAY.

PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.—See Journal of SATURDAY.

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LONDON ART TALK.—See Journal of SATURDAY.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.—See Journal of SATURDAY.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.—See Journal of SATURDAY.

FENIANISM.—See Journal of SATURDAY.

THE FENIAN CONSPIRACY.—See Journal

PERAMBULATORS, PERAMBULATORS.—Can you fold up your Perambulator? No. At H. LLOYD'S you can have his NEW PATENT PERAMBULATOR in a variety of patterns, for one or two children, to pack in a box 2 feet by 18 inches, fitted with Lloyd's Patent Axle, which allows the wheels to be taken off instantly without the aid of key or wrench. This Perambulator can be so snugly packed for travelling that it can be taken inside a railway carriage. A large assortment of Invalid Carriages constantly on hand. CARRIAGE WORKS, 110, BOLD-STREET, LIVERPOOL. 32403a

PONY STABLES, COLLEGE-STREET SOUTH, OFF SHAW-STREET.
LICENSED TO LET OUT FOR HIRE
SADDLE HORSES, PONIES, AND CARRIAGES,
BY THE HOUR, DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH.
32184 J. BLAKEY, PROPRIETOR.

COUNTY COURT, YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. J. K. Blair, Judge.)

CLAIM FOR WAGES.—DORAN v. COMUS AND ANOTHER.—His Honour gave judgment in this case, which was an action to recover £32 odd wages, alleged to be due to the plaintiff Thomas Doran, a bookkeeper, from the defendants, Comus and Tazz, merchants, of Brunswick buildings, 7, Brunswick-street, in whose employ the plaintiff was.—His Honour gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £20.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL POLICE COURTS, YESTERDAY

(Before Mr. Raffles.)

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—A respectable-looking man, named Patrick Monaghan, was brought up on a charge of bigamy. About three months ago, the prisoner was introduced to the prosecutrix, Mary Banfield, who resides at 15 Court, Sipham-street, under the name of Patrick M'Donald, as a single man. Since they were introduced to each other, the prisoner had frequently visited her. On Monday last, the 26th instant, they were married at the Catholic chapel, in Eldon-street. About half-past eleven that morning, the prisoner left prosecutrix to go to work, and as he did not return to her, inquiries were made, and she was informed the same evening that he was a married man. A young woman, named Mary Ready, living at 9 Court, Milton-street, who accompanied the couple to chapel, being suspicious of the prisoner, asked him if he had any children, and he replied, "One; but he would never marry the woman he had the child by, as he did not like her." He said he was a single man. The woman Banfield gave the prisoner in charge of police-constable 32. When apprehended he said, "It was true; he had a wife and four children." The prisoner's first wife appeared in court, and produced a copy of the register of her marriage with the prisoner, at the Catholic chapel, Seel-street, on the 13th January, 1853.—In reply to the charge, prisoner now said that he had "been taken in by the girl, and no mistake about it."—The prisoner was committed for trial.

STABBING A SEAMAN.—A labourer named Michael M'Gann was charged with having stabbed a Portuguese sailor named Phillippi Elope. On the previous evening the complainant and a comrade were together in a public-house at the bottom of Chapel-street, when the prisoner entered and accused the complainant's friend with having stood by while a man was roasted on a ladder, and refusing to help him. The prisoner referred to the case of a seaman who was roasted alive on board the steamship Bogota some years ago, and which at the time caused much excitement. It will be recollected that the engineer of the Bogota roasted one of the crew before a furnace of the ship, and for which he was tried at the Liverpool Assizes, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. The complainant's friend was one of the Bogota's crew when this barbarous act was committed, and when the prisoner went into the public-house he taunted him with having assisted in the act. Out of these allegations a quarrel arose, and the prisoner drew a knife, and stabbed the complainant over the left ear.—He was ordered to pay a fine of £5, or in default to be imprisoned for two months.

(Before Messrs. J. Torr and Robert Gladstone.)

TRAVELLING IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE WITHOUT A TICKET.—A young man named William Burke, was brought up charged with defrauding the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company of 5s. The prisoner had travelled from Blackburn to Liverpool without paying his fare. When asked for his ticket he presented one that had been issued on the 18th instant, which had not been collected, and which he said he had purchased from a man he did not know. The prisoner was fined 40s and costs, in default a month's imprisonment. —Charles Cassis was charged with a similar offence against the same company, having travelled from Manchester to Liverpool.—He was fined 10s, in default seven days' imprisonment.

CHARGE AGAINST AN EMIGRANT RUNNER.—A young man named Francis Tracey was summoned by Captain Bouchier, of the Emigration Office, for acting as an emigrant runner without a license, the same being an offence against the Passengers Act. A man named Burns, the manager of an emigrant store belonging to Mr. Samuels, said the defendant went to his shop three times in one day with parties who bought stores, and witness allowed him a commission on all purchases. Captain Bouchier stated that the defendant was fined 20s and costs in 1864 for a similar offence. An emigration officer named Povey proved that the persons whom the defendant had taken to the shop in question were emigrants going to America. The defendant had applied for a license and been refused.—In defence, the defendant alleged that Mr. Povey was employed by his uncle to "hunt him down like a bloodhound."—Defendant was fined 20s and costs.

BIRKENHEAD PETTY SESSIONS.—YESTERDAY.

