

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 168.—Vol. VII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE LAWS OF WAR.

THE impossibility of dispensing with laws and regulations among mankind, is proved by the fact, that when civil society is broken up, and peace and order destroyed, a kind of code is established even or that state of things, and is quite as rigorously carried into effect as the one it supersedes. Thus the Laws of War are as distinctly recognised as those of Peace, and cannot be broken without bringing disgrace and infamy on those who infringe them: if both sides cease to observe this unwritten compact, war, bad as it is under its least repulsive aspect, degenerates into something the contemplation of which sickens and disgusts, and produces a feeling which it could be wished existed against war in any and every shape whatever. Enemies equally matched, conceive a mutual respect, which, when the struggle of the battle-field is over, leads each side to treat prisoners and wounded with humanity; the former, being defenceless, are spared insult or injury: the latter are not altogether disregarded, though the best intentions rarely having at such times the most effective means to work with, cannot prevent the occurrence of a hideous mass of human suffering. The history of the Peninsular War presents many instances of this sort of chivalrous feeling exhibited between the French and English armies; between the French troops and the Spanish peasantry, however, the conflict was very different, the "Laws of War" were disregarded—every atrocity was retaliated by another—and the whole struggle was a bloody series of massacre and assassination. It is, unhappily, not difficult to account for this. The natives of a country held by a foreign invader feel far more fiercely and bitterly than the soldier of another land, called in to defend them only in the discharge of his professional duty, indifferent whether he has to meet the invading

force there or anywhere else. Men of a common calling, however opposed, have a certain professional understanding, and will rarely carry their enmity beyond the point of necessity; the enmity ceases when the power to resist is gone.

But even this very negative alleviation of the horrors of war, which cannot always be depended on even among the best disciplined troops, ceases to exist in two cases—civil war, and the war of a civilised race with savages. Inhumanity of men during civil conflict is proverbial, though of the same country and language. If divided by religion or allegiance, their hatred is more intense, their violence more unscrupulous, their passion more unsparing, than if oceans rolled between their climes, and they were utter strangers to each other's speech. We need not draw examples from the past; we have seen them in our own time; nothing in history is worse than the cruelties of the Carlists and Christians in the late civil war in Spain.

In the other case, that of a war with barbarians or savages, humanity is equally outraged; and here, we must say, the crime on the part of the civilised man is the deeper. In the first place, his education has taught him much of which the savage is ignorant; and in the next, his wealth and skill make him the stronger, and the contest, unequal as it must be under any circumstances, ought not to be rendered a disgrace to humanity by atrocities committed by the strong on the weak—cruelties which the purposes of conquest or policy cannot require, and which the sternest necessity cannot excuse.

An act of needless and ruthless savagery, recently perpetrated by a portion of the French army of occupation in Algiers, has excited the detestation of Europe, and we are glad to see that it is visited by severe condemnation in France, the language of nearly the

whole of the French press being that of severe denunciation. What defence or palliation will be made of the atrocity of stifling upwards of five hundred men, women, and children, like vermin, by fire kept up deliberately for nearly a day and a half, we cannot tell. From the details, which subsequent accounts have too fully confirmed, any kind of defence would seem to be impossible. If they were in arms against the French troops, the "Laws of War," the observance of which by the French armies towards ourselves we have acknowledged, were grossly violated, to the stain and disgrace of soldier-ship; if they were unresisting, it was a brutal and cowardly murder.

We have on a former occasion remarked on the utter failure of the French attempt to colonise the district of the North of Africa they have seized, but can be scarcely said to possess. They have devastated the land, and put an end to cultivation and commerce; they have fallen on the soil like a blighting curse, and after years of trial the natives are more inimical to them than ever. Will not such acts as this make their hatred fiercer? The whole history of the French occupation of Algiers is a deplorable one: it was begun with little or no purpose, has proved a continual drain on the resources of France, without any return; has caused a frightful loss of life to her army, which, though drawn from among a people who are passionately fond of military glory, has become gradually demoralised and degraded by the nature of the service, till men are to be found among it capable of perpetrating a deed like this, at which the world shudders, and visits with disgust and contempt the folly, or the fatality, that has changed the warriors of Marengo and Austerlitz to a band of cowardly and merciless *chauffeurs*. Most sincerely do we sympathise with the people of France, who, we hope, will disown and punish this worst deed of the worst part of its army, for the stigma thrown by it on the French name. Such events as this, wherever they occur, are really national calamities.



NEW PAS DE QUATRE, BY MLLLES. TAGLIONI, C. GRISI, L. GRAHN, AND CERITO, AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The past week's performances at Her Majesty's Theatre have been signalled by an event unparalleled in theatrical annals, and one which, some two score years hence, may be handed down to a new generation by garrulous septuagena-

rians as one of the most brilliant reminiscences of days gone by. The appearance of four such dancers as Taglioni, Cerito, Carlotta Grisi, and Lucile Grahn, on the same boards, and in the same *pas*, is truly what our Gallic neighbours call "une solennité théâtrale," and such a one as none of those who beheld it are

likely to witness again. It was therefore as much a matter of curiosity as of interest to hurry to the Theatre to witness this spectacle; but every other feeling was merged in admiration when the four great dancers commenced. A series of picturesque groupings with which this performance opens. We can

LAST HONOURS TO GENERAL JACKSON.

The American journals, just received, are nearly filled with details of the last hours of General Jackson, and of the marked testimonials of respect that have been paid to the deceased throughout the country.

Our artist has sketched the Hermitage, at Nashville, in West Tennessee, where the General breathed his last, on the evening of Sunday, the 8th of June. The villa is of handsome classic design. The Grecian temple, beneath the willow, upon the left, is the tomb of the General's wife. The entire scene is an impressive picture of repose.

We abridge the following incidents of the General's last hours.—

"He died with the utmost calmness. The public had been led to expect this sad event for many weeks. The venerable patriot himself, in the last letter he ever wrote, said: 'I am dying daily. I feel that I can no longer be of service to my country, to my friends, or myself; and I am ready and willing to appear in the presence of my Maker.'

"On the morning of Sunday, the 8th, the General had swooned, and, for a time, was supposed to be dead, but he soon after revived and lived till evening. During the forenoon he gathered around his bedside the members of his household, whom he admonished most affectionately to cherish Christianity, to be kind and loving to each other, to love their country and protect its institutions. He then gave each individual his patriarchal blessing, placing his feeble hands upon their heads as they knelt before him, and beseeching Almighty God to bless and protect them. The household then knelt in prayer, and each and all took an affectionate farewell of the dying patriot. The scene was most affecting. Every eye was bathed in tears, but the General meekly and resignedly besought them not to mourn.

"He retained his senses to the last, and, during the day, expressed the liveliest interest in the prosperity and welfare of the country. He continued to commune with God in prayer during the day, and enjoyed the brightest hope of immortality. The clergyman at his bedside (Rev. Dr. Edgar, of the Presbyterian Church) afterwards remarked that he never witnessed a more triumphant death."

The body was buried on Tuesday, the 10th of June, in the temple tomb in the garden, shown in our engraving. The funeral took place in the presence of an immense concourse of people from the surrounding country. After a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, the text of which was Rev. 7th chap., 13, 14 verses, and after the coffin had been placed in a zinc covering and soldered, and again placed in an outside coffin, it was conveyed to the tomb in the garden. Prayer was then offered over the grave, and singing; and last of all came the military of Nashville, and fired three volleys of musketry over his grave. In observance of his request, there was no pomp or display on the occasion—no martial music—and nought but solemnity and tears. In Nashville the bells were tolled, and minute guns fired, a part of the day. The stores were closed

a whole day, and all seemed to feel that the country had lost a patriot and statesman, and they a father and friend.

Tuesday, the 24th of June, was the day fixed for a demonstration of patriotism and respect for the memory of Andrew Jackson, when the pageant surpassed any ever witnessed in New York. The people of the city and of the surrounding country poured into the public thoroughfares, either to join the procession, or to witness the ceremonies: business of every kind was suspended, and the city was one vast scene of mourning.

"The funeral knell tolled sadly from every spire and dome. The slow and solemn tread of military companies, civic societies, and citizens generally, with the sound of the muffled drum; the discharge of minute-guns from all the fortifications and from some of the public Parks; the universal display of flags at half-mast; banners shrouded in crape; public buildings and hotels dressed in mourning, all spoke of the great worth of the departed STATESMAN AND PATRIOT, and of the affectionate regard with which the people cherish his memory.

"The various preparatory arrangements included in the programme were

showing the line to be some five or six miles in extent. Arrived in the Park, the members of the Sacred Music Society took their places upon the stand soon after six o'clock, and the Urn, with the horses attached to the car, was drawn up in front. A prayer was then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Krebs, the immense multitude standing uncovered. The Hon. Benj. F. Butler then delivered an eloquent eulogy; a requiem was sung by the Sacred Music Society; and the solemnities terminated with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright.

