learned and sagacious; Creswell, one of the most ac-

complished of English judges; Blair, whose literary

merits and great learning are universally recognised:

Buller, the amiable and lamented president of the poor-law board. Byng, either an admiral or a prominent writer of the sewers commission; Burrell (Sir Charles), the father of the House of Commons; Bruce.

the hero of Scotland, or the undannied African traveller; Monckton (Milnes), the post of the palm leaves and the bettle-holder of the premier; Lords Dynevor and Melford, and Baird, Corbould, Hanmer, and some

other names well-known to the public. The "High-streets retain their names in a somewhat subjective form. The High streets in the different parts of London being merely named after the district in which they are situated. High street in the Borough being for the future proposed to be called "Borough street." There will still be thirty Highstreets, but they will be distinguished by the name of

the district being prefixed to each of them.

The substitute names for the "Union-streets" are marked by the names of men of science; they include Airy, Arnott, Browster, Davy, Wollaston, Wheatstone, and we may add, that of Chesney. Akenside. Alison, and Hobbes, are the literary celebrities, and Wilberforce and Mrs. Chisholm are among the selected benefactors of their species, while Westmacott and Eastlake are the artists who have the honour to be selected. The next batch of streets is the "Northstreets." Literature is in the ascendant among the suggested names, and the list includes Defue, Atterbury, Barbauld, Blackstone, Chatterton, Coleridge. Pope, and Seldon. Babbage is the only man specially devoted to science, and Balfe to music. A fitting tribute of respect is paid to the memory of the gallant Bellot, who perished in the arctic voyage. Bolevn (Anne) is brought from the page of history, Chantrey, the soulptor, is duly honoured, Clarkson, the great

amiable and distinguished representative of the daily press, Mr. Delane, is chosen to give his name to North-street, Brompton. Next come the "Duke-streets." Two of them, one in Aldgate and the other in Houndsditch, give place to the names of Rothschild and Salomons. Others disappear before the names of Hobbes and Stowell, both eminent in their way, though somewhat opposed to each other in theological opinions. Then come Chaucer. Shenstone, Wycherley, Balfour, and Boileau; followed by Faraday and Herschel, by Beechey, the arctic na-

friend of the slave, and by his side is placed the name

of Dargan, the open-hearted, liberal, and successful

centractor, who taught the world the virtues of self-

reliance, even in Ireland. Charlemont and Clanri-

carde are selected from the House of Lords, and an

"James-streets" are the next to be immolated, and their places are supplied by Grote, Hallam, Malone. Sheridan, Roscoe, Otway, among the literati of the past and present time; by Lance the fruit painter. Logan the Scottish poet or the Canadian geologist, as the case may be, Paxton of Crystal Palace notoriety. Ransford, a popular singer of the present day. Macready the tragedian, Morley the chairman of the effete Administrative Reform association, and Pitcairn the

vigator, and with some other names, they effectually

clear off all the "Dukes," save one, from the streets of

The "York streats" are twenty-five in number; they are to be exchanged for Catermole, Chalon, and Hogarth among the artists, Donne, Horne, and Bickerton among the literary men and divines, Forbes, Latham, and Jenner, men of science, Lake, Cardwell, Siddons, Romilly, Burgoyne, and others whose names are generally known. The twenty-one condemned ""Park-places" will give way to Aldermen Farncomb and Eagleton, to Dryden, Fielding, and Courtown, Gainsborough (artist), the Countess of Blessington, and that (Lindley) Murray, whose nerves, if he were now alive, would be often so sadly shocked in the debates of the board of works. The selection of his name is a graceful attempt on the part of the board to appease his angry manes. In the case of the twenty Edward-streets," Waverton, Darwin, and Davenant are to take the place of three of them, and the remainder is to be supplied by Abernethy, Abinger, Admiral Gambier, Humboldt, Kneller, Lely, Luttrell, Peto, Rennie, Scarlett, Scoresby, and some others. "York-places" are the last proposed to be now dealt with, and in the selected names the merits of Jerrold, list. Hepburn, Ligonier, Liston, Acland, Abraham, and a

to whom we have already adverted, whose names it is proposed to substitute for those of more frequent occurrence. The individuals in question who seek to thrust themselves into this Walhalla of the metropolitan streets, are the members of the board of works themselves. Estimating their merits and their claims to such great honour at their own standard, we extract the list of such members of the board as are desirous to lend the sanction of their names to this wholesale rechristening of our streets.

Amenda and a second		•	
NAME OF STREET.	LOCALITY.	SUGGESTED NAMES.	
George-street	Rotherhithe	.Miskin-street	,
•	Pall-mall	.Carpmael-street	
	Marolahana	Crallin_straat	
Charles-street	Bermondsey	.Morland-street	
	Kennington		
Church-street	Islington	.Pascal-street	
35	Bethnal-green	.Bevan-street	
79	Hackney		
(a) (1) (a) (b)	Chelsea		
	Qt Cillania	Gasler etwest	
William-street	Manchester-square	Dalton-street	
Union-street	Shadwell	.Dennis-street	
	Clarendon-square	.Woolrych-street	
James-street	.Adelphi	.Marrable-street	
19	Lambeth	Doulton-street	<u>.</u> .
	·	<u> </u>	

.....Boyson-place.

