

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOS. A. GEMMILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD L. WAITE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. WAITE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Thomas R. Water, Luther R. Smart and Luke Lee against Sarah Ann Palmer, et al. Rehearsal. The undersigned called to the attention of the Court...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Community of the City of New York, for the removal and laying out of a public square, known as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE...

to whom it supplies a fair share of agricultural news, with a good supply of the paragraphs which usually fill an ordinary paper. These, with political contents, it gets from Bell's New Weekly Messenger...

THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS is agricultural and political. It belongs to Mr. William Shaw, Managing Director of the Farmers' Insurance Company, to whom it yields a large income. In its political tone it is liberal.

THE COUNTY CHRONICLE is chiefly a record of the prices of agricultural and other produce in the London and provincial markets. It has little news, and no political observations. The County Herald is the same paper, with a different name. The three other last named papers are of no account.

THE BUILDING, a very able and clever publication, edited by Mr. Godwin, architect, and Secretary of the Art-Union of London. By far the greater part of the impression is sold unstamped—such only undergoing that process as are desired to pass free through the Post-Office, which the stamping effects.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, established in 1833, by Mr. Colburn, the publisher, never paid expenses, which were heavy, until Mr. J. Philip Hart, (calling himself Sir John Philipart), became proprietor and editor. The others are unimportant.

THE ATHENÆUM was established in 1828, in rivalry with the Literary Gazette, then very popular and profitable. Mr. J. S. Buckingham, the proprietor and editor, perceiving that it was succeeding as a weekly publication, resolved to produce it twice a week. He did so, and it failed. The copyright was bought for a trifle, in October, 1830, by Mr. Duke, a clerk in one of the Government offices, and Mr. Martin, a capitalist. Their first step was to reduce the price from sixteen to eight cents; their next, to publish it once a week only; their last and best, to employ the best talent upon it, and thus make it worthy of public support.

THE PRELIMINER CIRCULAR is merely an advertisement sheet. HOUSEHOLD WORDS is generally unimportant; but a few have the stamps, to secure its transit through the Post-Office. NOTES AND QUERIES (which has a great unimportant circulation) and THE HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE are in the same predicament. The last named is essentially worthless on account of any merit of its own.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

gravings completed, and the stamped paper ready, they might as well let No. 3 see the light. This was on the Thursday. The next morning's mails brought them large orders from news-vendors and private individuals in the country—nearly sufficient to pay expenses. The paper was kept afloat; within six months it had become a good property, and now yields a net income of not less than £25,000 a year.

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER, which is sparsely illustrated, was originally The Pictorial Times, commenced in 1840, in rivalry with The Illustrated News. It failed, and the copyright was purchased by Herbert Ingram, one of the News proprietors, who has converted it into a journal in which the fair sex are presented with patterns for crochet-work. The third on this list is an ephemeral of no note.

With the exception of The Australian Gazette, these publications are digests of English and Foreign news for Indian readers.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, established in 1833, by Mr. Colburn, the publisher, never paid expenses, which were heavy, until Mr. J. Philip Hart, (calling himself Sir John Philipart), became proprietor and editor. The others are unimportant.

THE ATHENÆUM was established in 1828, in rivalry with the Literary Gazette, then very popular and profitable. Mr. J. S. Buckingham, the proprietor and editor, perceiving that it was succeeding as a weekly publication, resolved to produce it twice a week. He did so, and it failed. The copyright was bought for a trifle, in October, 1830, by Mr. Duke, a clerk in one of the Government offices, and Mr. Martin, a capitalist. Their first step was to reduce the price from sixteen to eight cents; their next, to publish it once a week only; their last and best, to employ the best talent upon it, and thus make it worthy of public support.