(Before Messrs. S. Ledward, H. Segar, R. Barton, J. Ravenscroft, and the Rev. M. Coxon.)

A DISHONEST CHARWOMAN.—Mary Connor, a widow, was charged with having stolen a dress petticoat, and other articles.—On Tuesday last the prisoner was employed at the house of a widow named Anne Hilton. Some clothes were hung on a line by the prosecutrix at half-past twelve, and soon after they were missed. Information was given to the police, and police constable 63, on searching the prisoner's house, found some other articles which had been stolen from the house of Joseph Waters, in Cardigan-street, where the prisoner had also been employed. She had pledged Mrs. Hilton's articles at the shop of Mr. Hughes, Price-street.—She was sent to gaol for one month.

COAL STEALING.—Six youths, the oldest not over fourteen years of age, and named Edward Sheehan, Peter Brown, Hugh Cavannah, John Mongan, Barry John Ennis, and Thomas Connor, all of them Roman Catholics, were charged with having stolen a quantity of coal.—Police-constable 30 said on Tuesday last he saw the prisoners at the timber slip at the Great Float. They were taking coal from waggons belonging to Messrs. Higginson and Co. They were in the habit of selling the coal to persons living in Marshall-place, opposite the Britannia Works. On Wednesday he went in plain clothes, kept a look out, and caught the prisoners.—Mr. Ledward said it was very desirable that the persons who bought the coal should be found.—Mr. Maddox, manager to the prosecutors, said there were two tons of coal taken from the waggons on Wednesday.—Mr. Ledward: Two tons?—Mr. Maddox: Yes, sir.—The officer said the prisoners were like hares, and no man in uniform could catch them.—Mr. Ledward said the magistrates were determined to put a stop to this kind of thing as far as they could. The prisoners would each be sent to an Industrial School for three years.

IMPROVEMENT IN GENTLEMEN'S HATS

Letter from a Liverpool Physician.

Everton, July 25th, 1865.

SIR,—About a fortnight since I purchased one of your "Easy Fitting Hats" (very properly so called).

I cannot, in justice to you, but bear testimony to its being the most comfortable one I have ever worn. Your hats require only to be tried on, to be duly appreciated for their comfort.

I can readily understand that many cases of headache will be obviated by wearing them. They cause less impediment to the free circulation of the blood than any hat I have ever worn.

You are at liberty to make use of this testimonial in any way you may think proper.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
———— Physician.

Mr. Simpson, Hat Manufacturer.
St. George's-crescent, Lord-street.

(The original of the above may be seen at my shop, 6, St. George's Crescent. J. A. S.)

SIMPSON'S PATENT EASY-FITTING HATS; (Trade Mark)
CAN ONLY BE HAD AT
No. 6, ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT
(Two doors from the top of Lord-street),
No. 9, DALE-STREET, LIVERPOOL
(Next door to the Queen Insurance Offices), and at
No. 52, SOUTH CASTLE-STREET
(Near the Custom-house),
And in nearly every important Town throughout the Kingdom one more Agents have been appointed.

CAUTION.—Some unprincipled persons are making use of my trade terms, "Easy-fitting Hats."

Watches; good watches, in gold and silver, can be had very cheap at Liddell's, 89, Church-street. 31057*twm

Joseph Rodgers and Son's Shilling Razors, with case, to be had at the Sheffield House, 4, Paradise-street. 31989d

Children's Boots, Ladies' Boots, and all sorts of Boots, selling Off Cheap at Blakey's, Williamson-square. 31609

Chandeliers, Lustres, &c., at Peet's, 90, Bold-street, Liverpool. For beauty and design and finish are not to be excelled. 31996fmwf

NOVELTY.—Ladies in the country may dress with the same elegance and taste as in Paris and London by sending 30 stamps (2s 6d) to Madame Adele Bertié, 21, Kent Villas, Dalston, London, N.E., who forwards for this small charge to any part of the United Kingdom, post free, the most fashionable Body and Sleeve Pattern of the season, stylishly trimmed, and easy to copy. 32597mwf

THE RUSSIAN EPIDEMIC FEVER.—A professional gentleman sends the following:—"The cure of this disease, and other febrile affections, will doubtless be found in Lamplough's Pyretic Saline. Dr. Wm. Stevens, in his work on Fevers and Blood Poisons, states that since its introduction into the West Indies, these otherwise fatal epidemics are deprived of their terrors (See his work, page 268)." It is now sold by most Chemists. Raimes and Co., and F. Radcliff, Oldhall-street, Liverpool, are appointed special agents for this invigorating saline remedy. 23024mw

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The justly celebrated and genuine £3 Patent Lever Watch can only be obtained of the maker, John Saqui. The deservedly high reputation of these noted watches having caused an increasing demand, other shopkeepers in the immediate neighbourhood are unprincipled enough to offer inferior watches, which they represent as the article advertised; it is only by having these watches brought back as worthless that Mr. Saqui has been enabled to detect the fraud. The public should be careful to *mark well the name, John Saqui; mark well the number*, 40, Manchester-street, Liverpool. Note, for the benefit of the working classes—weekly payments will be taken. Beware of placards. 21922mwf