The Birmingham Journal of Wednesday says:---The operations of another private bank in this district have been brought suddenly and unexpectedly to a close. Last Saturday morning the old bank at Kid. derminster, carried on in the name of Farley, Turner, and Company, was not opened for business as usual, but an intimation was posted outside to the effect that in consequence of the death of Mr. Turner, there was no one invested with authority to carry on the bank. Up to yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon business had not been resumed, although the doors of the establishment have been kept open for the purpose of answering inquiries; in the meantime sufficient has transpired relative to the state in which Mr. Turner's affairs are left to preclude all possibility of the bank being again

The bank of Farley, Turner, and Company was established, we believe, between fifty and sixty years ago. Amongst the original members of the firm was one or more of the family of Farley, of the bankinghouse at Worcester. A few years ago that connexion was broken by the retirement of Mr. Farley from the firm at Kidderminster, and about the same time a gentleman named Jones, who had been for many years a olerk in the house, was taken in as a partner. At the time this arrangement was made it was understood cern. He did not survive the date of his partnership Turner became the sole member of the firm, and his death at Cheltenham, last Thursday, has brought about a stoppage prematurely, but which was inevita-

ble on no very distant day. It has transpired that Mr. Turner has died intes-The bank had the privilege of issuing notes to the amount of 14,300%, but it is supposed that the number their nature, nothing whatever is known; but for evinced on the part of the management to restrict for, if we are correctly informed. Farley and Turner's notes were cashed in London on Saturday morning.

In Kidderminster the loss and inconvenience consotime the name of the dramatist has been suggested to quent on the stoppage will be very severely felt. As the news apread early and rapidly on Saturday morn-

bank for their workmen's wages; they had seen the house open as usual on Friday afternoon, paying and receiving in the ordinary way, and Saturday morning found the doors virtually closed. As usual, in a score "of such cases that might be mentioned," there was no suspicion of the old bank; and at this establishment the funds of most of the public institutions of the town (including the corporation) were deposited. Instances of peculiar and individual hardship have reached us as the consequence of this stoppage; of funds paid into the bank on Friday for the advice of acceptances, which, of course, remain unadvised; and in many ways bas been a severe blow, as may be expected, in such a manufacturing community as Kiddermineter. The Stourbridge and Kidderminster is now the only banking establishment in the town. We are glad to notice that the management has behaved with as much liberality as circumstances would admit of to parties most seriously affected by this unfortunate occurrence. The stoppage of a bank under the circumstances above detailed is a very rare, if it is not altogether an exceptional occurrence. It may be presumed that the winding-up will take place under the direction of the Court of Chancery.

The late Mr. Turner was a magistrate of the county of Worcester, and in other respects he occupied socially a high pesition in his neighbourhood.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. The gentleman appointed by the company to go over the accounts of the Great Northern railway, in order to discover the extent to which the fraudulent transactions have been carried, must necessarily devote a very considerable period to the task which he has undertaken, before he can arrive at any definite conclusion as to the actual amount of the defaloations which have taken place. We may state, however, in the interim that it is not true, as some of our contemporaries have asserted, that the Great-northern railway company intend to call a special general meeting, for the purpose of laying before it, some approximate statement as to the depredations to which they have been subjected by Mr. Redpath's proceedings. The present idea is that at least a couple of months must elapse before any such report could be made. The question had been repeatedly asked how it was that Redpath could communicate with the bond fide purchasers of the forged stock, so as to pay them at the proper periods the emounts of dividends to which they were entitled. The menner in which this difficult and delicate task was managed was worthy of the genius and ability which Mr. Leopold Redpath brought to bear in his general transactions. In a case, for instance, where he issued 2007, worth of stock in a fictitious name, and sold it on the steck exchange to a bond fide purchaser, he afterwards increased the amount by prefixing "1," which made it 1,200%. As the registrar, he had, of course, to sign the warrant for the dividends; but in the case of a fraudulent transaction, instead of sending the party the dividend warrant in the regular way, he would, at the proper time, and for the proper amount, send a cheque, signed "Leopold Redpath, registrar." The addition of the word "registrar" appears, as we are informed, to have been amply sufficient for the unaccountable credulity of many who knew they ought to have had the regular dividend warrants, but who, as they got the proper sums, at the proper time, appear

to have troubled their heads no further about the affair. By-and-bye the Robson affair transpired, and this served to put public companies on the qui vive with respect to the registration of stock. The directors of the Great Northern railway company having found that, for upwards of two years, they had been paying a dividend at the rate of 5,000%, per annum on stock in excess of that which appear to have been issued, appointed competent parties to investigate the accounts; and it is a singular fact that when these parties were just about to commence their labours, one of them exclaimed, "Before we begin alphabetically, let us just look at Redpath's own account." This was done, and the result is known. The erasures and alterations at

once excited suspicion with regard to Redpath himself. The expenses of the inquiries now pending will be very enormous, as witnesses are being summoned from all parts of the country; it is actually asserted that all persons to whom transfers of stock have been made by Redpath and Kent will be included in the lengthened