Our Illustration shows the procession at a most imposing point—rounding Union-place, entering by Bowers, and retiring by Broadway, in a brilliant sunset—time, half-past five o'clock. Our Correspondent spiritedly notes of this locality:—"Yesterday, a wilderness—to-day a splendid square, surrounded with princely mansions—where reside some eminent men, Ex-Chancellor Kent being one—to-morrow an obsolete part of the old city. Such is the rapid transition herefrom trees to bricks, that in the foreground, the rural pleasure and fine old trees of a beautiful country residence are being ruthlessly excavated and hewn into building lots."

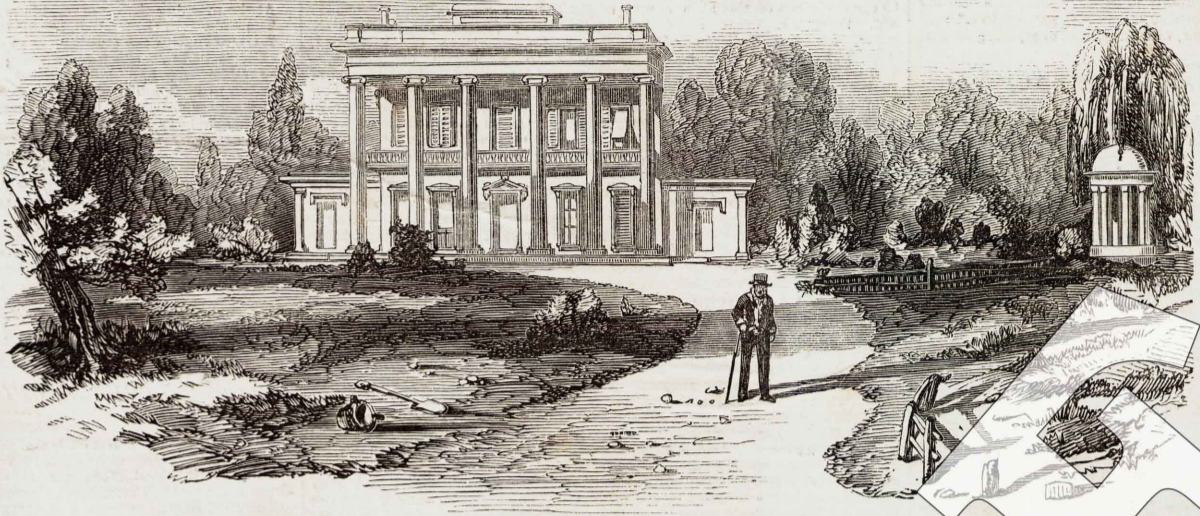
fully carried out. The different military and political bodies, civic societies, fire department, &c., &c., assembled at the Park and in the streets adjacent, with their flags and banners hung in mourning, and almost every individual in the immense gathering wearing the usual token of mourning on the left arm, and badges with the likeness of the deceased on the left breast. Among the military were large bodies of horsemen. There were several bands of excellent music, the drums and various instruments generally displaying the badge of mourning."

The procession started from the Park at 2 o'clock; it numbered from 20,000 to 25,000 men, and occupied three hours, within a few minutes, in passing a point in East Broadway. We have not room for the programme; it consisted of bands of music playing dirges, regiments of infantry and mounted troops, &c.

The second division consisted of a large number of coaches containing a number of distinguished men, among whom were Ex-President Van Buren, Colonel Bankhead, &c.; then a body of naval officers. To these succeeded the orator of the day, the pall bearers, &c., in barouches; then the Urn, drawn by four white horses, caparisoned in black, each horse led by a coloured groom dressed in Eastern costume, followed by a white horse led by two grooms, one on each side; then a large body of United States marines, infantry, and artillery; then the members of the Common Council, &c. Then came the different bodies from Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Newark; then a carriage containing Foreign Consuls, &c.

In the third division was a very large body of Freemasons, in full insignia with banner, ark, bible, &c. The entire procession consisted of thirteen divisions, consisting of Benevolent Societies and Clubs, the Fire Department (from 1200 to 1500 men), bands of music, companies and cavalries, far too numerous for us to specify.

The head of the Procession reached the western gates of the Park about the time the sun had left the eastern gate.



THE HERMITAGE, THE RESIDENCE AND BURIAL PLACE OF GENERAL JACKSON.



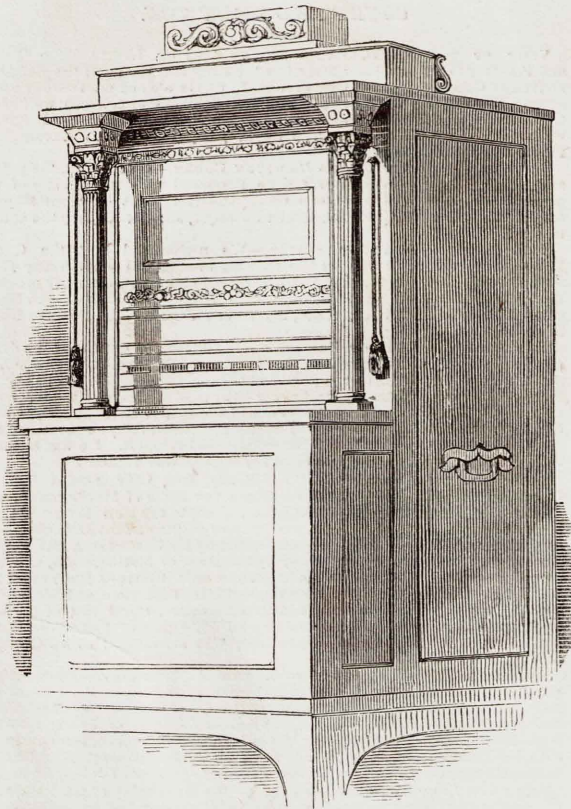
PROCESSION IN HONOUR OF THE LATE GENERAL JACKSON, AT NEW YORK.

THE EUREKA.

Such is the name of a Machine for Composing Hexameter Latin Verses, which is now exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly. It was designed and constructed at Bridgwater, in Somersetshire; was begun in 1830, and completed in 1843; and it has lately been brought to the metropolis, to contribute to the "sights of the season."

The exterior of the machine resembles, in form, a small bureau book-case; in the frontispiece of which, through an aperture, the verses appear in succession as they are composed.

The machine is described by the inventor as neither more nor less than a practical illustration of the law of evolution. The process of composition is not by words already formed, but from separate letters. This fact is obvious; although some spectators may, probably, have mistaken the effect for the cause—the result for the principle, which is that of Kaleidoscopic evolution; and, as an illustration of this principle it is that the machine is interesting—a principle affording a far greater scope of extension than has hitherto been attempted. The machine contains letters in alphabetical arrangement. Out of these, through the medium of numbers, rendered tangible by being expressed by indentures on wheel-work, the instrument selects such as are requisite to form the verse conceived; the components of words suited to form hexameters being alone previously calculated, the harmonious combination of which will be found to be practically interminable.



THE EUREKA.

The rate of composition is about one verse per minute, or sixty in an hour. Each verse remains stationary and visible a sufficient time for a copy of it to be taken; after which the machine gives an audible notice that the line is about to be decomposed. Each letter of the verse is then slowly and separately removed into its former alphabetical arrangement; on which the machine stops, until another verse be required. Or, by withdrawing the stop, it may be made to go on continually, producing in one day and night, or twenty-four hours, about 1440 Latin verses; or, in a whole week (Sundays included), about 10,000.

During the composition of each line, a cylinder in the interior of the machine performs the National Anthem.

As soon as the verse is complete, a short pause of silence ensues.

On the announcement that the line is about to be broken up, the cylinder performs the air of "Fly not yet," until every letter is returned into its proper place in the alphabet.

There is on the frontispiece of the machine, above the line of verse, a tablet, bearing the following inscription:—

Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathom'd caves of ocean bear,
And many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air.
Full many a thought, of character sublime,
Conceived in darkness, here shall be unrolled,
The mystery of number and of time,
Is here displayed in characters of gold.
Transcribe each line composed by this machine,
Record the fleeting thoughts as they arise;
A line, once lost, may ne'er again be seen,
A thought, once flown, perhaps for ever flies."

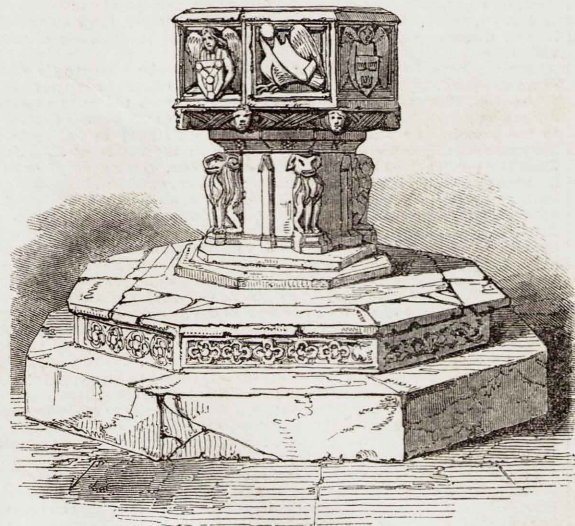
The primum mobile, or first moving power of the machine, is a leaden weight of about twenty pounds, with an auxiliary weight of ten pounds, applied to another part of the movement; these are occasionally wound up, and the velocity is regulated in the usual manner, by a worm and fly.