THE PRELIMINER CIRCULAR is merely an advertisement sheet. HOUSEHOLD WORDS is generally unimportant; but a few have the stamps, to secure its transit through the Post-Office. NOTES AND QUERIES (which has a great unimportant circulation) and THE HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE are in the same predicament. The last named is essentially worthless on account of any merit of its own.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

THE LITERARY GAZETTE, for over thirty years under the editorship of William Jerdan, its founder, was once a publication with a great circulation. Most of the leading literati of the day have written for it, and it kept a "pet poet" in the person of poor L. E. L. It was published, in those days, for sixteen cents a number, and the Athenæum coming down to eight was the first great blow it felt. Jerdan never professed to be a critic. He was justified if he got an advance copy of a forthcoming work, and gave some of the best passages as extracts, without offering any critical opinion. Since Jerdan quit the office, the Gazette has passed into various hands, and is well edited now, yet its sale is comparatively small—not quite 3,000, of which 478 copies are stamped.

OFFICIAL. London Gazette..... 1844. 1854. 3,000 3,700 This is not a newspaper, but simply the official organ of the Government, through which its appointments and other announcements are made public. Mr. Watts, the late editor, had £2,000 a year salary. His successor will receive £600 per annum, and will still possess a sinecure.

RAILWAY. 1844. 1854. Herapain's Railway Journal..... 150 1,200 Railway Times..... 150 1,200 Railway Record..... 150 1,200 Railway Gazette..... 150 1,200 In 1845, there were at least forty railway journals in London, with an aggregate sale of 60,000 a week; at present the whole sale of all the railway papers is only a little over 3,000 a week. Herapain's is the most important of all the existing journals—but each of them is more or less of a partisan—in favor of different Railway Companies.

RELIGIOUS. 1844. 1854. Christian Times..... 1,800 13,615 "Records"..... 7,907 4,807 British Banner..... 1,000 3,354 Watchman..... 2,300 3,207 Nonconformist..... 2,300 3,207 Eccl. Gazette..... 2,300 3,207 Patriot..... 2,300 3,207 Catholic Standard..... 1,204 1,204 "English Christian"..... 3,000 3,207 "Church and State Gazette"..... 500 500 "Christian Spectator"..... 1,300 500 "Religious Reporter"..... 300 300 "Bible Society Reporter"..... 300 300 "Religious Observer"..... 150 150 "Protestant Magazine"..... 30 30

It will be seen that the Religious newspapers, if we may so call the political and polemical organs of various religious denominations, have a large circulation. Those which we have distinguished by an asterisk (\*) are in connection with the Church of England. The others, who not obviously expressed differently, advocate the principles of various Protestant dissenting bodies. The circulation is considerable, but the general sale is not in London, but in the provinces. The RECORD, as it is published twice a week, has really only a circulation of 4,000 per number. It represents the Low Church party. THE ENGLISH CHURCHMAN, with a large sale in 1844, when its Presbytery feelings were more in vogue than they are just now, has dwindled down very considerably, its place being taken by THE GUARDIAN, on the High Church side. THE CHURCH AND STATE GAZETTE really is attached to no party, nor especially supported by any. Among the dissenting journals THE CHRISTIAN TIMES had very considerably better. THE PATRIOT, formerly edited by Josiah Conder, the poet, THE NONCONFORMIST, edited by Mr. Miall, M. P. for Rochdale, was established in 1841, and is the organ of the Independents. Of the Wesleyan papers, only THE WATCHMAN has a large sale, or much influence. THE TABLET, though printed in Dublin, it is edited by Mr. Lucas, M. P. for Meath; has a greater English circulation in England than THE CATHOLIC STANDARD.

SATIRICAL. 1844. 1854. Punch..... 7,884 2,200 Digest..... 200 Ten years ago, satirical newspapers flourished in London. Of these, the principal were THE AGE, edited by C. M. Westmacott, and THE SATIRIST, by Bernard Gregory. It was rather scandalous, than satirical which these journals dealt in. Each had a sale of over 9,000 a week. They were of the Satanic school, and furnished on "black mail" But the public mind revolted at last from such material, and THE AGE died naturally, while THE SATIRIST was killed by libel-suits. The first number of PUNCH appeared in July 17, 1841, and possessed the leading features which still distinguish this publication as a great censor, sarcastic and witty, yet with great kindness of feeling. Its conductor is Mark Lemon, a Jew, who formerly kept a public house in Drury-lane, and has since written several successful plays and farces. Albert Smith was one of the early contributors. THOMAS DOUGLASS, the haughtiness of Henry Mayhew, Jerrold, Thackeray, Gilbert & Becket, and Tom Taylor, together with the editor himself, are now the principal writers in Punch. A great number of volunteer articles is received every week, and, even when not used, supply hands for papers by the regular writers.