Much has been said as to the luxurious style in which Redpath lived, and it has often been remarked as a singular circumstance that this was so frequently noticed without exciting suspicion, especially in the minds of other persons in the employment of the Great Northern company. But those parties were well aware. many of them, that he speculated largely in mining shares, in Turkish bonds, in Peruvian stock, and in various other securities. It is but justice, however, to the directors of the Great Northern to state that those speculations were in direct opposition to a promise which they had exacted from Redpath on appointing him to the office, upon the retirement of the late registrar. Mr. Clarke. Before making the appointment the directors called Redpath into the room and told him that, if he were to be appointed to the office it would only be upon the distinct understanding that his Stock Exchange transactions were to cease. Redpath's reply is said to have been in these words:—"You may depend upon it, gentlemen, that the conditions of my engagement shall be observed;" whereupon the appointment was confirmed. But, in spite of his promise, Redpath embarked largely in monetary speculations.

Notwithstanding the great demands which must have been made upon his time by kis complicated "operations," he compiled a very elaborate production of a statistical nature, entitled "A Comparative Statement of Railway Accounts for the years 1854-55, compiled from the Public Reports of the Railway Companies." This was issued by Mesers. Waterlow and Sons, "for private circulation." Redpath spared neither labour nor expense in the production of this volume, which was bound in red morocco, with the distinct intimation on the title-page that it was for 'private circulation only." He presented copies of it, with his signature on the fly-leaf, to a number of his personal friends, and to several gentlemen holding prominent positions in the railway world. The copyright was eventually sold to Mr. Ystes, of the Stock

Exchange, for 50%. One of the most remarkable features in his antecedents is that he contrived to get himself elected a member of the Athenæum—a club into which it is by no means an easy task even for gentlemen of the most unexceptionable character to procure admission. But Redpath did none of his business on a limited scale; not content with the somewhat aristocratic status which his membership at the Athenæum was calculated to give him, he actually managed to get elected into the Oriental club only a few weeks before his operations were brought to an end by a discovery of their

Redpath's influence over Kent is easily accounted for by the fact that Kent came into his office when a mere lad in a jacket. He appears to be the son of a highly respectable gentleman who is managing clerk to a city firm in the wine trade. It does not appear to have been proved that Kent directly participated in the frauds perpetrated by Redpath, although the latter appears to have maintained and strengthened his influence over him by the gift, eccasionally, of sums of money, which, by a person in Kent's position in life, would be regarded as considerable.

RETURN OF ANOTHER ATLANTIC STEAMER .--The United States mail steamer Hermann, which left Southampton on the 3rd instant, returned to that port on Sunday evening. She has encountered the most frightful weather knewn. When about 800 miles across the Atlantic, her centre shaft broke, and she was obliged to put back. Had there been the slightest inattention on the part of the engineers when the accident occurred, the ship would have been in imminent and extreme danger. She commenced returning on Tuesday week, with one engine only at work. Captain Higgins, the commander of the Hermann, had scarcely been off the deck for the last eight days and nights. and is completely knecked up. The whole body of the passengers have expressed the utmost confidence in the commander and the sea worthiness of the ship. The latter has behaved most nobly under the most frightful circumstances. The recent storms have evidently extended over an immense area, and must have caused great disasters. The cargo of the Hermann, which is worth about half a million sterling, is not injured, and none of the passengers have received the slightest injury.

A Note.—The following order, verbatim et literatim. is said to have been received by an undertaker in the Bewery, New York, one morning lately, from an afflicted widewer living in Pearl-street:--"SUR-my Waif is ded, and Wonts to be berried to morro. At wonaur klok. U nose wair too dig the Hole-bi the

THE LETTER WRITER.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION.

To THE EDITOR.—Sir,—In your "Notes of the Week" of Nov. 23rd, you allude to this long-agitated and much-verez question in a very pungent manner; and, affecting as it does upwards of 11,000 anxious civil servants of the crown, permitme to hope that you will allow me to address a few words more on the subject. I know you will excuse me, and give them a place in your excellent paper. All concerned must be pleased to learn that the "last appeal" will be made by the civil servants to a newly-created tribunal for her Majesty has been pleased to issue a "royal commission." composed of Viscount Monck, Lord Belper, Sir Alexander Spearman, Sir Edward Ryan, and Mr. Weguelin, the Governor of the Bank of England, to inquire into the superannuation question. This selection appears to be an excellent one, the character of the five individuals for intelligence. experience, and knowledge of the subject, and of principles and feelings which bear on it, leading us to hope that a final decision will be by them pronounced that will give satisfaction to the civil servants of the crown. After all that has been said, written, proved, as to the hardships of the case, it lies in a nutshell; and a stroke of the pen, prompted by equitable feeling and generous intention, would afford aubstantial justice, and, as a "new year's gift," gladden the heart of thousands, by decreeing that in future, the deduction hitherto borne et 5 per cent, from salaries shall not be made; and secondly, the granting a better scale of allowance on retirement than that hitherto allowed. You stated in your excellent observations, the case of "V." when addressing the Times. A hard and common case! Now, sir, let me take the case of a clerk who may have served twenty-four years, and by the stated periodical increase,