HIGH APPROVAL.—Mrs. S. A. Allen lately received a letter from a lady, stating that at the suggestion of numerous friends she purchased a bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, and after using a few times, her hair, which was quite grey, was restored to its youthful colour, and new hair was fast appearing. Careful study and experience have made them what they are acknowledged in foreign countries as well as at home, the only valuable preparations for restoring, invigorating, beautifying, and dressing the hair. Those who use them have no grey hair or bald spots. The Restorer reproduces. The Hair Dressing cultivates and beautifies. Mrs. S. A. Allen's principle sales office, 205, High-holborn, London. Her preparations can be bought of most chemists and patent medicine dealers in the kingdom. 3043mwf15

SARSAPARILLA.—ITS EFFICACY AS A PURIFIER.—You may drink gallons of pure Essence of Sarsaparilla without receiving much benefit therefrom, as Sarsaparilla in itself is almost inert; but far otherwise the combination of it with quinine. In preparing the Concentrated Essence of Sarsaparilla and Quinine, the active and purifying properties of Sarsaparilla are produced in ten-fold their ordinary power; hence all alike admit that a single bottle of Sarsaparilla and Quinine as prepared by Mr. Martin, of 22, Copperas-hill, Liverpool, possesses almost miraculous properties; it strengthens the weak, it improves the appetite, the nervous system, and restores energy where debility and weakness formerly held sway. Let all who desire robust good health, a fair skin free from blotches and pimples, take a short course of Martins' Sarsaparilla and Quinine.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Consumption Prevented.—Influenza, colds, and fever are ever prevailing in our changeable climate. Though easily cured at first, when neglected they frequently induce serious diseases, of which the chief and most fatal is consumption. If Holloway's Pills be resorted to on the first appearance of any of these diseases, and if the symptoms be very urgent, the Ointment should also be well rubbed twice a day on the back and chest. They will cease to cause alarm and all consumptive tendency will certainly be banished, and the body, freed from all impurities, will be left in a healthier state than it was before the illness. The Pills being free from noxious ingredients of any kind, the most delicate and timid may harmlessly take them.

THE PAPER TRADE IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 23.—At the time that the Ministers of King Leopold have adopted the liberal course of reducing the export duty on rags from this country, the portion of the usual annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of this city which refers to the paper trade becomes more than ordinarily interesting, as it shows the difficulty there is here in procuring the raw material for that manufacture. In the report the following remarks on this subject appear:—

"The collection of the raw material is still a matter of serious consideration with our manufacturers. The greater the demand is for their productions the greater is the difficulty of which we speak. The enormous consumption of rags makes them both scarce and dear, and efforts are therefore everywhere made to supply the deficiency, or at least to provide a substitute.

"The manufacture of a composition made of Spanish broom has appeared to us to be likely to exercise a very great influence on the paper trade, but that composition, which is manufactured in Spain, has generally remained on hand in that country, and has therefore done little towards meeting the wants of the manufacturers in this.

"Straw has until now been the most useful of our resources, and the more general use that has been made of it, by increasing the demand, has wonderfully diminished the faults that had been found with it, both as its principle and produce. The methods used for bleaching it are more rational and less costly, and while its appearance has been improved, the substance has likewise become better. The improvement that has thus taken place affords some assurance of prosperity to our manufacturers, and although the purchases for England seem to be falling off, the prospects of the trade are comparatively good. It is true, this year has not been so profitable a one as the last, but the trade is active, and the progress that is constantly making has the effect of letting less consequences be attached to some occasional irregularities, which, besides are not of a kind to require that much attention should be paid to them. The steady progress that has been made in the manufacture of paper for some years has been so remarkable that if the average of the last two or three years can be maintained it is all that could be expected.

"As to the stained paper trade, we have merely to repeat what we said with regard to it last year, for the chief characteristic as to that branch continues to be the difficulty which our manufacturers have to encounter in the competition to which they are now exposed by the importations from other countries. As we have already said, the material elements of production are not wanting. Neither wages, nor raw materials, nor, above all, the paper, are the reasons for the inferiority of our productions, so that it is only necessary that our manufacturers should keep a watchful eye on the use that is made of machinery in this branch of the trade in other countries; for in this, that is still in its infancy. It is necessary also that our manufacturers should pay more attention to the education in art both of themselves and of their artisans, so that they may be the better able to compete with the workmanship of other countries in which the teaching of industrial art is more thought of than in this.

"And here we must again express our regret at seeing the delay that has occurred in carrying out a system for giving instruction in industrial art. The question has been so often discussed, and has apparently been so often settled as to the absolute necessity of some arrangement of this kind, that it is surprising no remedy has yet been found; but we hope soon to see realised a measure which all admit to be indispensable, but which nobody has yet taken the trouble to put in practice."

What has thus been said of Belgium will, it is believed, apply with equal if not greater force to England, and it is therefore much to be desired that these useful hints may in either country not be either neglected or thrown away.—*Morning Post.*

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING.

