

the result of the competition. The cattle and implement yards will both be open on Thursday from an early hour, and again on Friday till mid-day, the charge for admission on the first day commencing at 2s. 6d., and falling to 1s.; Thursday and Friday, therefore, will be the great days of the meeting, and upon them crowds of people are expected to pour into Exeter from the surrounding districts.

Such are the preliminary arrangements of the Agricultural Exhibition for 1850. After a year of great depression and loud complaint it is satisfactory and encouraging to find the Royal Agricultural Society still strong enough to leave its chambers in Hanover-square and take to the country for the benefit of its own health and for the edification of its members. The society has sought for itself a sphere of usefulness without reference to party politics, and at the present moment its attitude should give courage to those who dream that for all time to come farming is to be a ruinous trade, and that British agriculture will be swamped by foreign competition. In its journal, and by its whole public acts, it clearly accepts as its remedy for the present crisis the application of increased skill and capital to the land. Of course, it is vain to require outlay unless it is shown to be remunerative. The society produce no statistics on that point, but they evidently believe that in the long run improved cultivation will be profitable, or they would hardly advise the farmers of England to throw good money after bad, or to waste their energy and skill further upon so hopeless a speculation as in some people's opinion agriculture has become.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—It is reported to-day, and I believe on sufficient authority, that the proposition of Mr. Paxton for the building in Hyde-park has been accepted, and the amount of the contract is 87,000*l*. For this sum the building is to be constructed and all the materials are to remain the property of Mr. Paxton, to be removed by him; or, otherwise, as the tastes of a fickle Parliament may hereafter ordain.

This is another *fait accompli* in this troubled history, and it is, therefore, perhaps, too late to suggest, as you have wisely done, that this scheme may be a failure. I cannot but think it has been resolved upon somewhat hastily, because I agree with you in your objections; it will be difficult, if not impossible, to make it watertight; in such a day as this the heat will be unbearable—in a cold day with "a brisk north-easter" the condensation from the glass and iron girders and supports will be enormous. Mr. Paxton in his letter relies on securing the same temperature internally as that which exists externally. I venture to predict that he never can succeed in this, and I challenge him to produce any analogous case.

Every architect knows that in any public building, any uncovered surface of iron or metal, and all glass roofs or skylights, are reeking with moisture in any inequality of temperature; and that it requires all his skill and care to guard against the consequences when the nature of the building or the requirements of trade involve a great extent of skylights or a large introduction of metallic surface.

I fear this is only another of the mistakes which seem to follow this ill-fated undertaking; and I cannot but regret that the very sensible advice you have given has not been followed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN ARCHITECT.

July 16.

**BELGIAN FUNDS.**—BRUSSELS, July 15.—Loan, 1840, Five per Cents., 99½; 1842, 99½; 1848, 97½; 1844, Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 92½; 1838, Three per Cents., 64½; Loan of the City, 1832, Four per Cents., 101; ditto, 1843, Five per Cents., 99; Bank of Belgium, Four per Cents., 80½; ditto, issue of 1841, Five per Cents., 109. Exchange on London, 25 45.—*Brussels papers*, July 15.

**NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.**—Yesterday morning a meeting of proprietors of this company was held at New Zealand-house, Broad-street-buildings, Mr. Aglionby, M.P., in the chair. At 12 o'clock, the hour named for the adjourned general court, a sufficient number of directors and proprietors was not in attendance, and before an adjournment could take place it was necessary to wait until 1 o'clock. In the meantime several of the proprietors present put questions to Mr. Aglionby, with the view of ascertaining the precise position of the affairs of the company as they now stood. In replying to several of these questions the chairman stated, that the committee appointed at the last general meeting had addressed a long letter to Earl Grey on the subject of the surrender of the charter, and calling his attention in strong but respectful language to the rights of the shareholders. To that communication

THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, JULY 3.

The last packet took out intelligence of a movement in New Mexico, whereby the people of that district applied to Congress for their admission to the Confederacy as an independent State.

This measure will embarrass and retard, if it do not ultimately defeat, the passage of the Compromise Bill, now so long before the Senate; though those who framed it, and have expressed their confidence that it will pass, must have foreseen the possibility of the present contingency.

The people of New Mexico, in declaring their wishes, have acted under the suggestion of the Administration; but their application may be refused with every show of justice, for, unlike California, it is not even pretended that the white population—by whom the request is made—amount to anything like the number prescribed by the constitution as necessary to exist antecedent to such a demand.