Deduct contribution of 5 per cent. £15 0 0 Prudential insurance of life..... 8 0 0 43 0 0

257 0: 6 Remains, salary I ask, are these several deductions from the salary not burthens of some magnitude, and is there no hardship in being thus mulcted, because the clerk happens to have entered after 1829, when all who have entered before that time get off scot free; pay nothing in the way of deduction towards superannuation; and besides, will retire with the advantage of a better scale of allowance? Really, sir, it seems a waste of time, after the sifting which the case has had in committee—the reference to the opinions of the actuaries, and the ten years' endeavour which the civil servants have made to impresson the government these hardships, and to enforce the justice of altering the cruel law on the subject, to enlarge further on it. Well might Sir Stafford Northcote (whose manly sentiments all must admire) avow that we can never be contented until justice is come Let us hope, then, the royal commission will prove the harbinger of good to us. The time is most propitious. War is at end. Peace reigns. The coffers of the state are flourist ing; and let me invoke your powerful aid still in our favour. Our endeavours to ameliorate our condition have never been prompted by discontent, ingratitude, disloyalty, needless agitation. No, sir; the civil servants' cause is just; their complaints ought to be at last listened to, and their acknowledged grievances ought to be redressed. Spero! JUNIUS. Whitehall, Dec. 9.

POOR NEEDLE-WOMEN.

To the Editor.—Sir,—I am one of the many thousands whom stern necessity compels to toil from morn till night at what is commonly called siop-work. But few know the real meaning of that term who could apply it to the work now being made at the warehouse, so called, of Bousfield and Favell, St. Mary Axe. I have worked there for the last four or five years; but each time I go in it gets more sickening and heart-depressing. I am now making men's black cloth trowsers, with rich coloured silk bindings on the tops, and those bindings must be back stitched on with different coloured silk: then there is twist for button-holes. and thread and cotton, which, for each pair, cost about threehalfpence, taking large and small together—those not lined throughout, but band lined, with delicate pink, bluc, or primrose, for is. 2d. per pair; lined through, with bound tops, 1s. 6d. Likewise what is termed worsted cords, lined through, bottom faced, stitched round the bottoms, strapped, and buttoned, 1s. 3d. This is a superior sort of work and price, in their estimation. Men's moleskin trowsers, flyfronted, and cords, are being made there from sevenpence to eightpence, and so on. I ask if it is possible for people to live a honest, virtuous life on this work? It is the cause of many a virtuous girl leaving the right path to eke out a scanty living; and many are compelled to eat dry bread from week to week, until faintness overtakes them. Many of these garments take ten hours' incessant toil, besides being obliged to keep a good fire for heating the iron to press them; and, when slack at the warehouse, it is no uncommon thing to be kept there two or three hours, after dragging, nearly exhausted, sometimes without the means of getting a bit of food, the distance of three or four miles. have witnessed, more than once, a poor widew come in breathless, after sitting up all Friday night to finish her work, sent back with it until Tuesday, for being five minutes behind time. Perhaps not one farthing, or the means of getting one, when she gets home. And if the poor creature was known to pledge one of the garments to get her food till Tuesday she would be punished. Only last Saturday, I saw a poor girl go away, sobbing bitterly, with all her work returned, which was six coats. And if any of the women murmur at the price, they are told they pay better than any other warehouse, and have the best work; and they intend to still lower the prices, and have more work. How they can do this I know not.

I have worked for fifteen years at the trade, and have gone through the greatest hardships, sitting sometimes without food or fire at work, and not unfrequently two nights a week; and for this work and this pay we find a respectable security and keep a decent appearance, or we should scarce be thought trustworthy. The prices were never more disgraceful than now. I withhold my name for no other motive than if it were known I had written this I should be discharged; and, as it is, I, unfortunately, am obliged to work at the prices stated.—Yours respectfully, A DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMAN.

"A DISCHARGED SOLDIER."

To the Editor.—Sir,—I hope you will make the following case of the disgraceful usage of a discharged soldier of her Majesty's 1st batt. rifle brigade, known to the public. enlisted in the 90th light infantry on the 12th December, 1850, and volunteered, by Horse-guards' authority, into the 1st batt. rifle brigade in March, 1854. I received my discharge from thence, and I was taken up by a policeman as a deserter from the marines, in London, on the 1st inst., and taken to Horsemonger-lane gaol. Thence I was taken to Chatham, and there I was confined in the guard room from the 3rd of December. I was allowed no bed, nor great coat to lie in, and they kept me upon sixpence a day, depriving me of bread and butter, and such other necessaries as I required. I think that this is disgraceful treatment for a man who has served as a soldier in the defence of his country. On the morning of the 11th of December they came to the guard room and told me that I might go; that I did not belong to them; and they would not give a discharge, or anything to say that I was not a soldier, or as much as would pay my fare to London, from where I was taken prisoner by them. I was taken from my work, and now I am left at the mercy of the world without a farthing.—I remain, sir, &c...