The entire machine contains about 80 wheels, giving motion to cylinders, cranks, spirals, pulleys, levers, springs, ratchets, quadrants, tractors, snails, worm and fly, heart-wheels, eccentric-wheels, and star-wheels—all of which are in essential and effective motion, with various degrees of velocity, each performing its part in proper time and place. And in the front of the interior is a large Kaleidoscope, which regularly constructs a splendid geometric figure. This action is performed at the commencement of the operation, and at the precise time when the line of verse is conceived, previous to its mechanical composition."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

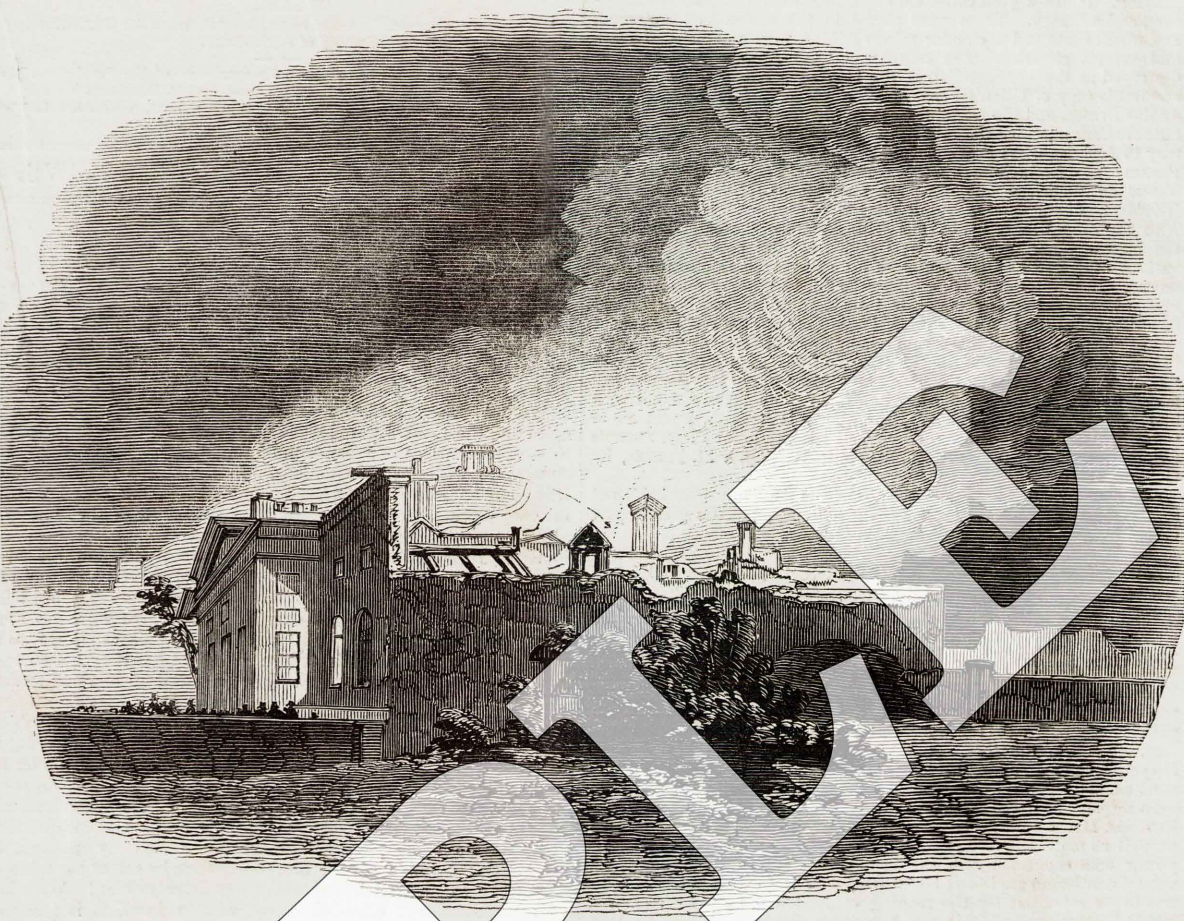
FONT IN CAISTOR CHURCH, NORFOLK.

About three miles south-west of Norwich stands the now inconsiderable village of Caistor, but which was formerly the *Venta Icenorum*, or principal station



FONT AT CAISTOR.

of the Romans in the country of the Iceni. Castrum was a common name over all Britain, and applied to the Roman stations in this country, which may now be known by the titles of burgh or caistor forming the whole or part of their present names. This ancient Castrum was one of the chief camps of defence at the time the Romans possessed this part of the kingdom. It was certainly their most important fortification in this district, as appears from its dimensions, which still remain very conspicuous. The figure of the camp is a parallelogram, with the



BURNING OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, PHILADELPHIA.

corners rounded: the north and south sides are each 149, and the east and west sides 373 yards. The breadth of the fosse and rampart is, in some places, 45 yards, and in others not more than 30. The ruins of two old towers, one at the north and the other at the west end, were remaining in 1740. It is a square single vallum and rampart, and has been inclosed with a strong wall of Roman bricks and flints, still visible in many places; the grand entrance was in the middle of the east part, at each corner of which there were towers or watch-towers. At the south-east corner, within the rampart, stands the parish church, erected there on account of the convenience of the materials with which it is built; the whole being composed of flints and pieces of Roman bricks taken from the walls of the old camp.

At the south-east corner of the chancel is a small spring, or well of water, about five feet deep, which is always full, and extremely cold. The font was erected by Richard of Castor, in 1402; and on it are sculptured, in compartments, the emblems of the Holy Trinity, the four Evangelists, with the instruments of the Passion, the arms of the last Angles, West Saxons, and Bury Abbey; and round the base is an inscription, partly obliterated:—
"Oras pro anima lili lici de Castre"

Many relics, interesting to antiquarians, have been at various times found in

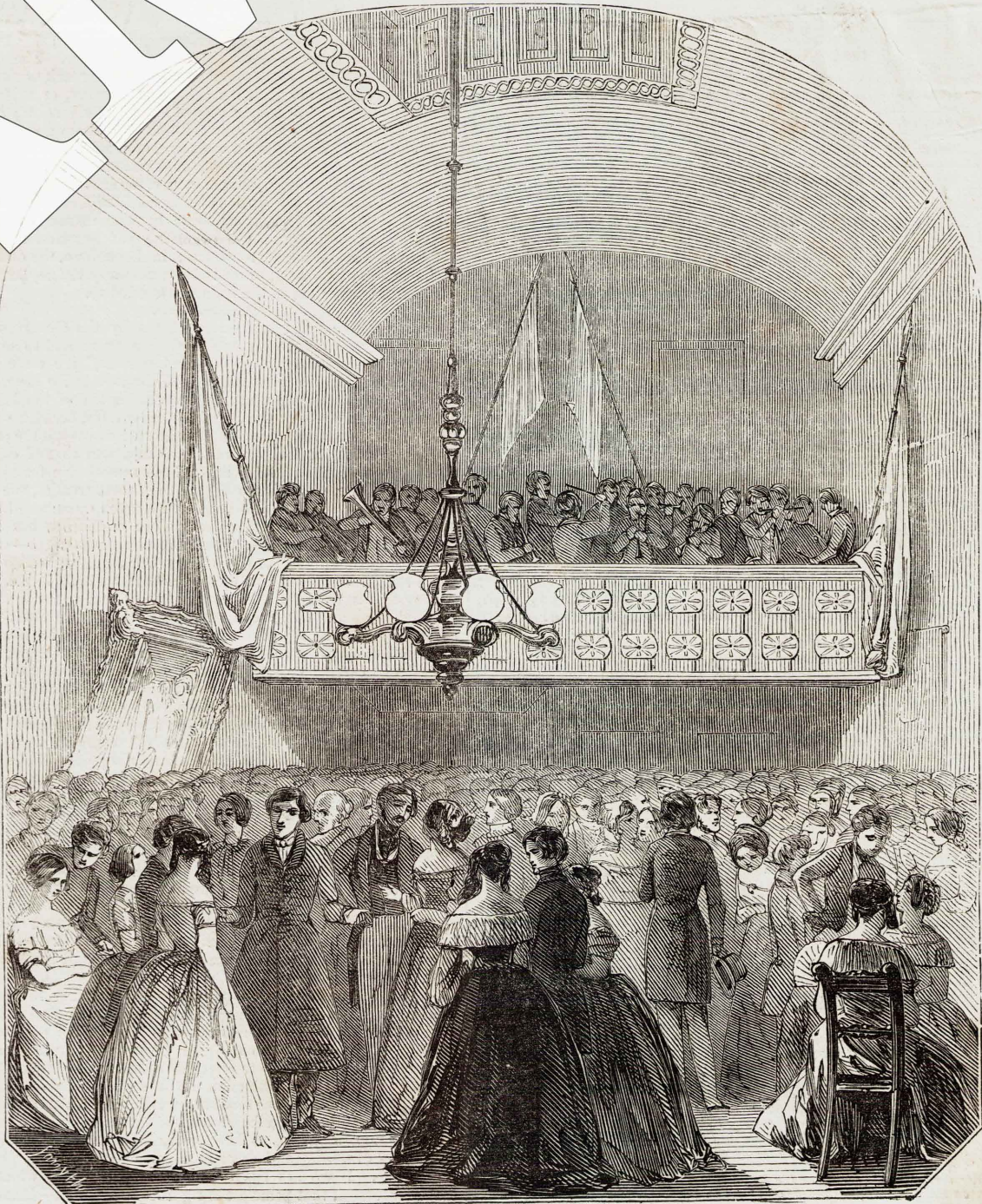
the vicinity of the camp—coins, according to Blomefield, amounting to hundreds, bronzes, lamps, and urns. In 1821, the remains of two bodies, with the teeth in a perfect state, were discovered; and within the last few years several ornaments in gold and copper have been brought to light.