There is a report that an armed force has been ordered by Texas to assist her claims to the debated land, but it is more probably with a view to cause her retraction of them to be better paid for by Congress. Be this as it may, no fear need be entertained that there will be any quarrelling, except such as has for the last seven months disturbed and impeded legislative proceedings at the Capitol.

No class or party will be so rejoiced to see this long vexed question disposed of (even if only temporarily) as those who favour the protecting of domestic manufactures by the imposition of high duties on foreign imports. Each day, however, lessens their chance of success by affording additional proof of the little necessity for interference in their favour, but nothing dispirited they lose no opportunity of urging their claims. Even the coarse cotton manufacturers clamour loudly at the low prices of their wrought fabrics as compared with that of the raw material, using every endeavour to persuade the country that these can only be attributed to the low tariff.

The fallacy of this argument is easily shown by comparing the number of yards imported from England at different periods and the number of bales taken by the American manufacturers; estimating the bale at 400*lb*. (which is an average during the last 20 years) and the cloth at three yards to the pound of raw cotton.

The result is as follows, and shows that the present low prices arise entirely from domestic competition:—

	1830	1840	1849
Bales used in the United States	126,512	305,193	518,039
"    South and West ..	—	—	110,000
Equal to yards .. .. .	151,814,400	354,231,600	741,646,800
Imported from Great Britain ..	68,577,893	32,073,004	57,000,000
Total supply of yards .. .. .	220,392,293	386,304,604	798,646,800
Population .. .. .	12,866,020	17,069,453	22,400,000
Goods per head .. .. .	17 1-10	22½	35½

The number of bales here taken as having been manufactured at the south and west is the same as was assumed in the annual report of the cotton crop; and this local manufacturing, which has so lately commenced, is now most rapidly increasing in those quarters. A glance at the figures will show that the increased consumption per head (which has doubled since 1830) has been entirely supplied by domestic production. The exports of American cotton cloths in 1849 were valued at \$4,421,691, which, at an average of eight cents per yard, would give \$55,271,000 yards exported; and this added to 5,000,000 yards of foreign goods re-exported, shows that the exports exceeded the imports by 3,000,000 yards, and that the entire consumption of coarse cottons in the United States is derived from home production.

A diminished margin undoubtedly exists at present between cost of material and price of fabric, but the annual dividends declared by the large incorporated manufacturing companies of New England should surely have been sufficiently satisfactory, as far as they have been made public to the end of the past year. A few of these are thus stated:—

	DIVIDENDS PER CENT.											
	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
Appleton ..	5	5	6	—	6	6	12	12	3	5	9	
Boot ..	11	4	11	3	5	10	18	16	8	5	2	
Cabot ..	6	3	9	5	11	20	20	16	4	3	6	
Great Falls ..	—	—	9	5	3	17	20	12	10	8	6	
Dwight ..	—	—	—	3	11	18	20	16	9	6	9	
Jackson ..	—	—	5	25	32	26	20	19	9	8	11	
Lawrence ..	10	3	7	2	7	16	14	15	10	3	6	
Merrimac ..	—	11	8	12	9	16	10	30	16	9	32	
Palmer ..	20	8	10	6	9	16	25	21	9	3	—	
Stack ..	—	—	8	2	—	14	18	20	11	—	3	

THE HEALTH OF LONDON.

(From the Weekly Report of the Registrar-General.)