Very few people other than those immediately concerned in the trade are acquainted with the way in which artificial flowers are manufactured, or the statistics of the business, and the conditions under which it is followed. It is one of those occupations which is, in one sense, unthought about by the shop-frequenting public, because it is often pursued privately, and always indirectly to the retail purchaser. Ladies who dress their hair or their bonnets with some delicate spray of mimic bloom are, in most cases, as profoundly ignorant of how it has been produced, or by whom, as if they thought that it "grew" somewhere. The manufactures which minister most to luxury, and are borne by delicate wearers into the gayest scenes, are often fresh from hands weakened from want and overwork, and from scenes the reverse of gay. Assuredly an artificial flower is one of these. The Royal Commissioners who have lately inquired into the employment of children and young persons in trades and manufactures, with the object of ascertaining how far an extension of the Factory Act to such occupations would be desirable, made this manufacture one of their subjects of investigation; and from Mr. H. W. Lord's report to them upon this business, the following statistics and particulars are principally gleaned:—

The work in this particular branch of trade, with which that of ostrich-feather making is often combined, is carried on for the large City warehouses, whence the retail shops are supplied, in "factories," where often a considerable number of hands are employed; but a greater proportion of the "orders" is given out to be done in smaller places, where a family work, with perhaps two or three to help them. This is particularly the case with mourning flowers, violets, and simple goods. In such cases the workplaces are mere dwelling-rooms, but sometimes wretched back-kitchens on the basement; often they are dirty and fetid. The accommodation in the "factories" is in many cases quite inadequate to the numbers employed there during the season. Heat and bad air are common in the ill-adapted places, and provoke illness and complaints—which, however, do not spoil the flowers. The gas burners often have neither glass nor shade. Small gas stoves, used to heat the tools, are commonly placed on tables almost under the mouths of the workpeople. The business is actually dirty and dusty beyond belief. Under such conditions as these the workpeople are ordinarily crowded together, where any provision is made for them by a proprietor. Work "done at home," of course, has its own squalid conditions, easily imagined. Nearly all those employed are women and young girls, some mere children—the quick skill and delicacy of female fingers seeming to be a simple necessity in the actual work of constructing the flowers. Girls begin the occupation usually at ten or eleven years old. Some are practising it who are only a few months past eight. The manufacture of coloured flowers is almost entirely confined to London. Mourning flowers are made in Manchester, but in London also. In Manchester the proportion of children employed is greater than in the metropolis, on account of the plainer character of the work. The larger factories employ about 100 workpeople, but some, more than that.

The nature of the occupation may be briefly described thus: The muslin, silk, or other fabric of which the flowers or leaves, are made, is cut into shape by means of a hand stamp which will pass through sixteen folds at a blow. The leaves are veined by being pressed between dies. If the petal or leaf is to be all one tint, it is so dyed or painted before the stamping; but when the centre of the petal is to be left white, each petal is separately coloured with a brush. The great majority of the women and girls are engaged in constructing the flowers; in making the foundation on which the petals are stuck; in gumming, waxing; in dusting with potatoe flower for bloom, or powder of blown glass for frost; twisting paper or silk thread on to the stalk, and other details. One worker who gave information to the commissioner said, "It is at best fidgety work, especially for the young ones." The general duty of these young ones is, with a pair of small pliers, to separate the petals when stamped, to pass a fine wire through the centre of each, when they are to be so constructed, or to twist thread round the stalks, or to pick up the thread beads, &c., and also to use a small goffering iron to curl the petals. All this involves delicate manipulation and a great strain upon the attention, especially toward the end of a long day's work and by gas-light. The thumb and finger get sore and blistered from working the goffers, and often the thumb nail is cut across and down to the quick by the constant friction of the wire, or the thread which they twist round it for the stalk. The dust of the pigments and the other materials used is injurious to the eyes, to the chest, and general health, and it especially affects the children. It lies on the hair, and accumulates on the garments, and covers the eyelashes, whence it falls into the eyes and irritates them till the workers are driven to the Ophthalmic Hospital, where the "flower girls" form the larger proportion of all the patients. When they use carmine they "feel heavy about the head." Arsenic green and verdigris blue are rarely used now, but Fashion extorted the poisonous sacrifice five years ago, although publicity of better knowledge has probably frightened her from asking it lately. The mere brightness of the blues and carmines tries the eyes distressingly during long hours. One employer says: "I have known girls with their eyes nearly out of their sockets with making white flowers by gaslight in winter." Threading beads is equally injurious under similar circumstances. These evils produce congestion of the eye, besides a long train of more ordinary physical evils. And the hours of work are?—in London, when the season is going, fourteen and fifteen hours a day, and occasionally as many as eighteen hours. This would be to commence work at 6 a.m. and continue it till nine p.m., or twelve p.m. Children of twelve or ten often work fourteen, sometimes sixteen hours; in some cases, after thirteen hours of work, girls of sixteen take home with them enough for two hours more. The busy time does not last the whole year through, but ordinarily during four months from February to May, and again a like period from August to November, and during the busy season the girls work "tremendous hours," but very irregularly. They are apt to come late in the morning and make up the time at night. On Monday they frequently "play," and work languidly on Tuesday, but on the Thursday and Friday hard and long. Those who are not learners earn generally about 12s. per week for twelve hours' daily work; some make more. One young woman with a helper sometimes earned £1, and some have even taken 35s., but then "tremendous hours" were going on. Most of the children are very ill-educated; but in Manchester the state of education among these workers is rather worse than in London. There are almost as many engaged in making artificial flowers in London as in all other parts of England and Wales. At the last census there were in London 463 under 15 years; in other parts of England and Wales, 550 under 15; in London, between 15 and 20, there were 2,335; in other parts, of this age, 2,503; thus there were 5,851 females under 20. There are only 4,946 persons over 20 years of age engaged in the occupation, and of them only 620 are males.