Richard de Castro was Rector of St. Stephen's, in Norwich: he was a man of great piety and learning, and so beloved that he gained the name of Castor the Good. He died in 1419, and is buried in this church.

We are indebted to the "Norfolk Tour" for the substance of these details.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, we regret to state, has just lost one of its fine public buildings, and the United States some of their most valuable treasures of art. On the night of the 11th of June, the edifice belonging to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, in one of the best quarters of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire, an event that is ascribed to the act of an incendiary. The Academy is a chartered company, having for its



OPENING OF THE CORK TEMPERANCE INSTITUTE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

object the encouragement of painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving. It had a good collection of pictures, some fine pieces of sculpture, and a library. These were placed in the edifice just destroyed, and which contained a circular saloon lighted from a dome at the top, and several galleries. The contents of the Antique Gallery were destroyed in the conflagration of the 11th ult. among them were an admirable copy of Titian's Venus; Canova's Graces, Hebe, Venus, bust of Junius Brutus, and the magnificent colossal bust of Napoleon, also attributed to Canova, which was intended for the gates of Rheims, but found its way to America when every souvenir of the Emperor was interdicted in France; the exquisite antiques of Meleager, Laocoon and his sons, Venus de Medici, Apollo Antinous, Germanicus, Mithridates, Apollo Belvidere, Piping Faun, Dying Gladiator, Hymen, Paris, Hercules, Two Fighting Gladiators, Silenus with Bacchus, Castor and Pollux; the bust of Jupiter, by Phidias; Lough's colossal cast of Milo, and various other gems of the sculptors' art: hardly a fragment is preserved. In the Rotunda, Gilbert Stuart's full-length Portrait of Washington was saved with some little injury, the canvas being torn and frayed. When this work was rescued from the flames, a gladsome shout from the crowd around the burning building, rent the air. It showed, indeed, that he was first in the hearts of his countrymen. West's "Death on the Pale Horse," Haydon's "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," and Alston's "Dead Man Restored to Life," were preserved but with little injury. In the Directors' Room, Titian's Mistress, a portrait of Columbus, Inman's Portrait of a Lady, a Flemish Flower Piece, Stuart's Original Portrait of Washington, St. Mark Writing, a St. Francis, by Guido, &c., were all lost.

Immediately after the fire, meetings of the Academy were held, and measures taken for the restoration of the building; but the greater part of its invaluable contents are irreparably lost.

OPENING OF THE TEMPERANCE INSTITUTION, AT CORK.

On Monday week the handsome building just completed at Cork, for the Temperance Institution, was opened by a public soiree, which was admirably attended. At an early hour, the chair was taken by his Worship the Mayor, Richard Howden. During the evening the Right Worshipful Chairman conveyed the thanks of the Lord Bishop of Norwich, and the British Association, to the Rev. Mr. Mathew, for his untiring exertions in the Temperance Movement, supported by the Rev. Mr. Foley, the Rev. Mr. Whitelegg, Messrs. Aldermen J. Lyons, Dwyer, J. C. O. Donovan, Capt. O'Sullivan, and a large number of the most amiable, lovely, and interesting of Cork's fair daughters.

In responding to the sentiment ably expressed by the President, the Rev. Mr. Mathew stated the object of the Institution to be the literary as well as moral improvement of a large number of highly respectable young men connected with the Temperance Movement; and the reverend gentleman explained how a portion of the earnings of the week was to be set apart for the reading of Essays written by members, and to Discussions on Music, and the other branches of the Fine Arts. There are to be added to the Establishment, rooms for Chess, Draughts, &c.; and, when the funds will allow the outlay, astronomical and other instruments for scientific purposes. As a commencement of the good work, the President has, in the handsomest manner, presented to the Institution several volumes of books, to form the nucleus of a library.

A delightful specimen of the enjoyment to be expected at the future soirees of the Institute was given on Monday evening by several of the Members, who favoured the company with some charming singing, most ably conducted by Mr. Deane, who presided at the pianoforte. A military band also attended, and played quadrilles and waltzes until a late hour; and, at length, the company retired, with a most favourable impression of the social benefits to be expected from the Cork Temperance Institute.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 20.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.—Margaret. MONDAY, 21.—Style altered, 1752. TUESDAY, 22.—St. Mary Magdalen—Union of England and Scotland, 1706. WEDNESDAY, 23.—Gibraltair taken, 1704. THURSDAY, 24.—Woolen Cloth first made in England, 1331. FRIDAY, 25.—St. James—Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797. SATURDAY, 26.—St. Anne—Zodiac Signs invented, 547, A.C.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 26.

Table with 7 columns (Monday to Saturday) and 2 rows of high water times in hours and minutes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Amicus Certus."—We shall be happy to receive the sketch, &c. "Merus Hibernicus."—"Belvoir" is usually pronounced "Bevor." The property returns are confidential: large incomes are usually over-stated, &c. in the case referred to by our correspondent. "An Observer," Tynemouth, is thanked. The telescope: no. "B. X. O."—Colley's preparation may be purchased of a vendor of patent medicines. "Don Quixote's" hint shall not be lost sight of. The recommendation is of difficult determination. "Koth Bury."—Probably, Devonshire. "A Subscriber," Donaghadee.—The distribution of the Art-Union prizes for the year ending March last took place on April 21. The Designs in outline due to the subscribers will be delivered in September; and the print, "The Convalescent from Waterloo," is hoped, at Christmas. "Enquirer," Birmingham, may subscribe by remitting to our office 6s. 6d. (one quarter) in advance. All the numbers are kept in print, and may be had by order. "A Subscriber," Sunderland.—We have not room this season. "Veritas," Petworth, is thanked; the artist's error has already been explained. "A Subscriber."—There are almshouses in various quarters; the choice depends upon the location of the applicant. "An Amateur" should address a letter to Mr. Hullah, 445, West Strand. His last public exhibition took place at Exeter Hall a few weeks since. "Omicron," Knaresborough, wishes to ascertain when and where as to be held the Gathering of the Clans to celebrate the centenary of the 45. "A. B."—See our present number. "W. X."—See the receipt in our No. 106. "B. W." Blackheath, states that he has been refused admission to the reading-room of the British Museum, in consequence of the householder who signed his application not being known to Sir Henry Ellis. There must be some mistake here; he should renew his application. "W. P. K." Plymouth.—The portraits of the pirates do not accord with our system of illustration. "Iusticus," Aldborough.—The design of the York Column was almost universally condemned by persons of taste, at the period of its completion, a few years since. "P. J."—The confession did not state the means. "J. F. L." Clonmel.—See our present number. "G. C." Somersetshire, should renew his application to the Income Tax Commissioners, and appeal in the second case. "R. D." Castle Carey.—The act of parliament and consecration are indispensable. "G. H." Heywood.—The paragraph in question was quoted from another journal; we are not in possession of further details. "A Constant Reader."—The details of the Battle of New Orleans, in the sketch of General Jackson, in our number for last week, are correctly stated. "R. R. G." is thanked, but the extract arrived too late. "The Son of a Subscriber," Enniskillen.—Offers and acceptances of money, &c. for procuring public situations are altogether illegal. "Brompton," An Old Subscriber.—The liability depends upon which of the parties ordered the articles. In the second case the notice will suffice. "Curiosity."—The question was answered in our last volume. "E. M. S."—We have not room for the contributions. "A Constant Subscriber."—The article may be purchased at No. 221, Strand. "Amateur."—The Claspers are Newcastle men. "Lancers."—There is an establishment called "Le Collège Hérault," France, whose office is in the Rue des Moines, No. 10. "J. J." Amersham.—Messrs. Newman, Soho-square. "W. J." Hereford.—A list of unclaimed dividends may be seen at Deacon's Coffee house, Watbrook. We have not room for "The Old Laven Hall;" "Gallo-Argentine;" "Song to an Early Home;" "Sonnets," by H. F. L.