Punch has many claims upon the favorable consideration of the public. Its greatest fault has been a want of impartiality in its political and personal notices. It is fiercely opposed to the Derby-Darwell party, nor has it sought to conceal its antipathy. Its circulation cannot be less than 30,000 a week, of which 7,884 copies are stamped for Post-Office transmission. DIGESTS, which also send a few through the Post, is smaller in price, but not much inferior in literary or artistic merit. Among its illustrations are some capital caricatures (which yet are excellent portraits of the leading members of Parliament. As Diogenes has stood its ground for two years, its success may be assumed as a certainty.

SCIENTIFIC. 1844. 1854. Proceedings of the Society of Arts..... 1,191 Proceedings of the Royal Society..... 384 Mechanics Magazine..... 200 Though Science would appear to make itself very slightly known in England, by a weekly issue of its intelligence, its monthly, bi-monthly and quarterly publications are more numerous and very important. Faraday, Brewster, and Forbes, are among the editors of these periodicals, which circulate wherever the English language is spoken, and spread intelligence from mind to mind all over the world.

SHIPPING. 1844. 1854. Shipping Gazette..... per day 250 Weekly Shipping List..... 200 At one period, when THE SHIPPING GAZETTE was an evening political paper, it had a much smaller circulation than at present, when it simply fulfills the functions of which its name gives promise. The other publicists are official.

MEDICAL. 1844. 1854. Medical Circular..... 2,241 Association Medical Journal..... 1,761 Medical Times..... 408 1,654 THE LANCET, which is the oldest of these publications, had no stamped copies in 1844, when its sale was fully 10,000 a week. It is about 5,000 at present, and mainly lives on the reputation it gained twenty years ago, under the fearless editorship of Mr. Thomas Wakley, now Coroner of London. The three other papers are of the same character as the LANCET, and popular with various sections of the profession.

THE MEDICAL TIMES (commenced by Mr. Cox, editor of The Critic) had a great sale for many years, trading closely on the popularity of the LANCET. But, not content with legitimate competition, it took every opportunity of making violent personal attacks upon Mr. Wakley, and having to pay heavy damages, was perpetually absorbed. At present it is edited by Mr. Vincent Dowling, from his great head, usually called "the long scribble." Mr. Dowling retained his office on this paper until his recent death. The paper is devoted to "sporting," in all its branches and varieties, and its *diatribes* are decisive on all points arising out of these. THE SUNDAY TIMES and THE ERA also contain sporting news, but neither are to be named, among sporting-men, on the same day with Bell's Life. There has lately sprung up a clever rival called THE FIELD, which promises well, and is already a temperance concern.

Mining. 1844. 1854. Mining Journal..... 1,275 1,825 THE MINING JOURNAL, conducted by Mr. Henry English, devotes itself also, in some measure, to railway and other joint-stock speculations; has a fair character for ability, and realizes great profits, as it is got up with little expense.

MUSICAL. 1844. 1854. Church Missionary Intelligencer..... 10 London City Mission Magazine..... 111 These are monthly publications, devoted to missionary intelligence. The above include only the stamped weeklies.

MISCELLANEOUS. 1844. 1854. Christian Times..... 1,800 13,615 "Records"..... 7,907 4,807 British Banner..... 1,000 3,354 Watchman..... 2,300 3,207 Nonconformist..... 2,300 3,207 Eccl. Gazette..... 2,300 3,207 Patriot..... 2,300 3,207 Catholic Standard..... 1,204 1,204 "English Christian"..... 3,000 3,207 "Church and State Gazette"..... 500 500 "Christian Spectator"..... 1,300 500 "Religious Reporter"..... 300 300 "Bible Society Reporter"..... 300 300 "Religious Observer"..... 150 150 "Protestant Magazine"..... 30 30

Of these, "The Musical Times" emanates from Novello's music-shop; The World is edited by J. W. Davison, the critic of The Times; and THE SATIRIST is a new venture, by parties unknown to us.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MAUD MULLER.