Late Corporal, 1st batt. Rifle Brigade. 9, Ann-street, Coburg-road.

THE HOUSES OF THE WORKING CLASSES AND

JAMES LEAR,

BUILDING SOCIETIES. To the Editor.—Sir,—These institutions have sprung up for the estensible purpose, as they represent, of giving the working man a more comfortable place of abode, and also to enable him to take a small share in the affairs of the country. Two very important and desirable objects—the attainment of which would please and gratify every working man in this country. With regard to the former of these objects, the building societies, instead of purchasing land in or near large towns, where they are so much needed, and where they would be hailed by the working classes as real blessings, and where the most intelligent of our number are to be found; one and all of them have gone to the most outof-the-way places in the country. As places of abode, therefore, to the working classes, located as they are in those parts, where a poor man may obtain a house at a less rent than he can a single room in London, of what benefit are they? No doubt it is extremely gratifying to a working man to possess the right of voting for the representation of his county; and, although I never had the good fortune to realise the feeling myself, still I can conceive that such an honour makes his honest breast expand with feelings of pride and satisfaction. It is this tempting bait, viz., the power of voting, which building societies have held forth so prominently before the eyes of the working classes, as an inducement to speculate in their institutions. Building societies have been a means of morally improving the working classes there can be no doubt, inasmuch as they have induced them to habits of economy; and those who have joined those institutions have been led to the consideration of their own

elevation as members of society. In my opinion—and I beg to say, sir, that being a member of that class to which I refer, I use no borrowed ideas. but speak from my own observation and experience—it is my opinion that more sickness, more vice, and more misery is caused by the inefficient ventilation of the apartments of the working classes than from any other cause whatsoever. Small houses are crowded with inmates, who have become the innocent means of destroying one another. If building societies are really desirous to administer to the wants of the working classes, why do they not purchase some of the many sites of ground to be found in every parish in the metropolis, covered with those abominable dens, the nests of thieves and garotters, which are still suffered to exist, to defile and demonise the human species? Level these places to the earth and erect houses adapted for the poor man's wants, where he may find a sufficiency of the pure air of heaven—that subtle fluid so necessary to life—so bountifully supplied by the great Creator, and yet so sparingly doled out to him by his fellow-man.—Yours respectfully,

ORDER OF VALOUR, - General Simpson, Lord Rokeby, and Col. Pakenham, who have been for some weeks engaged in investigating the claims for the Viotoria cross (order of valour), have, for a short period, discontinued their meetings at the Horse-guards. Wo have reason to believe that their labours are complete up to the 38th regiment of foot.

H. MAYNARD.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE RESOLUTE. On Tuesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert inspected the discovery-bank Resolute, which was lying off Cowes, in the Medina water; but before narrating the circumstances of the royal visit it may not be inappropriate, as this is peculiarly the age of "antecedents," to glance at the past history of that remarkable craft, and to present in a consecutive form some facts respecting her which are not generally known, and others which, though they have aiready been published, are too interesting to suffer by re-Her Majesty's bark Resolute formed one of Sir Edward Belcher's squadron of discovery, and in May,

1853, was sent, under the command of Captain Kellett,

R.N., to the Polar seas in search of Sir John Franklin

and for scientific purposes. She was-or, since her

deliverance enables us to speak of her as of a ship re-

stored to life, let us rather say she is—a stout square-

built vessel of 500 tons. She is doubled-decked and

double-planked throughout, in order to withstand the

pressure of ice, and she carries two brass guns—six-

pounders. Her builders, having regard to the comfort

of her officers and crew in the Arctic seas, fitted her with

an ingenious heating apparatus, the furnace of which

is inserted in the mainhold, while steampipes, running

fore and aft through the body of the vessel, main-

tained an agreeable temperature even when the ther-

mometer had fallen much below zero. When she left

the government dockyard she was liberally provided

with everything requisite for her perilous voyage, and,

both as regards structure and equipment, was ad-

mirably adapted for the service in which she was to be

engaged. Owing to her peculiar build, she is neces-

sarily a dull sailer, but she is a very strong ship, and

what the American's call "a good safe seaboat."

Notwithstanding, however, the care bestowed on her

construction, she was not fated to fulfil the purposes.

for which she was designed. She was frozen in

among the icebergs in latitude 77 deg. N., and in

the month of May, 1854, her officers and crew

finally abandoned her, leaving their effects on board.