"R. R. G."—For "55 masonic lodges present at the opening of the Gillespie Testimonial" read "119"—two from Scotland.

** Next week we shall conclude our Illustrations of the Great Meeting at Shrewsbury of the Royal Society of Agriculture.

NEW PORTFOLIO.—We have received a specimen of the Peridoneus Portfolio, manufactured of the size of our journal, by Mr. Harris, of York street, Covent-Garden: it is provided with moveable strings, which are fastened by safe and simple means: the article is registered.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1845.

QUESTIONS of privilege seem to have at present a very buoyant and cork-like quality of coming to the surface of the stream of public events; no sooner is one pushed out of sight in the Commons than it re-appears in the Lords. The circumstances were precisely the same in both cases; an individual considering himself injured by certain evidence given before a committee, brings an action of libel against the deposing witness, who of course appeals to the body by whose authority he was examined, for protection. In both cases too, the Houses were relieved from the necessity of proceeding to extremities, by the submission of the parties—their apology and consent to withdraw the actions. In the Lords the submission was made on Tuesday evening, the plaintiff in the action and his attorney having been in the custody of the officer of the House for about four and twenty hours, a detention involving a heavy expense in fees. It is difficult to conceive why the parties in these cases began the proceedings at all, if they were not prepared to go on with them; not knowing that the Lords and Commons would alike throw the shield of privilege over their respective witnesses must be the only excuse for embarking in a course only to bring it to so lame and impotent a conclusion. Parliament has obtained an easy triumph; what the issue would have been if it had had to deal with parties more determined is still doubtful.

Lord Brougham made one of his ablest speeches on this subject on Monday evening; it was high time he should do something to redeem himself from the public contempt that is gathering over his name; his last offence against good taste and common decency, is the insult he offered to the Earl of Devon who had good humouredly remonstrated with him for speaking ten times on one question. With a vulgar insolence that disgusted everybody present, he reminded the noble earl of the time when he sat at the table of the House as clerk, and was obliged to listen to him! Wretched as the ebullition of offended vanity was in itself, it is rendered worse by conveying a falsehood; the Earl of Devon we believe had been called to the rank he inherits by right of birth, long before Henry Brougham was made a peer. As a retort it was singularly infelicitous; if it meant to convey an imputation of inferiority of rank on the part of the Earl of Devon, it was a gross blunder. William Courtenay, third Earl of Devon, was born the direct heir of one of the oldest titles in the kingdom, and is, if Gibson can be relied on, the lineal descendant of the last Emperors of the West; noble by ancestry, and of the same profession as the ex-Chancellor, he is at least his equal; so that the clumsiness of the taunt is as great as the vile taste in which it was made. But Brougham has lately taken to talking like an Hidalgo or a Bourbon, forgetting what all the world remembers, that he is one of the political elevations of yesterday. On Tuesday evening he spoke with great contempt of Lord Campbell as the "Junior Law Lord," and "a new recruit in the ranks of the Peers;" what miserable weakness is all this? Lord Brougham's peerage is exactly fifteen years old, and he takes on himself to remind others of their recent patent, though the ink on his own can scarcely be said to be dry. This is done too, in the presence of men whose titles have descended from the Conquest; and to them the admission must appear especially contemptible. The anxiety to obtrude his position on every body, is the sure mark of the parvenu, either of riches or rank; a Clinton, a Berners, or a Howard, would never remind a brother peer of his recent elevation; but the Lord of yesterday does and prides himself on his ten or dozen years of precedence. The head is but a weak one, after all, that is thus turned by rank. The strong intellect wins honours and station, and enables the man to wear them as matters of course, too entirely a part of himself ever to be alluded to. No one ever heard Lord Lyndhurst commit himself by such puerilities as those by which Brougham has on several occasions lowered his character; but Lyndhurst is a man of talent and sound strong sense too; in Brougham, the deficiency of the ballast of common sense is often painfully visible, but never has been more so than in the instances alluded to.

The discussion on the interpretation, put by the Government on our treaties with Spain, by which they have refused to admit on equal terms with the "most favoured nations," the slave grown sugars of the Spanish possessions of Cuba and Porto Rico, terminated as might be expected, in the vindication of the Ministry. The claim was made by the Spanish Ambassador, because we have lately drawn a distinction by differential duties between the produce of Slave-holding and Slave-trading States, and that of countries where labour is free. Had Spain been remarkable for strict observance of her part of the obligations of these treaties, she would have come forward on this occasion with much more weight of influence on her side. But, as no power in Europe has broken treaties oftener—the Slave Trade treaties for instance—or does more to exclude our produce from her markets, we do not so much regret the refusal her demand has met with. Her commercial system is so absurd as almost to put her out of the pale of civilised people; imagine a great nation, by exorbitant duties, practically prohibiting all legal traffic, and driving its trade into the hands of smugglers and contrabandists, and that trade, so systematically carried on, that the Custom-house officials paid by the State to suppress it, gain another and a better payment by winking at it! It is the interest of a large class of men that this system should continue; but no class can be called the nation, and it is the nation that suffers. And to sacrifice the common weal to the selfish interests of a few, has always been the policy of Spain; for this she excluded every nation from trading with her American colonies; for this she fetters the Commerce of other countries now with heavy imposts; and as the general result of her miserable and imbecile system of exclusiveness and repression, we see her stripped of her finest Colonies, her Commerce gone, her Aristocracy decayed, her people sunk in ignorance, her manufactures extinct, or in the hands of foreigners, her vast navies that once threatened the world, reduced to a few rotten brigs, and her Government, such as it is, constantly struggling with a bankrupt treasury, without being able to replenish it by credit, or restore it by a policy that would even now render credit almost unnecessary, for the land is one of great resources badly applied.

Actuated by such a policy, it is not surprising to hear Mr. Gladstone prove that no single treaty made with Spain has ever been observed; at the same time, as Spain in the present case, asked to be allowed to act under these treaties, we are sorry a warrant for refusing her request has been strained out of them. The modern distinction we have made between articles of commerce produced in one manner, and the same article produced in another, resting a commercial discrimination upon a moral and social ground, and not, as heretofore, on political connections, or differences of quality and value in the article itself, will not prove a sound one. If we are not to consume articles into which slave labour enters—if that principle is rigorously acted on—Manchester

will sink again into a village, and the Docks of Liverpool will be empty—for our mills cannot work without the slave-grown cotton of America. We must cease to purchase many other articles now become absolute essentials, and must in fact, drop all intercourse with every nation not yet arrived at that epoch of enlightenment and civilization which we had to attain before slavery could be abolished even among ourselves. We shall then exclude ourselves from dealing with about half the world, with what result need not be anticipated. As a State we did not discover that it was immoral to purchase slave sugar till very recently; we still think it very proper to buy, make, wear, and sell, slave cotton; and while we quietly swallow this camel of commercial immorality, we cannot strain at the gnat of slave-grown sugar, without being suspected by other countries of hypocrisy.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—We hear in an official quarter, that, according to the present state of public business, it is likely that Parliament will be prorogued on Thursday, the 7th of August.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

VISIT OF THE ROYAL PARTY IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—The Queen and Prince Albert, and their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, arrived at Osborne, House, Isle of Wight, at six o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Her Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians afterwards walked in the grounds, and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, went to inspect the farms. The Royal party returned to Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon.

VISIT OF THREE QUEENS TO HAMPTON COURT.—On Sunday, the palace and grounds at Hampton Court were honoured with the novelty of the presence of three Queens at one time, viz.—Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ADELAIDE.—We understand that the Queen Dowager, in the early part of the ensuing month, will leave Bushy Park, for Scotland, on a tour through the Highlands, and will, during her progress there, honour several noble families with visits. Her Majesty will be accompanied by her Nuptial sister, her Serene Highness the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DUNMORE.—We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Dunmore, which took place on Wednesday afternoon, at Streatham, the noble earl's temporary residence, and whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, he having been in a declining state for some time past. The widowed Countess is one of the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber. The deceased Earl was much and deservedly beloved in the family circle, and by a host of attached friends beyond it. He was a warm, though not conspicuous, supporter of the present Government.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGES.—On Monday last, Lady Louisa Spencer Churchill, the only daughter of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, was married, by special licence, at Blenheim Palace, to the Hon. Robert Charles Henry Spencer, a son of the late, and brother of the present Lord Churchill, of Chisbury. The ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of York. The bride was given away by the Duke of Marlborough, and was attended by the Hon. Misses Elizabeth, Jane, and Gertrude Duncombe, the Hon. Miss Spencer, Miss Jane Stewart, and Miss Dashwood, as bridesmaids.—On Thursday, the marriage of Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood, and Lady Elizabeth Joanne De Burgh, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover square.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY.—Amongst the aristocratic alliances about to take place we have to mention that of the Lady Frances Howard, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Wicklow, with the Hon. Colin Lindsay, youngest son of the Earl of Balcarras.—The Hon. Miss Miller, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Sondes, is about to bestow her hand on Mr. Edward Fellows, of Ramsay Abbey, Huntingdonshire. The ceremony is fixed to take place in London on Tuesday next.