In the week ending last Saturday, the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 781; whereas the average derived from ten corresponding weeks of 1840-9 is 836, or, augmented in the ratio of increase of population, 967. Compared with this latter number, the deaths of last week exhibit a decrease of 186. Taking the ten weeks of previous years, namely, the 23th of each year, it appears that the lowest number occurred in 1843, and was 757, while the highest occurred in 1849, and was 1,369, when cholera was making considerable progress. The deaths caused by diseases of the zymotic or epidemic class were last week only 168; in the corresponding weeks of 1845-8, they fluctuated between 167 and 319, and in the same week of last year rose to 630. In the present return, smallpox numbers 9 deaths, measles 16, scarlatina 23, and hooping-cough also 23. The first three epidemics are less fatal than usual, and the mortality from the last differs little from the average. Typhus carried off 30 persons; it fluctuated in the ten corresponding weeks between 18 and 59, the increase falling on the later years. Diarrhoea, which the summer usually calls into activity, was fatal during the week in 37 cases, all except 3 having been amongst young persons; the average is 39, and as further proof that up to this period there is no striking development of the disease, it is sufficient to state that in the same week of 1846 the deaths from diarrhoea were 87; in that of 1847, 32; in 1848, 64; and in 1849, 89. Last week 7 persons, of whom three were children, were registered who had died of cholera; but in most of the cases it appears to have been the common English epidemic, and it is not stated in any case that the disease had assumed the malignant form. The following are the details of the 7 cases:— On the 11th of July, at 43, William-street, Kensington, the daughter of a labourer, aged 5 months, died of "cholera infantum (3 days), convulsions (12 hours)." On the 8th of July, at 32, Nutford-place, St. Mary, Marylebone, the wife of a servant, aged 70 years, died of "English cholera (3 days)." On the 10th of July, at 7, Tooting-court, in the same sub-district, the daughter of a labourer, aged 8 months, "diarrhoea (7 days), infantile cholera (24 hours)." On the 10th of July, at 27, John-street North, in the same sub-district, the wife of a joiner, aged 40 years, "cholera (12 hours), sickness and effusion on the brain." On the 10th, July, at 4, Warwick-place, St. Luke's, a cutler, aged 32 years, "cholera (2 days), typhus (14 days)." And on the 7th of July, at 7, Preston-street, the daughter of a weaver, aged 8 years, died of "cholera (5 days)." This street (says Mr. Howard, the registrar) is overcrowded with inhabitants, and has no drainage. On the 3d of July, at 9, Brunswick-street, St. Mary, Newington, a female, aged 24 years "cholera (3 days), parturition a month before." Mr. Seagrave, the registrar, adds that "this woman had an attack of peritonitis after childbirth, from which she quite recovered; that she afterwards ate some currant cake, which produced vomiting and purging." To these may be added the case of a boy, aged 11 months, who died on the 9th of July, at 3, Perry's-place, Cornwall-road, Lambeth; he was the son of a carpenter, and the cause of death is described as "diarrhoea with vomiting (10 days)." Mr. Mears, the registrar, states that "its parents lost another child last year from cholera, and the symptoms in the present case were so similar that the medical man would have considered it a case of cholera if it had occurred at the time of the epidemic." Besides the three cases of cholera in St. Mary, Marylebone, as recorded above, there was also a death from diarrhoea in the same sub-district, one from bilious fever, and another from fever with hydrocephalus. According to the above statement, seven deaths from cholera were registered last week; but in the same week of 1846 there were eight, in that of 1848 there were nine, while at this period last year the epidemic had made such progress that in the corresponding week 339 deaths from it were registered.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.875 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 59.5°. Except on the last two days, the mean temperature was below the average of seven years. On Saturday the highest in the sun was 110°.

SOUTH AFRICAN HUNTING EXHIBITION.

For some time past an exhibition has been open at Hyde-park-corner of hunting trophies, native arms, and costumes collected by Mr. Roualeyn Cumming from the far interior of South Africa. Here are exhibited the skin of a lion that carried off Mr. Cumming's head waggon-driver from the camp fire while surrounded by his companions; the skin of one of four large male lions, two of which were shot right and left in an open plain, the other two escaping; the skin of a lioness shot at a distance of 12 yards, she being one of six which came together to a fountain to drink after feeding on the remains of these animals.

as yet been received. The company still existed as a corporate body, as the proprietors had as yet only expressed their readiness to surrender the charter, and the surrender had not actually been accepted. It was possible that some terms might be offered to them by the Colonial office. The company had ceased its colonizing functions and its powers for the sale of lands, but they would still, he imagined, derive an interest in the sale of lands in New Zealand until the sum of 268,000*l.* was paid to them. The company had at first been informed that the Crown lands would be placed in their possession for the exercise of their colonizing functions, but it was found that they had had to purchase the Crown domains lands before they could do anything with them. The surrender of the charter would not very materially affect the Canterbury Settlement Association, as they would have to purchase land from the Government instead of the New Zealand Company as heretofore. It did not appear to him (Mr. Aglionby) necessary that the Canterbury Association should have any new act—and yet he knew that one was in course of preparation, if not actually completed. No doubt, whether it were necessary or not the Government would sanction it. Probably the act was only prepared in case of any unforeseen necessity arising for it. The "right of preemption" had cost the New Zealand Company 10,000*l.* No expenditure would now be allowed, except such as was necessary for winding up the affairs of the company. The staff of clerks and agents would be reduced, and in fact the matter would be referred to a person or persons capable of bringing the affairs to a speedy close—somewhat in the nature of trusteeship. New Zealand-house would be relinquished. All these things, however, were contingent upon the nature of the answer received from the Colonial office. That answer was not likely to be received immediately; it might be received, perhaps, within a fortnight. After some discussion as to when the next court should be held, the proprietors adjourned the meeting for a fortnight.