Mr. Lord says: "Those who observe these evils, and deplore them, think that nothing short of legislative measures will remedy them." Such measures are recommended by the Royal Commissioners.

BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.—Homœopathic Practitioners, and the Medical Profession generally, recommend cocoa as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of homœopathy was first introduced into this country, there were to be obtained no preparations of cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in the crude state, or so unskilfully manufactured as to obtain little notice. J. Epps, of London, homœopathic chemist, was induced in the year 1839 to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to produce an article pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be most acceptable to the delicate stomach. For general use Epps's Cocoa is distinguished as an invigorating, grateful breakfast beverage, with a delicious aroma. Dr. Hassall, in his work "Food and its Adulterations," says—"Cocoa contains a great variety of important nutritive principles; every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." Again, "As a nutritive, cocoa stands very much higher than either coffee or tea." Directions: Two teaspoonfuls of the powder in a breakfast cup, filled up with boiling water or milk. Secured in tin-lined ½ lb., ¼ lb., and 1lb., labelled packets, and sold at 1s, 6d, per lb. by grocers confectioners, and chemists.

DR. HUNTER'S LETTERS. ON CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIVERPOOL DAILY POST.

SIR,—Having pointed out those chronic affections of the *nose, throat* and *larynx* which go before and prepare the way for disease of the *lungs*, I now come to speak of *Chronic Bronchitis*, the most common form of pulmonary disease. Chronic bronchitis is a *local* inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the air tubes, and is simply a *catarrh of the lungs*. It does not differ from catarrh of the nose in the effects it produces upon the *mucous membrane*. Thickening, enlargement of the mucous follicles, and ulceration take place in the air tubes of the lungs the same as in the air passages of the nose, but the effect upon the *health* is very different in the two cases. In bronchitis thickening of the mucous membrane diminishes the size of the air-tubes and shortens the breath. When the nose is obstructed by unhealthy secretions, or so charged by disease as to make it difficult for us to breathe through the nostrils, we can breathe through the mouth; but when the bronchial tubes in the lungs are obstructed or diminished in size we can only find relief by the cure of the bronchial disease.

Bronchitis, then, is a disease of the lining of the bronchial tubes ramifying the substance of the lungs. This lining or membrane is very sensitive to every external influence, and is hence liable to become irritated by sudden changes of weather, by impure air, by the fine particles of matter which fill the atmosphere of workshops or float upon the wind in dusty streets, by the hundred irritating causes which meet our breathing in almost every place. The most common cause, however, is a cold, showing itself first as a *catarrh of the nose*, next affecting the *throat* and *larynx*, and lastly involving the bronchial tubes, when the disease is known as a seated "*cold in the chest*," or *bronchitis*.

The acute symptoms usually subside after a short time; but, unless the patient is properly treated, he does not return to his former good health. He discovers a slight disposition to warmth in the hands towards evening, and cannot take the same exercise as usual without discovering that he is "*short of breath*." Still, he is pretty well, and, if the season be summer, he may go on until fall without *expectoration*. But as the winter approaches he begins to cough, and the expectoration is found to be yellow. He may also find the fever increased to decided *hectic*, with *night sweats* and rapid *loss of flesh*, in which case he will probably die before spring, with all the symptoms of consumption. Still this is not consumption at all; it is simply *chronic catarrh of the lungs*.

It is very common for chronic bronchitis to assume a milder form, when it is spoken of as a "*winter cough*." It comes on each winter, and as regularly subsides during the summer; but at every succeeding recurrence it manifests itself in greater severity, and the recovery in the following summer is not so complete. This form of bronchitis, if neglected, will as surely destroy life (and, treated in the usual manner, it is as incurable), as consumption itself. The mucous membrane, sooner or later, becomes altered in structure, and pours forth a matter which has all the qualities of *pus*. Hectic fever supervenes, and the disease tends slowly, but surely, to a *fatal termination*.

Another form of bronchitis is peculiar to middle life and *old age*. It is distinguished by the *quantity* and the *character* of the matter expectorated. Usually there are two fits of coughing in the day—one on awakening from sleep in the *morning*, the other in the *evening*. There is considerable difficulty of breathing while the paroxysms of coughing last, but it passes off as soon as the lungs are freed from the viscid secretion. The patient is feeble; he may, however, live and attend to light duties for several years. But the countenance gradually assumes a pale bluish tint, the body wastes, the blood becomes thin, and death ensues, apparently from the constant drain kept up by the discharge from the lungs. Some patients die from exhaustion in five or six months; but I have known others to survive for as many years.

There is another form of this disease, called *Dry Bronchitis*, the essential character of which consists of chronic inflammation, attended by a *thickening* of the mucous membrane, by which the *air-tubes* are diminished in size, and also in the secretion of a dense *glutinous* kind of matter, of a *greenish* or *bluish-white* colour, by which they are still further obstructed. The smaller bronchial tubes are often entirely closed, and occasionally a tube of very considerable size becomes *sealed up* by this matter. This affection is so common in this climate that in some degree it is probable two out of every three suffer from it. "In the most favoured parts of France," says Laennec, "fully one-half of those arrived at adult age will be found, on careful examination, to present evidence of a thickening of some portion of the mucous membrane of the lungs."