LORD AND LADY LYNDHURST'S PARTY.—On Wednesday evening the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst entertained at dinner her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Lady Caroline Murray, the Hon. Captain Liddell, the Countess of Westmoreland, Marquis of Salisbury, Hon. Cecil Forester, Earl and Countess of Beverley and Lady Louisa Percy, the Marquis of Hertford, the Count St. Aubaire (French Ambassador), Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, the Marquis of Granby, the Hon. Miss Copley, the Count Ravolet, the Marchioness of Allesbury, and Lady Southampton.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW SOLICITOR GENERAL.—Mr. Fitzroy Kelly arrived in town on Wednesday evening from Cambridge, and shortly afterwards had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, at the Right Hon. Baronet's residence, Whitehall Gardens. On Thursday morning the hon. and learned gentleman was sworn into the important office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General before the Lord Chancellor, in his Lordship's private room at the House of Lords.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASE OF THE CHEST.—MUNICIPAL DONATION.—Miss Catherine Lee, of Albert-terrace, Knightsbridge, has forwarded the sum of two hundred guinees in aid of the building fund of the new hospital now in the course of erection at Brompton.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—At twelve o'clock on Thursday the Court of Common Council assembled, the members being very numerous; the strangers' galleries were also crowded, and the whole seemed a scene of great excitement, from the anticipated presence of Sir H. Pottinger. After one of the two splendid Cups (which were on the table of the Court) had been directed to be forwarded to Sir R. Sale, and the other to the family of the late Sir W. Nott, Sir H. Pottinger entered the Court, and having taken his seat on the left hand of the Lord Mayor, was, after a highly eulogistic address by the Chamberlain, presented with the Freedom of the City of London, enclosed in a box of heart of oak. The gallant General expressed his acknowledgments in a speech of some length, and retired from the Court amidst loud plaudits, reiterated by the crowd outside, as he proceeded to his carriage.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Commissioners of Metropolitan Improvements, in their last report, recommend the establishment of a good medical garden in immediate connection with and as part of the present Royal Botanic Garden at Kew; to be available, under proper regulations, for the use of the medical students of the metropolis, for the inspection of plants in situ, for the supply of specimens to the various lecture rooms established in London, and for the accommodation generally of the professors of medical botany acting in connection with the several metropolitan colleges and hospitals.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.—On Tuesday morning a very singular discovery was made by some men employed in excavating for the purpose of forming a foundation for houses intended to be erected in Maiden-lane, Battle-bridge. At a depth of between ten and twelve feet, a small iron vessel shaped somewhat like an urn was found, which, upon being forced open, was found to contain a large quantity of gold and silver coins of the reign of Constantine in the year 306, and several others bearing a date, 53. These were, however, so much defaced, that no other inscription could be traced; besides which were found, some four or five feet deeper, large quantities of Roman tile, many parts of which were in a remarkable state of preservation.

SEIZURE OF A LARGE DISTILLERY.—On Wednesday afternoon a seizure of a large distillery was made by several revenue officers in Hertford-place, Globe-road, Mile-end, and the parties connected with the concern were at the same time captured. The police and an excise officer obtained admission to the premises by stratagem, and found the distillery in full operation. They immediately captured four men, who gave the names of John Jones, John Watson, Thomas Welsh, and Edward Dicken, who made a show of resistance; on which Davis, a Custom-house officer, exhibited his pistols; and having opened the gates and admitted the police, the men quietly surrendered, and were immediately taken to the Thames police-court, when Mr. Broderip directed that they should be detained. Davis informed the magistrate that he had seized the largest illicit distillery he had ever seen in London. It appears everything was conducted on a large scale. There were four stills and a large rectifier in full operation, with fires under the whole of them. The stills were working off strong spirits, and in a vat sunk in the ground, the officers discovered upwards of 400 gallons, and it was expected that as much more would be worked off during the night. The upper floor of the building contains nine large vats, filled with upwards of 1,200 gallons of wash; which, at the time the officers entered, was in a state of fermentation, and the whole of which the officers intend to convert into spirits. The operations appear to have been conducted in a very scientific manner, and not like the ordinary private stills. There were gauges, hydrometers, and other instruments on the premises, for the purpose of testing the strength and quality of the spirits. The value of the stills, rectified spirits, and materials, is upwards of £3,000.

THE WEATHER.—The weather still continues showery and unsettled. On Monday night there were several heavy falls of rain, with a fresh breeze from WNW. The temperature in the morning and evening also continues to be unusually chilly for the middle of July. On Sunday there were a few light showers of rain. At mid-day the thermometer was not above 60°; and on Tuesday evening it was fully fifteen degrees lower. The weather on Wednesday was showery, but fine and warm in the evening. On Thursday there was a good deal of rain with a lower temperature.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar General, was 777, showing the mortality of London to be at present considerably below the weekly average. The weekly average for the last five summers has been 904; and of the last five years, 963. The total number of births in the week was 1,036.



SHREWSBURY MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SHREWSBURY, Wednesday Evening.

The Great Annual Country Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which the Council decided on holding this year in Shrewsbury, commenced on Tuesday last.

The inhabitants had calculated on a great influx of visitors to their ancient town, and great were the preparations of lodging-house keepers; but, I regret to say those expectations have been sadly disappointed, and fruitless were those preparations to, at least, a very considerable extent. Down to Monday evening, the streets presented their ordinary quiet aspect, hardly one strange face betokening the arrival of the looked-for visitors. Additional coaches had been put upon the road at Wolverhampton and Whitmore, but many of them came in with far from a good load. A more striking proof of the utility of railroad conveyance could not be desired than was afforded on this occasion; for, independently of the expedition and comfort of such a mode of travelling, it possesses the additional advantage of regulated fares; whereas, some of the coach proprietors here seized the occasion to charge more than double the usual rates for passengers; and if gentlemen who had got so far as Wolverhampton, or Birmingham, or

Whitmore, "by rail," demurred to such charges, they were "railed at in good set terms."

THE SHOW YARD.

On Tuesday morning, the Show Yard for Implements was thrown open to visitors; and the assortment of every description of agricultural implement and machine which modern skill and ingenuity have brought to such perfection was equal to that at any previous meeting of the Society. To attempt giving you a list and description of these would be to bespeak the entire space of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS; but the Society have rendered this unnecessary, for they have published a complete catalogue of the whole, which such of your agricultural and scientific readers as were not here at the Show can readily obtain at the Society's rooms in Hanover-square. The ground selected for the Show Yard for Stock and Implements combines great natural scenic beauty with convenience, being on the new race-course, which is but ten minutes' walk from the centre of the town. Over twelve acres were occupied by the inclosed yard, which presented the appearance of a compact little town, with one dazzling roof of white canvas. The Implement Yard consisted of eighteen sheds, each 250 feet long, and the Cattle Yard of twenty sheds of the same length. The yard for the trial of Implements afforded a very interesting sight, the different steam apparatus for agricultural purposes being here set to work. The show of cattle was also both large and varied, some of the best specimens of the respective classes of fat stock being exhibited.

The Council Dinner took place this day in the Music Hall, a very beautiful modern construction. His Grace the Duke of Richmond presided, supported by a numerous and distinguished company. To-morrow (Thursday) will be the Pavilion Dinner, where accommodation has been provided for 1200 persons. There will be a ball in the evening, in the Music Hall, under the patronage of the Duke of Richmond, and a large number of the local nobility and gentry.