**JUDGES' SALARIES.**—A return has been published of the salaries paid to the judges of the various courts in England, Ireland, and Scotland in the year 1790, and the subsequent increase or decrease which they have undergone. The salary of the Lord High Chancellor in 1790 was 5,000*l.*, together with fees and emoluments of which no record remains. In 1832 the salary of 10,000*l.* was directed to be paid to the Lord Chancellor in lieu of the former stipend and of all fees and emoluments formerly payable. He likewise receives 4,000*l.* as Speaker of the House of Lords. The salary received by the Master of the Rolls at the period in question is not known. In 1799 it was enacted that such a sum should be paid to that officer out of the consolidated fund as would make up his emolument to 4,000*l.*, but no issue appears to have been made under this act. In 1837 the salary of this office was fixed at 7,000*l.* and charged on the consolidated fund, the fees going into the Exchequer. Neither the office of Vice-Chancellor of England nor those of the two Vice-Chancellors were in existence in 1790; the former was created in 1813, the salary being fixed at 5,000*l.*, and increased in 1825 to 6,000*l.*, while the two latter were not created till 1841, the salary assigned to them being 5,000*l.* The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench received in 1790 a salary of 4,000*l.* with other emoluments (derived chiefly from the sale of offices) the amount of which is not known. In 1825 it was fixed at 10,000*l.* in lieu of all fees, &c., the sale of offices being abolished, and in 1832 Lord Denman consented to take the reduced salary of 8,000*l.*, which is that now received by Lord Campbell. The salary of the Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas was 3,500*l.* in 1790, with other emoluments which in 1825 were withdrawn, the salary being fixed at 8,000*l.* The Chief Baron of the Exchequer received the same amount of salary, together with 95*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from the Crown revenues in Wales, and other emoluments. It was gradually increased to 7,000*l.* in 1825, in lieu of all fees, &c. The puisne judges of the Queen's Bench received at the period referred to a salary of 2,400*l.*, which in 1799 was made up to 3,000*l.*; and in 1825 was raised to 5,500*l.*, with an additional 40*l.* to the senior judge. The salary is now reduced to 5,000*l.*, the additional allowance being continued. The same applies to the salaries of the puisne judges of the Common Pleas and the puisne barons of the Exchequer. There were eight Welsh judges in 1790, six of whom received a salary of 400*l.*, and the other two, the Chief Justice and second justice of Chester, 730*l.* and 500*l.* There is no record of the salaries paid to the judges of the various courts in Doctors' Commons at the period to which the return has reference. By the act 3*d* and 4*th* Victoria, chap. 66, the salary of the High Court of Admiralty was to be charged on the consolidated fund, and was fixed at 4,000*l.* The salary of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1790 was 3,692*l.*, with fees of which the amount is not known, and he received until 1802 an additional salary of 2,769*l.* as Speaker of the House of Lords. At this period the salary of the office was fixed at 10,000*l.*, and in 1832 it was diminished to 8,000*l.*, at which amount it still continues. The salary of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland was in 1790, 2,123*l.*, with fees, &c. It was raised at various times until 1832, when it was fixed at 5,074*l.*, at which amount it still remains. That of the second justice of the same court was 1,146*l.*, and in 1832, after several modifications, became 3,725*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, the fees, &c., being withdrawn. Those of the third and fourth justices were 1,107*l.*, and at the same period above referred to were fixed at 3,688*l.* The same applies to the three inferior justices of the Common Pleas and the inferior barons of the Exchequer. The salaries of the Chief Justice of Common Pleas and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer were 1,569*l.* in 1790, and have been raised successively until 1832, when they became and have since remained 4,612*l.* In Scotland the salaries of the judges stood in 1790 as follow:—Lord President of the Court of Session, 2,000*l.*; Lord Justice Clerk and a Lord of Session, 1,600*l.*; Lords of Session and Justiciary, each 1,300*l.*; Lords of Session, each 1,000*l.* In 1839 they stood thus:—Lord President of the Court of Session, 4,800*l.*; Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division of the Court of Session, 4,500*l.*; Lords of Session, Justiciary, and Exchequer, each 3,000*l.*

Perkins	5	5	6	—	9	20	20	13	9	6	8
York	16	12	9	7	6	27	18	20	11	6	23
Otis	—	—	—	—	10	10	12	8	13	16	18

in addition to which large sums have been in many cases withdrawn from the profits and applied to increasing the value of the property.