She had remained in the icebergs sixteen months,

when a large portion of the ice in which she was

embedded becoming detached from the mass by a thaw,

it floated off with her, leaving her at the mercy of wind

and wave, and hurrying her out to remote seas, where,

in latitude 66.30 deg. and longitude 64 deg., she was

found in the month of September, 1855, by the Ameri-

can whaler George Henry, commanded by Captain

Buddington. She had then drifted over the wilder-

mess of waters about 1.200 miles from the spot where

she was abandened. Captain Buddington and a part

of his crew approached her over the ice and took up

their quarters within her. They found "a death-like

silence and a dread repose," for, except themselves,

there was not a living creature on board. In the words

of Dr. Macown, the surgeon of the ship, who bas

Cheered the lone decks through Arctic nights

The ship was found not to have sustained any very

material damage. The ropes, indeed, were hard, and

inflexible as chains; the rigging was stiff, and crackled

at the touch; the tanks in the hold had burst, the iron

work was rusted, the paint was discoloured with bilge-

water, and the topmast and topgallantmast were shat-

tered, but the hull had escaped unscathed, and the ship

was not hurt in any vital part. There were three or

four feet of water in the hold, but she had not sprung

a leak. The cordage was coiled in neat little circles on

the deck, after the fashion of English seamen, and the

sails were frozen to such stiffness as to resemble sheets

of tin. Several thousand pounds of gunpowder were

found on board, somewhat deteriorated in quality, yet

good enough for such purposes as firing salutes. Some

of the scientific instruments were injured by exposure

and rust; but others were in excellent condition. For

a year and four months no buman foot had trod the

deck of that phantom ship, yet, amid those savage so-

litudes, where man there was none, and might never

be, the pilot's wheel made a stern proclamation, for'

around it were inscribed in letters of brass the im-

mortal words "England expects that every man will

do his duty." If for "man" had been printed the

word "seal" or "whale." the sentiment might have

had a more practical significance. Captain Budding-

ton remained on board till the thaw set in, and then,

when the ice began to soften, he shaped his course to

New London, Connecticut, where he arrived in De-

cember, 1855. The Resolute was removed without

delay to New York, and what followed is so honour-

able to the American government, and speaks so highly

for their courtesy towards this country, that, though

it has been often published, it may well be repeated,

for it should be universally known throughout Eng-

land. A sum of 40,000 dollars was appropriated,

with the concurrence of the senate and congress, for

the purpose of purchasing the Resolute from the

whalers, the English government having waived all

claim to her; and it was determined that she should

be repaired and re-fitted with the utmest care, with

the design of restoring her to the Queen in at

least as good a condition as she was at the time

when the exigencies of their situation compelled

her crew to abandon her. With such completeness

and attention to detail has this work been per-

formed, that not only has everything found on board

been preserved, even to the books in the captain's

library, the pictures in his cabin, and some mu-

sical instruments belonging to other officers, but new

British flags have been manufactured in the Brooklyn

navy yard, to take the place of those which had rottled

during the long time she was without a living soul on

board. From stem to stern she has been repainted;

her sails and much of her rigging are entirely new;

the muskets, swords, telescopes, nautical instruments,

co., which she carried have been cleaned and put in

perfect order. Nothing has been overlooked or neglected

that was necessary to her complete and thorough reno-

vation; yet, everything that has been cleaned or repair-

ed has, with excellent tasts on the part of those who

superintended the regulations, been restored to its

original position. As regards the arrangement of

the furniture and the situation of each particular

article, the Queen saw the captain's cabin on Tuesday

in the precise state in which it was when the crew for-

800k the ship. In fact, the ship is—se as to express it

-a floating Pompeii, and everything comes to light

just as it was left. Captain Kellett's epaulettes are

lying in a tin-box on the table. Lieutenant Pim's

musical box occupies its old place on the top of a

"what not." The "logs" of the various officers are

in their respective recesses on the book shelves. The

portmenteau containing the officers' greatcoats is thrown

needlessly on a chair. On the wall hangs the picture

of a ballet-girl pironetting—still for ever pironetting

on the tips of her toes—and, as if in mockery of

comestic comfort, a little kettle that should be singing

songs "full of family glee," does nothing of the kind,

The Queen's visit to the Resolute on Tuesday excited

much interest among the inhabitants of Portsmouth,

Southampton, and Wight, and evidently afforded

cordial gratification to the American officers in charge

Her Majesty's steamship Retribution came up from

opithead to fire the royal salutes, and several gunblats

Jachts Fairy and Elfin, the latter under the command

of Captain the Hon. James Denman, were stationed in

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, the

Times of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess

Alice, left Osborne at a quarter past ten o'clock, and

dreve to the ship in an open carriage drawn by four

The Resolute, dressed in her colours, was lashed

alongaide the royal embarkation-place at Trinity-

Wheri. The English and American flags were flying

the peak, and as soon as the Queen set her foot on

the deck the royal standard was hoisted at the main.