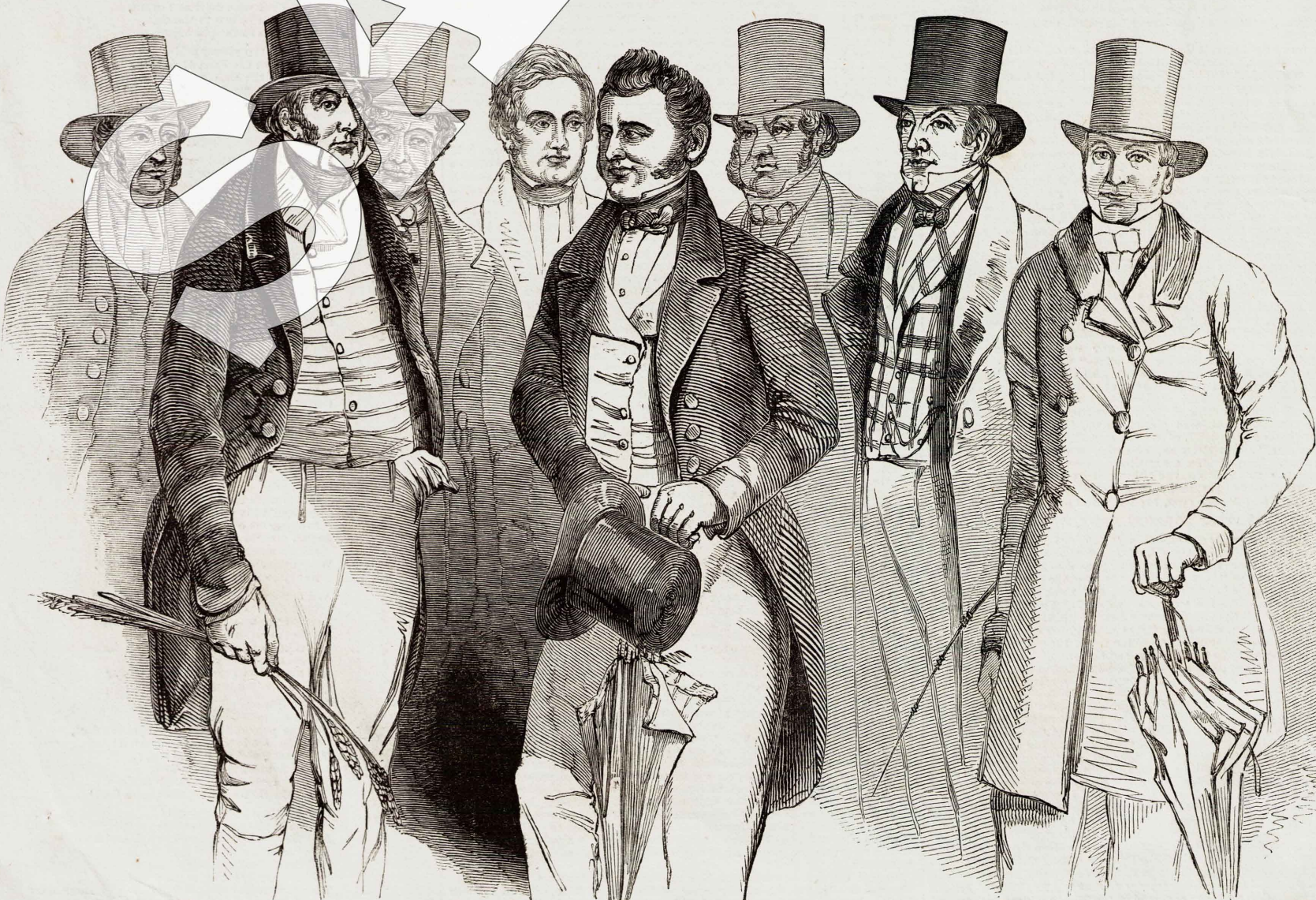
The weather to-day has been extremely fine, and the number of visitors considerably increased.

On Friday, the proceedings terminate with a general meeting of the Council and Members, at the Town Hall.

The Theatre has been open every night during the week, under the management of Mr. Bennett; the attendance was good—for the provinces.

PRIZE IMPLEMENTS.

On Monday, the following prizes were awarded to the several exhibitors of these implements, &c. A prize of £10 was awarded to Earl Ducie, for a wrought-iron cultivator or scarifier with five tines, covering a space of 40 inches; invented by John Morton, of Whitfield Example Farm; improved and manufactured by Richard Clyburn, of Uley, near Dursley. A prize of £10 was awarded to Mr. Cornes, for a chaff cutting machine, with three knives, to be worked by two men or machinery; improved and manufactured by the exhibitor. £5 to Messrs. Sanders, Williams, and Taylor, for a set of strong iron harrows, for three horses; invented by Samuel Taylor, of Cotton-end, Bedford, and manufactured by the exhibitors. £10 to Mr. Hornsby, for a two-row drill presser, invented, improved, and manufactured by the



MR. RANSOME.

EARL SPENCER.

MR. GRANTHAM.

PHILIP PUSEY, ESQ.

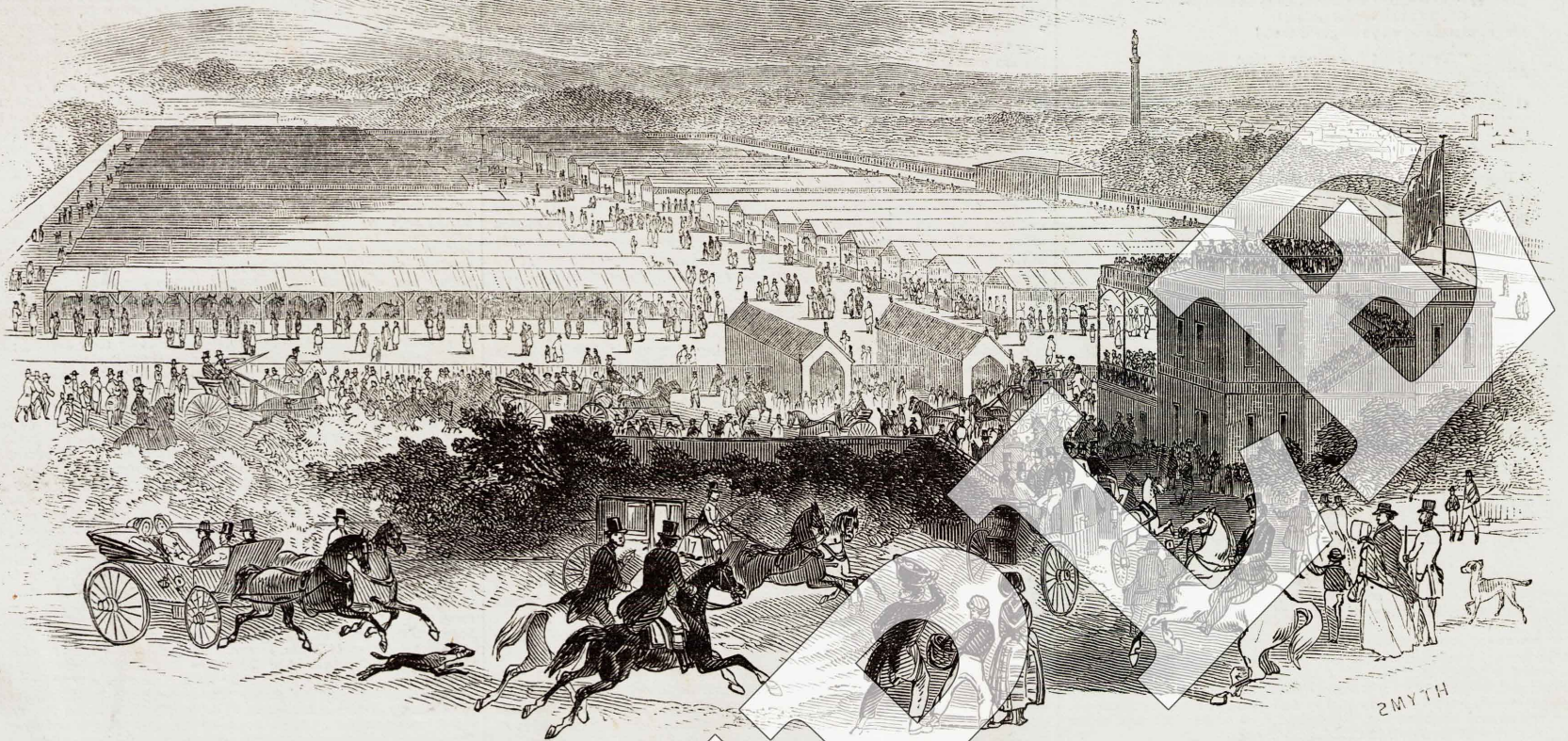
JONAS WEBB, ESQ.

HENRY HANDLEY, ESQ.

EARL TALBOT.

GEORGE WILBRAHAM, ESQ.

DISTINGUISHED AGRICULTURISTS.