The symptoms of *Dry Bronchitis* are not marked by severity. It is the most insidious of pulmonary complaints. The subject of it is conscious only of being *short-breathed* when ascending an elevation or attempting to run. When a large portion of the lung is involved, a sense of oppression is experienced after meals and on very slight exertion. By some this oppression is referred to the opposite side of the chest to that on which the disease is situated, or to a remote part of the same side, or even the region of the stomach. After a time, *difficulty of breathing* comes on and continues for several days, the patient complaining of *tightness* in the chest, which is relieved by cough and the expectoration of a tough *jelly-like* substance. The cough by which this matter is raised is a mere *rasping effort* to clear the throat, and may probably not occur more than once or twice daily, and almost unconsciously to patients themselves. On inquiring if they have a cough, they will, almost without exception, answer "No;" yet, during your conversation they will, perhaps, *hack* and raise a little jelly-like mucous half-a-dozen times. At intervals the cough is more severe, and comes on in *paroxysms*, when too commonly it is regarded as simply "*nervous*." If the stomach be at all deranged, it is fashionable to consider it as a mere "*stomach cough*," or as being caused by "*liver disease*;" while, in fact, the derangements of the stomach, liver, &c., which exist, are merely consequences of this very condition of the lungs. There is something so gratifying in being assured by the family physician that there is "*no danger of consumption*"—that "this cough is *a mere trifle, and will speedily pass away if only left to itself*"—that it is not surprising the flattered patient entirely overlooks the important fact that no careful examination of the lungs has been made to determine the health or disease of this organ; that this gratifying opinion, therefore, is founded on nothing reliable, and, reduced to its intrinsic merits, is simply tampering with human life.

Most "*coughs of long standing*," unattended by free expectoration, are caused either by this condition of the bronchial tubes or by incipient tubercles in the lungs. The "NEGLECTED COLD," which so often proves the herald of consumption, is but another variety of this disease.

The frequency of this form of bronchitis—its slow, insidious, and treacherous progress, and the disastrous consequences to which it so often leads—should awaken from their lethargy all who are nursing *dry* coughs of long standing in the vain hope of growing out of them. However slight and apparently unimportant such coughs may seem, they lead on by *sure gradations* to a premature *grave*.

In addition to the varieties of chronic bronchitis already described, there are several others which are of less importance, because less common in their occurrence. Of these there is a kind of *plastic* inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane, which is characterised by the formation of a false membrane or false lining to the air tubes. Patients experience great distress from want of air, because in all such cases the size of the tubes through which they breathe is diminished. I have known patients to expectorate portions of this false membrane shaped just like the tube from which it came.

Again, we have the very opposite of that form of bronchitis of which I have just spoken, or an enlargement (dilation) of the tubes. This occurs in several forms. The (bronchial tubes of *one lobe*, or of a *whole lung*, may be *dilated* throughout their entire length, or swollen out toward their *extremities*, or alternately *contracted* and *dilated* along their course.

Lastly, the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes is liable to *ulcerations*, and these often secrete a *purulent matter* resembling the *pus* expectorated in confirmed consumption, when the lungs are the seat of *softened tubercle*. Indeed, none but the physician who has carefully observed the sputa of pulmonary invalids can detect the difference; and yet it is most desirable that it should always be detected for the life of the patient often hangs upon the question. *Does the matter expectorated indicate simple ulceration of the mucous membrane, or the breaking down of the substance of the lungs and the formation of a tuberculous cavity?*

Let us now pass to the consideration of Treatment.

If you have read carefully what I have said on the seat of bronchitis, viz., that it is *within* the lungs, you will readily understand how inadequate for its cure must be any remedy which does not penetrate the lungs as deeply as the disease itself. Applications of *nitrate of silver* to the throat are utterly useless, since they do not reach the fountain of the evil. Many physicians erroneously ascribe the bronchial disease to the affection of the throat, and straightway you submit to the cruel torture of having caustic applied "every second or third day to your throat." If the unnecessary suffering you thus undergo was the only evil consequence which sprung from it, it would be of less importance; but the disease within your lungs is all this time gaining a firmer hold, the mucous membrane is becoming *thickened*, and the smaller bronchial tubes *closed up*. These obstructions go on increasing until sufficient air cannot be drawn through the air-tubes to produce the change in the blood from *venous* to *arterial*. It is the object of respiration to change the blood from a *dark* to a *bright red colour*. This change is produced in the lungs by the air we breathe, and cannot occur unless that is received in sufficient quantity. When considerable obstructions exist in the bronchial tubes the *carbon* which constitutes the impurity of the blood is not wholly removed, but a part is retained and sent again through the system, impeding the circulation, irritating the brain and nervous system, and deranging digestion. Under this condition of the blood, tubercles are deposited in the lungs. There is no warning given of the fearful change which is taking place. Without pain, without cough, without expectoration, the seed of this most insidious and moral disease is sown, and soon brings forth its fruit in the melancholy changes which mark the progress of consumption. Thus consumption arises as a consequence of neglecting or maltreating bronchitis, by placing reliance on applications to the throat or palliatives through the stomach. It is a grand desideratum in the treatment of all diseases to get the remedy to the organ or part affected. We use washes, injections, blisters, purgatives, and so forth, on this principle. In pulmonary diseases the same rule holds good; but how are we to apply it? We cannot use solids or fluids, for this is an *air cavity*. No; but by inhalation, we can reach, *thoroughly* and *naturally*, all diseases situated within the air-tubes and cells of the lungs.