The Retribution fired a salute, the boats orews

the rail, received her Majesty with three rounds of

tossed" their oars, and the ship's company, standing

Vaptain Haristein received the royal party at the

Dr. D. Stone, Lieutenant Hunter Davidson,

The following gentlemen were also present:—Mr.

will either side. They were Lieutenant C. H. Wells,

ed or and the officere, in full uniform, were group-

Dr. R. T. Macown, and Dr. Otis, acting secretary.

and despatch vessels, together with her Majesty

written a pretty poem on the subject: -

No more the busy throng

With music and with song.

That once she gladly bore,

From Albion's happy shore.

Her wooden walls were tenantless.

The bold and gallant crew had fled

In search of Franklin and his men,

mann; and Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, son of Mr. Henry Grinnell of New York, the projector of the American Arctic expedition. All were presented to the Queen by Captain Hartstein, who then addressed her Majesty in the following words-"Allow me to welcome" your Majesty on board the Resolute, and, in obedience. to the will of my countrymen and of the president of the United States, to restore her to you, not only as an evidence of a friendly feeling to your sovereignty, but as a token of love, admiration, and respect to your Majesty personally."

The Queen seemed touched by the manly simplicity of this frank and sailor-like address, and replied with a gracious smile, "I thank you, sir," The royal party then went over the ship and exa-

mined her with manifest interest. Captain Hartstein traced her course on a map and indicated the most important discoveries of the American arctic expeditions. In the course of conversation, Prince Albert observed that Lady Franklin was very anxious for another expedition, to which Captain Hartstein replied that he was not surprised that she should be so, for he thought it very possible that Franklin or some of his comrades might still be alive among the Esquimaux. After completing the inspection of the ship, the royal party retired smid the enthusiastic acclamations of the

It was originally intended to request her Majesty to take luncheen on board, but the idea was subsequently abandoned through a diffidence as to whether the proceedings would be quite selon les régles. But after the withdrawal of the royal party there was an elegant dejeuner in the wardroom, at which the fellowing toasts and sentiments were given among others:-The Queen and the Reval Family." The President of the United States," "The Union Jack and the Star-spangled Banner," "The Health of Mr. Cornelius Grinnell," "The future success of the Resolute, and may she be again employed in prosecuting the search for Sir John Franklin and his comrades." This last sentiment was proposed by Capt. Higgins, seconded by Mr. Grinnell, and evoked cordial applause.

Captain Hartstein was invited by the Queen to dine and to spend the night at Osborne, and all the officers were invited to visit the grounds at Osborne, a privilege of which they availed themselves at three o'clock. The Resolute returned to Portsmouth next morning. and has gone into dock. The same the same and the same an

NEW NAMES FOR LONDON STREETS. Mr. D'Iffanger's committee on the street nomenclature of London have attacked the difficulty in detail, and commence their work by taking in hand 571 streets which have but seventeen names among them it follows that for the streets in this first section alone 554 names must be found. We give an analysis of the proposals which the committee make on this point:— In the first place, there are sixty-two 66 George-

streets." George-street, Honover-square, will remain unaltered, and there will also be a Great Georgestreet and a Little George-street in Westminster; that is all of the Georges that will remain. Among their successors we notice scientific men, as Liebnitz, Lardner, Hutton, Priestley, and Shrapnel. Literature and divinity are represented by Mahon, Paley, Marvel. Strype, Ogilvie, Lowth, Thirlwall, Aytoun, Massey, and Baxter. Poor Power, the actor, has one of the streets. Of the aristocracy there are Wynford, Vivian. and Rutherford. Among the number of miscellaneous names of more or less note are Whittington, Rushworth, Esdaile, Blake, Miskin, Patmore, Reynard, Chaplin, Fairbank, and others—names certainly not of any great renown, with the exception of that of the far-famed Whittington.

Among the substitutes for the "Charles streets" literary men predominate. There are Ainsworth, Lever, Markland, Strickland, Keats, Quarles, Lingard, Thomson, Southey, Croly, Bulwer, and Hemans, Men of science are represented by Hoffman and Tennant; the aristocracy includes the names of Vane. Caledon, Rawdon, Denham, and Duckworth. There are three actors-Cibber, Garrick, and Foote. These three celebrities very appropriately represent the three Charles-streets which exist in the immediate neighbourhood of the two large theatres—Charles street, Drury-lane, is to be Cibber-street: Charles-street. Covent-garden, Garrick-street; and Charles-street, Long-acre, Foote-street. The miscellaneous names include that of Eugene Aram, Macneil, the engineer. Sir Richard Mayne gives his name to Charles-street near the Arbour-street police-station; there is Miles Coverdale, who takes Charles-street, Lowndes-square; while Charles street, St. John's wood, is to be in future named "Cameron-street," after, we presume,

the late talented manager of the Royal British bank. The names of the aristocracy are more frequent among those proposed in the place of the "Johnstreets" than in either the Georges or the Charleses. There are St. Germains, Ellesmere, Wodehouse, Lytteltor, and Portland. Literature is represented by Bremner, Horne, Horner, Miall. Grant, Mayhew. Hoadley, Channing, Porson; Playfeir and Brodie are the men of science; Caxton, an old historic worthy: Boscawen, a name familiar in the naval glories of the country, and Handel, the immortal composer; and among the more prominent of the names, "Faithful" and "Gay." We will not venture to depict the consternation of some steady matron who, waking some morning, may find her old familiar John-street converted into a Gay street. What, too, will the conservative or orthodox residents in John-street say to living in future in a street bearing the name of Miall or