In reference to the foregoing table it must be noted that up to 1842 the annually decreasing tariff was in force. During that year the duties averaged about 20 per cent. At the close of '42 the high tariff went into operation, and from that period to the end of '46 the duties ranged from 30 to 35 per cent., during which these companies declared enormous dividends, some of them almost repaying their whole capital to their stockholders. Since that time the profits have been smaller, but the number of yards manufactured and the number imported, as shown above, prove incontestably that the tariff has had no agency in diminishing former gains. Time, too, will show that the lower the price of the raw material, the less able will the New Englanders be to compete with the South; because, the charges for transporting the article being specific, the lower the cost the heavier will be the percentage in favour of those who manufacture on the spot where it grows.

Accounts from the entire South, particularly the Atlantic States, continue to be more unfavourable, and to show a more unnatural state of the cotton plant than at the same period in any previous year. The annexed table has been compiled to show the effect of an early or late blooming of the plant on the eventual extent of the crop:—

Date of Bloom.	Date of Frost.	Extent of Crop.
1836—June 4	October 14	1,432,000 bales.
1837—May 7	October 27	1,800,000 "
1838—June 14	October 7	1,360,000 "
1839—May 24	November 7	2,117,000 "
1840—June 6	October 17	1,634,000 "
1841—June 10	October 15	1,683,000 "
1842—May 17	November 1	2,379,000 "
1843—June 12	October 15	2,030,000 "
1844—May 31	October 30	2,394,000 "
1845—May 30	November 3	2,100,000 "
1846—June 10	November 1	1,800,000 "
1847—May 29	November 27	2,348,000 "
1848—May 30	November 20	*2,700,000 "
1849—June 15	December 10	2,000,000 "

\* Of which 200,000 were left over from preceding season. From this it will be evident that a late bloom has been invariably followed by a short crop. The bloom of 1849 was one day later than any year on record; but though the very late frost gave the planters so fine an opportunity of picking yet the yield was decreased 500,000 to 600,000 bales.

Our latest accounts this year have not yet announced the blooming, but it is asserted by many recently arrived from the south that during a long experience they have never witnessed so backward a season. It is, therefore, not hazarding too much to infer that the next crop cannot exceed, even if it equal the present one.

There has lately been an extraordinary falling off in immigration; the arrivals during the month of June having been only 12,763, while those of May were 45,943. The falling off, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, is also remarkable. In June, 1849, the arrivals numbered 31,375. A comparison of the first six months of this year with the last shows a falling off of 22,745.

Letters from Havannah are to June 18; they state that—

"Grinding is finished throughout the island with very few exceptions. The accounts respecting the total result of the present crop are still worse than they were lately supposed to be. In connexion with the yield of the next season the ravages of the cholera are assuming a serious aspect. This disease is spreading through the various parts of the island, and is attended with a great deal of mortality among the labouring population on the estates. Unless it soon experience a check, the destruction of life among the labourers must enhance the cost and diminish the quantity of sugar produced; because under such circumstances a loss of labour from such causes cannot be made good from any sources available to planters."

Commodore Morris has been sent out as a special agent to Havannah, and is reported to have instructions to make a formal demand for the prisoners captured at Contoy. It is supposed that his mission will be successful.

A greater activity has prevailed in the Stock-market, and prices generally have improved. Nor can a decline be reasonably looked for while such large amounts are seeking investment. The payment of semi-annual dividends makes money even more abundant than it has been, and considerable sums have been loaned for six months at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. The transfer books are again open, transactions have taken place in United States' Six per Cent., 1867—68, at 115½ to 116½; 1868 coupon, 117½ to 118; bills on London, 10 to 10½, flat and heavy, buyers refusing to operate.