What, then, is inhalation? The word itself merely means the act of inspiring or drawing in a breath. In medical parlance it means a *mode* of administering medicines by breathing them. Thus we say, "I inhale a medicine," as we would say "I take a medicine;" the difference being simply that one is *inhaled* or breathed while the other is *swallowed*. I am thus explicit in order to show that *all* medicines inhaled into the lungs are not alike any more than all medicines taken into the stomach; and hence, that the benefits to be derived from inhalations must depend upon the experience and skill of the physician who prescribes them. I should have deemed this explanation unnecessary but for the fact that many who write to me regarding the treatment appear to have got the erroneous idea that "inhalation," instead of being a mode of practice, or administration of remedies is simply some *specific* remedy, alike aplicable to the most opposite forms of pulmonary disease. To make it such would be to degrade it to the base level of quackery. It can never be honestly employed without a full knowledge of all the symptoms and peculiarities of each case, and the adaptation of the remedies accordingly.

The first object of treatment is to cleanse the air-tubes of the lungs by expectorant inhalations. Having attained this object, we next seek to allay the irritation on which the secretion depends—to soothe and heal the inflamed surface. The manner of administering medicines by inhalation, in bronchitis, is as follows:—The inhaling instrument, which is made of glass, and holds about a pint of fluid, is half filled with cold, hot, or warm water, according to the nature of the case. The medicines prepared for a dose are then added, and the patient directed to inhale gently, but deeply into the lungs; being careful to expand the chest well without straining or violence. The fluid being medicated thoroughly impregnates the air with its properties. Each inhalation is continued for five, ten, or fifteen minutes, as may be necessary, and taken three times a day, before meals, or twice a day, on rising and retiring. In this manner, every effect that can be produced by medicine is *obtained in the lungs*, and with a degree of certainty unattained by any other method of treatment.

ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.

—14, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, London, September 25, 1865.

INDIAN COTTON CULTIVATION.

(*From the Times of India.*)

So far as Dharwar is concerned, we believe the cultivation of cotton from acclimatised New Orleans seed is an established and permanent success. That, however, is not the subject of the report published in our issue of the 7th; but it is incidentally mentioned therein that "this season many hundred bales have been forwarded to the coast;" and we suppose that many more have come from Dharwar to Bombay. The object of Dr. Forbes's report is to show what other provinces are best adapted for the cultivation of the acclimatised American seed, with which his name is now so thoroughly identified, and also to explain the successful operation of his lever press and its admirable adaptation to the remote districts of the Mofussil. The report before us comprises a review of the characteristics of all those provinces throughout Western and Northern India in which experiments have been made with the acclimatised American cotton seed, or respecting which Dr. Forbes's information enables him to form a reliable opinion as to its chances of success. Although his name is so intimately identified with the success of the New Orleans seed, he shows no pedantry in the matter. He readily admits that in Sind, if exotic seed is cultivated at all, it must be either the Peruvian or Egyptian.

But to return to the question—how far can the New Orleans cotton plant be diffused in India? It appears that not only will the acclimatised American plant thrive in many districts of the Punjab and North-West Provinces, but there is good ground to expect that "the home market will be extensively supplied" from those parts. New Orleans cotton thrives in the Dhera Doon, and Dr. Forbes has "no doubt" that many valleys on the Southern slopes of the Himalayas afford the requisite conditions of soil and climate for the exotic plant. Amidst the temperate seasons on the plateau of Mysore we might well expect that this luxuriant but tender *gossypia* would find a permanent home, and such is the case.

It is not needful here to express any opinion on the relative importance of exotic and indigenous cotton culture; more especially so as the chief practical purpose of Dr. Forbes's report is to show the value of his new lever press, which will tend most effectually to facilitate the cultivation of every kind of exportable cotton in the remote and roadless districts of the Mofussil. These presses, large enough for bales of 180 lbs., can be worked by four men; and with a double set "taking the average extent to which coolies exert themselves in this part of the country" from eighty to one hundred of those bales may be pressed in a day.

Two different but kindred questions suggested by Dr. Forbes's report are:—Which is the more profitable in value to the Indian cultivator, indigenous or exotic cotton? and what inducement is there at the present time to extend the cultivation of either in preference to cereals or seeds? The former of these subjects we hope to refer to shortly; but we deem it a great mistake in India—amidst such an extraordinary variety of conditions as its surface presents—to set one system of cultivation, or one class of productions, against another. There is abundant room for all; hill and plain, ghaut and doab, each offer their special characteristics for productive enterprises. It is waste of good strength and time for "developers" to criticise each other's efforts; what is wanted is accurate distinct information, so that each may be enabled to recognise his appropriate field of action, with as little loss of time as may be. With regard to the future prospects of Indian cotton cultivation, all that we need say here is, that there is every needful probability that the next crop will be a safe one for the grower.

CARDINAL D'ANDREA AND ROME.