Channing? The aristocracy are unusually numerous in the suggested names for the family of "King-streets." They include Lennox, Hotham, Erskine, Wortley, Worsley, Woodville, Mandeville, Malmesbury, and Paulet. The House of Commons is represented by one name: enly, that of Ewart. King-street, Pall-mall, is to bear the name of the premier, Palmerston; Kingstreet, Smithfield, will bear the name of Ridley, one of the martyrs; King-street, Aldgate, the name of the present Jewish rabbi, Dr. Adler; King street, Covent-garden, is to be improved to Shakspere-street; King-street, Tower-hill, to Dibdin-street; Kingstreet, Commercial-road, is to be transferred to the famous Booker, of protectionist notoriety; the name of Flaxman is to supplant King-street, Northamptonsquare. Jacquard and Fulton are among the suggested names, as are those of Beckett, Sedgwick, Weiston, Bentham, and Hassal, of unadulterated food

noteriety. The "Queen-streets" have not so good or so varied a selection of names as the King-streets. Queenstreet. Great Russell street, is to become Bettertonstreet, and Queen-street, Seven Dials, Papys-street, Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Brougham-street; Queen street, Mile end, claims Alderman Challis. The literary names include those of Lockhart, Howitt, (Dugald) Stewart, Congreve, and Thackeray; there are two members of the House of Commons, Mr. Mackinnon and Sir Edward Filmer, one Saxon king (Egbert), one admiral (Plumridge)—there is no Napierone founder of a sect (Wesley), for Queen-street, Chelsea-and four lords, Danby, Loftus, Ebrington, and

out sits upon a fireless stove as cold as stone and as | Egerton. The suggested names for the "Church-streets" contain but one name of any ornament of the church-it is that of Wickliffe. Will a member of the church of Rome consent to date his letters from such a street? Church street left the question of the rival creeds an open one, and Mormonites, or high church, might equally be proud of the street they lived in while it was called Church street. The literary men are in the majority among the suggested names; they are Waller. Wordsworth, Farquhar, Somerville, Dampier, Arbuthnot, Macaulay, and Chalmers; Sterndale (Bennet). as a musician; Alderman Carden, Huskisson, the financier; Knox, the divine; Tulloch, one of the commissioners to the Crimea; (Roger) Ascham, the chemist; (Colonel) Sabine, the man of science; Lord Strangford and Sir Cullen Eardley among the new names. The remainder of the list is made up of some modest gentlemen, to whose merits we shall presently more

particularly allude. The "New-streets" are to be converted into Smollet, Sterne, and Whateley-streets; and some others are to be named after Smeaton, Nasmyth, and Dollond-each eminent men in their spheres-Sugden, the lord chancellor; Maclise, the artist; Coke, the learned chief justice; Arne, the musician; Anson, the naval commander; Hansard, well known by his Debates; Sotherby, the successful auctioneer; Staunton, the chess player; Catheart, one of the heroes of the Crimea; and there is one Shakspere street, which is the second

be used.
The "William-streets" have a somewhat miscel- ing that the old bank had stopped, hundreds hastened be used. Croskey, consul for the United States; Chevalier laneous but at the same time highly respectable, list of the see the notice posted on the establishment, before

Vincent Pappalardo, vice consul; Mr. Harling, vice consul for the United States; Captain High and Curran, names honourable alike to lieve. Saturday is pay day at Kidderminster, and the age: there is Fullarton. the gits, commander of the United States' mailship, Her- the country and the age; there is Fullarton, the learning were dependent on a supply from the said Of mi too Uther waits—Let it be duer!"

navigator.

few others, some unknown to fame, have not been

overlooked. There yet remains that very modest class of persons,

York-street [.....Camberwell

SUSPENSION OF A BANK.

opened for business. that Mr Jones did not take any money into the conmore than three years. By his death Mr. Abraham

tate; of the fact that he was insolvent to a considerable amount, there is, we fear, no doubt whatever. actually in circulation will not amount to more than 8,000%; the liabilities are estimated at a sum not exeeeding 70,000%. As to the value of the assets, or some time prior to the stoppage, a disposition had been operations as much as possible, the consequence in all probability of the limited means at command. The London agents of the house, Messrs. Roberts and Co., were, it is understood, prepared for what has occurred; in fact, Mr. Turner's want of means had been no secret for some time prior to his demise, so that the town agents would be sure to provide against any accident. Indeed, it is not improbable that they had a balance;

"NEW NAMES FOR LONDON STREETS." Lloyd's Illustrated Newspaper, 21 Dec. 1856. British Library Newspapers, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/BC3206314936/BNCN?u=nash87800&sid=BNCN&xid=275b2e38. Accessed 25 Apr. 2020.