before; the skin of a lion killed beside a buffalo which he had just slaughtered, the head of his victim being also in the collection; the skin of a lion shot from a hole by a fountain at midnight, while dragging away the carcass of a blue wildebeeste killed shortly before; the skull of a lioness attacked in an open plain, and killed after fearfully lacerating the haunches of Mr. Cumming's horse; the skull of a leopard that cruelly maimed an English gentleman, a companion of Mr. Cumming; the skull of a female buffalo, one of four killed in one night, and three of which were partially devoured by lions before day broke, within a few yards of the hunter and his Kaffir attendant; the skull of one out of seven first-rate hippopotami killed in the Limpopo in one day, out of a herd of upwards of 40; the skull of a hippopotamus killed after a personal conflict in the waters of the Limpopo; the horn of a rhinoceros shot on the same night with a giraffe and an old bull elephant at the fountain of Pepe; the horn of a rhinoceros which fell after a very long contest pierced with 24 balls; the tusks of an elephant killed under the mountains of Guapa after a hard battle of six hours, having been pierced with 57 balls; the tusks of a bull-elephant, killed with eight balls, after he had been vainly hunted for about five hours by 100 men of the Basiliha, armed with assegais. This list by no means exhausts the interest of the exhibition, and we merely give it as a sample of the dangers and difficulties under which the whole collection has been made by its daring proprietor. We understand that he commenced his hunting expeditions into the interior of Southern Africa without any of those aids which the command of pecuniary resources supply, being compelled, for example, to dispose of large quantities of ivory in order to meet his expenses. It will be easily understood, therefore, that the exhibition is not so large nor perhaps so valuable as it might otherwise have been, yet the marvel is when the visitor stands in the large hall where the collection is shown, and sees around him the skulls, the tusks, the horns, the teeth, the feet, the tails, and the skins of so many wild animals, of the lion, the leopard, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the elephant, the giraffe, the buffalo, the eland, the oryx, the wildebeeste, and many other denizens of the forest alternately the astonishment and the terror of civilized life—the wonder is how in the course of a few hunting expeditions one man could pass safely through so many personal rencontres, through tribes as barbarous as the beasts which he pursued with his rifle, and return to England bearing his desert spoils along with him. Mr. Cumming's exhibition is particularly rich in the horns of the rhinoceros, these being of a length and size which put anything of the kind in the British Museum, or elsewhere in this country, and probably in Europe, completely to shame. They extend in a row all round the hall, and among them are the horns of the muchocho, or white rhinoceros, the animal next in size to the elephant; of the borele, or black rhinoceros, "an animal remarkable for its ferocity;" of the keitloa, or long-horned black rhinoceros, "a dangerous animal;" and of the kobabo, or long-horned white rhinoceros, "supposed to be the unicorn of antiquity." Another remarkable feature of the exhibition is the display of skulls of the hippopotami. In the presence of these gigantic masses of bone one cannot help thinking with some contempt of the popularity achieved by a certain recent addition to the Zoological-gardens in Regent's-park. When that interesting stranger reaches his full development, his consumption must have a visible effect upon the supply of "sky blue" for the metropolis, and in respect of the other delicacies to which he is addicted, the expense of furnishing them in the required quantity will in all probability ruin the gardens. At present it seems doubtful what to call him. Mr. Cumming declares that he is a calf, following probably in this the properties of Kaffir phraseology. It is clear, however, that in plain English, as the young of a river horse, he must be entitled either the river colt or the river foal. Returning to the curiosities of the exhibition, they include the head of a giraffe, which stood 18 feet high, and was shot at midnight; the heads, skulls, and horns of the oryx, a species of antelope, which often transfixes the lion when attacked by him; the head of a male sable antelope, which is very rare; and of an animal called the "Serolomootloque," belonging also to the antelope tribe, and discovered by Mr. Cumming. That gentleman has not forgotten to include in his collection a very fine display of red deer antlers, the trophies of many a long and arduous stalking expedition in the highlands of Scotland, before he entered on his travels in South Africa. He has also brought home with him for the instruction of those who are curious in such matters the "kaross" or mantles of fur worn by such potentates as "Schoey, King of the Bakaas, a tribe to the westward of Bamangwoto," "Sicom, King of the Bamangwotos, a tribe of the far interior," and "Sichely, King of Bakuinas (or they of the crocodile), a tribe inhabiting the banks of Kolubeng, or River of Wild Boars." For the edification of those who watch over missionary enterprise, we may mention that in the collection of karosses is one "worn by the chief of the six wives of Sichely who has since embraced Christianity." The last object of curiosity which we shall notice in the collection is "a South African waggon, the home of the hunter for about five years in the trackless deserts and forests of the far interior." This rude caravan gives some idea of what hunting in South Africa really is; and a sight of it will, we should think, be sufficient to deter most sportsmen from a visit to the Karoo with the prospect of establishing a snug shooting-box among the Bojesmen. Mr. Cumming's collection is well worthy of inspection—the more so that a wild and adventurous spirit like his leaves that of ordinary sportsmen far behind; and reminds us, when we begin to feel the want of some striking example, that the passion for hunting is one of the eldest, most heart-stirring,

FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE NEWS, &c., SEE THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES OF THIS DAY.

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