Cardinal D'Andrea has just addressed a long letter to his "worthy colleagues in the cardinalate and episcopacy," explaining his views upon Italy, and his position with regard to the Holy See. He says:—

"There is not, there cannot be, any difference upon essential matters between myself and the Holy See. When I felt it my duty, for weighty reasons, to resign the prefecture of the Sacred Congregation of the Index, I remained, although provoked, within the limits of moderation, and preserved the respect due to the Sovereign Pontiff, knowing that his good faith had been surprised by the Jesuits. With the sincerity which is a part of my character, I will here recognise that, in fact, public opinion made no mistake when it supposed by certain indications, that my personal sentiment is favourable in principle to the ideas which would tend to reconcile liberty with religion; the independence, the prerogatives, and the rights of the Sovereign Pontiff, with the regular developement of the national destinies of our dear and catholic Italy; but all those who are acquainted, however slightly, with my acts, know perfectly well that hitherto I have never had occasion to declare myself directly upon these grave and delicate questions. It will, moreover, be easily understood that prudence would not permit me to publicly pronounce a premature opinion upon the subject of such a solemn cause, in which, as a bishop and member of the Sacred College, a body inseparable from the Papacy, I am constituted as a *consulteur* (adviser of the Pope), and even as a judge.

"With regard to Italian politics I have held and hold opinions which I avow openly and aboveboard. I am known to be no friend of Austrian domination in Italy. I readily admit what has been said of me on this point. I am of the same opinion as Pio Nono in 1848, when he invited the generous German nation to confine itself within its own limits, and to leave Milan and Venice free—Milan which is now free, and Venice, which, with the blessing of God, will be free. I was formerly an advocate for the confederation of Italy, as were most of my fellow-citizens who were most illustrious by their genius and by their attachment to Christian traditions. I, like others, had sought and hoped for combinations which perhaps by liberal and constitutional measures would have saved the Pontifical sovereignty and kept in Naples the Bourbon family, sincerely reconciled to the country, and re-established in history. Thus I wished, as cardinal, to serve the interests of the Holy See, and as a Neapolitan, I wished if possible to open a new era for the Bourbon dynasty, with which the name of my illustrious and lamented father, the Marquis Giovanni D'Andrea, was intimately and honourably associated. All that I got by these efforts was to be called a 'Utopist' by Pio Nono, and an 'enemy' by King Ferdinand.

"Henceforth we find ourselves in the presence of a series of accomplished facts, which it does not appear prudent to meet with contempt. I see the new kingdom of Italy recognised by nearly all the Powers; I see a great sovereign whose superiority as a statesman is incontestable, offer us, amid the wreck of ancient illusions, in the name of the great French nation, as a plank of safety, the Convention of the 15th September loyally applied; I see King Victor Emmanuel on a recent occasion enter, unfortunately without success, upon negotiations which show in a striking manner his religious sentiments; and in presence of all these circumstances and of the reflection they arouse, how ought the Papacy to proceed in this new direction? What concessions can it make to the necessities of the times? Upon what basis can it reconcile itself with Italy? Here is precisely the point on which I ought not to declare myself. The time for me to speak on this subject will perhaps come; I do not consider it has come yet."

The concluding part of this letter is devoted to personal explanations respecting the health of the writer. The cardinal says that he suffered for a long time from the effects of a tertian fever; that he asked permission to leave Rome and go to his native place, Naples; that this permission was obstinately and repeatedly refused by the Holy Father in obedience to a "miserable" influence, inspired by "abject sentiments," carefully disguised under political considerations. He adds:—

"After two years of unavailing efforts, my health being more and more shattered, I felt that obedience could no longer be imposed upon me under a form so unjust and so unreasonable. Who can be made to believe that under such circumstances, known and admitted by everybody, my departure was a blameable action? If any one deserves blame it is those great politicians who by their arrant bungling have found means to transform a question of health into an affair of State; who, instead of advising the Pope to permit me, as well as several other persons of the Papal court, to go and nurse myself in peace where my doctors ordered, have made my sick room at Sorrento and Naples, a spot towards which, in despite of me, the whole world has directed its glances. This is a very secondary matter, and no one knows it better than myself, but it affords one proof the more how short-sighted certain famous diplomatists are. I will not describe the miserable affronts heaped upon me since my stay at Naples. The order was given to stop my salary as cardinal—that is to say, my rich enemies hoped to vanquish me by distress. Afterwards, it is true, by favour and under circumstances humiliating to me, I was offered *six months* like a faulty *employé*, so greatly has the dignity of the Sacred College, which is, however, the Papacy in power, been lowered, debased by false notions, and by the most unbridled personal absolutism. I refused this charity, which certainly was not the charity of the Gospel, and which, in wounding my personal dignity, would have dishonoured the purple with which I am invested."

In conclusion the Cardinal says:—"I shall return to Rome as soon as my health, already much improved, will permit me, not in a manner to lead to the belief that I am making an *amende honorable*, which no one reasonably or canonically has a right to claim of me, but of my own free will, because I shall have regained sufficient strength to resume my functions. I only wish that it might be tomorrow. Such is, in simple truth, Monseigneur, the question debated between the Secretary of State and me; a question which would not have occurred if cardinals such as Consalvi or Pacca were at the head of affairs; my cause defends itself, I am convinced, and I entrust it to the hearts of all honest people. I even hope that the Holy Father will in the end open his eyes to the intrigues which have been formed against me, and that his justice will see the necessity of putting a stop to them."

The letter is dated Naples, Sept. 10.

QUICK AND WALKER TESTIMONIAL.

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