THE CATTLE SHEDS, ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, SHREWSBURY.

exhibitor. £5 to Mr. Richmond, for an improved churn, invented, improved, and manufactured by the exhibitor. £10 to Mr. James, for a machine for weighing live cattle and farm produce generally; invented by M. George, of Paris, and manufactured by the exhibitor. £5 to Mr. Richmond, for an improved portable steaming apparatus for roots, &c.; invented, improved, and manufactured by the exhibitor. £5 to Mr. Looock, for a patent one-way plough, with Ransome's patent trussed iron beams; invented by the exhibitor, and improved by him, in the details of form of mould-boards and head-draught, and manufactured by J. R. and A. Ransome, of Ipswich. £5 to Mr. Bruce, for a skim plough; invented, improved, and manufactured by the exhibitor. £10 to Mr. Read, for a subsoil pulverizer, with iron beam and handles; invented by the exhibitor; improved by Benjamin Stratton, of Bristol, and manufactured by Richard Stratton, of Bristol. £10 to Mr. Croskill, for a patent clod-crusher roller; invented, improved, and manufactured by the exhibitor. £15 to Mr. Newberry, for a five-rowed dibbling machine, invented and improved by Saunder and Newberry, of Hook Norton, and manufactured by the exhibitor. This implement, which gained a £10 prize at Liverpool when in an imperfect state, consists of five cast-iron dibbling wheels, as described last year; improvements since then have been effected by a more perfect mode of feeding the dibbles by metal feed-rollers, and the introduction of a metal slide instead of a brush. £10 to Mr. Deane, for a machine for crushing linseed, rape, and other seeds of

an oily nature; improved and manufactured by the exhibitor. £10 to Mr. Hill, for a wrought-iron sheep-fold; invented by Mr. W. A. Mann, of Throley-house, Feversham, and manufactured by the exhibitor. A silver medal was awarded to Mr. Dickon for an iron horse hoe, invented and manufactured by Benjamin Dawson, of Caistor. One of the peculiar merits of this implement is the facility with which it is capable of being adjusted to rows of any width, and to any proper depth. A silver medal was also awarded to Mr. Bentall for a patent seed depositor, invented and manufactured by the exhibitor. It is thus described:—"The machine was invented at the suggestions of agriculturists who have for many years practised dibbling. It is put into the hands of the children to use, instead of dropping the corn out of their hands in the usual way. The evil experienced under the present system is, the irregularity of the dropping, thereby wasting seed and injuring the crop, by the profusion of seed put into the holes. This machine will tend to give increased employment to the labourers and children, and save (at least) a bushel of corn on every acre dibbled under the present system. The weight of the machine will not exceed 4lb." A silver medal was awarded to Mr. Hill for the general character of his exhibition of implements. Mr. Richmond received a silver medal for an improved machine for washing vegetables, constructed with a rack and pinion, so that the cylinder con-

taining the vegetables may be raised out of the water and emptied into a trough or barrow with the greatest ease. Mr. E. Thomas received a silver medal for a scarifier or cultivator, described as follows:—"Made of wrought iron, with seven mortices, in which the teeth are fastened with keys. It has four wheels. The two front wheels are 15 inches diameter, with a T axle going through a bush in the frame the back wheels are 30 inches diameter, with a crank axle. Attached to this axle there is a segment, which carries a chain; the other end of this chain is fastened to another segment on the end of a lever. To this lever another chain is attached, which runs under a pulley on the frame, and is connected to the T axle at the top. The lever serves to lift up or let down the frame so as to set the teeth at any required depth; this is indicated by figures on the guide bar of the lever." The following prizes were awarded for miscellaneous articles:— £10 to Mr. Frere, for a Norwegian harrow; £10 to Mr. Vingo, for a seed planter; £2 to Mrs. Cartmell, for a weighing machine; £2 to Earl Ducie, for a corn crusher; £2 to Mr. Harkes, for a horse-hoe; £5 to Mr. Croskill, for an improved horse cart; £5 to Mr. Read, for a fire engine; £3 to Mr. Hornsby, for an oil-cake breaker; £10 to Mr. Sanday, for a winnowing machine; £5 to Mr. Phillips, for a turnip cutter; £5 to Mr. Spencer, for a chaff cutter; £3 to Wedlake and Thomson, for a hay-making machine; £5

(Continued on page 44.)



MR. ELLIOT.

W. BLACKER, ESQ.

EARL OF HARDWICK. GEORGE TOLLET, ESQ. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND. DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND. DISTINGUISHED AGRICULTURISTS.



EXTERIOR OF THE PAVILION, ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, SHREWSBURY.

(Continued from page 41)
 to Lieutenant Vibert, for a compound lever power; £10 to Earl Ducie, for a thrashing and dressing machine; £10 to Mr. Dean, for a steam-engine; £5 to Mr. Cambridge, for a steam-engine; £2 to Mr. Hill, for a granary crane.
 At the stand of Mr. Nicholson, of Newark, our attention was drawn to an article we scarcely expected to meet with amongst a collection of agricul-

tural implements—a patent copying press, on a simple and novel construction. The principal novelty is, that the wedge is adopted to give the pressure instead of the screw.
 We annex portraits of some of the most distinguished agriculturists, several of whom were present at the Shrewsbury Meeting; among whom are Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, in the county of Cambridge; the Earl

Talbot; Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.; Mr. Stephen Grantham, who has obtained many prizes for Southdown sheep; the Earl Spencer; and Mr. Ransome, the agricultural implement manufacturer, of Ipswich. In the second group are the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. G. Tollett; Mr. Blacker, of Armagh; and Mr. Elliot. In the allegorical group at page 40, is a Medallion Portrait of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, for the present year



DINNER IN THE PAVILION.



THE EXHIBITION OF CARTOONS, IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

OPENING OF THE CARTOON EXHIBITION IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

On Monday last this National Exhibition was opened gratuitously to the public, and thousands have since availed themselves of the privilege. Our artist has sketched the vast apartment, with one exception (at

Padua) the largest Hall in Europe. The Cartoons, Coloured Sketches, and Frescoes are ranged upon the south wall, and upon the screen raised at a short distance from the north wall, so as to allow a passage to the Law Courts. The old walls are literally gay with life and colour." The Statues are arranged better than last year; the figures of the double line face inwards, having their backs turned to the Cartoons

on the walls, so that the Hall is divided into three aisles, and the spectators, in examining the Sculpture, are separated from the greater number who linger by the Cartoons.

Our Engraving shows a general view of the Hall, the Frescoes of M'Clise and Cope in the foreground. Next week we shall resume our Illustration of the Cartoons.

DEATH OF J. AUGUSTINE WADE, THE POET AND COMPOSER.

"Broke is the branch that might have grown full high,
And withered is Apollo's laurel bough."
MARLOWE.

Every lover of music and of poetry will regret to learn the decease of Augustine Wade who died on Tuesday last at No. 340, Strand, in his forty-fourth year.

Mr. Wade's erratic career prevented him from assuming that position which his genius must otherwise have commanded, for a man of greater universal attainments has been rarely met with. He was a native of Ireland, and born at the residence of the celebrated Henry Grattan, where his mother was visiting at the time of his birth. When a boy, between nine and ten years of age, Mr. Wade left home, presented himself at the gate of Trinity College, Dublin, and, addressing the porter in Latin, according to usage, obtained his admission. He was a pupil of, and especial favourite of Dr. Sands. Mr. Wade gained high academical distinction.

He subsequently studied as a surgeon, but ultimately adopted music as a profession. His opera of "The Two Houses of Grenada" was successfully produced at Drury-lane Theatre, and the easy, flowing style of his melodies afforded the hope that he would have maintained a leading position amongst our native composers. His ballads of "Love was once a little boy" and "Meet me by moonlight," attained an almost unprecedented popularity. He also composed an oratorio called "The Prophecy," and was the author of "The Dwellings of Fancy," "Song of the Flowers," &c. His last work was "The Hand-Book to the Pianoforte," with a very clever essay on the genius of that instrument, and a valuable introduction to harmony and counterpoint. Our columns have been often graced with many beautiful effusions of his muse and musical inspiration.

Mr. Wade was a classical scholar, a master of modern languages, an accomplished instrumentalist, and a profound theorist. He was agreeable and courteous in personal character and conversation, generous and frank in disposition. Had he possessed more persevering industry, his excellent scholarship and natural genius would have secured to him more substantial results. We lament to learn that he has left a widow totally unprovided for.

MEYERBEER.

This celebrated composer was born at Berlin, the 5th September, 1794. His father, John Beer, a rich landholder, had several children, one of whom afterwards became a dramatic poet of much merit, and the author of a celebrated tragedy, entitled "The Pariah." His brother, Jacques Meyerbeer, also gave early indications of that dramatic genius, which, united with his musical talent, has made him one of the most effective composers of the day. He enjoyed, through his father's affection and foresight, the advantages of an extensive and liberal education, and soon became remarkable above all for his musical taste. At seven years of age he already performed on the piano at public concerts; but it was not till he had reached the age of fifteen that he commenced his deeper and more scientific musical studies. He was fortunate in his choice of a master. The Abbé Vogler, who was one of the greatest theorists, and certainly the first organist in Germany, had opened a school, which was numerous attended, and amongst the fellow pupils of Meyerbeer were young men whose names are now never spoken of but with the deepest admiration; such as Weber, Winter, Knecht, Ritter, Gaensbacher, &c., and the first of these was Meyerbeer's bosom friend. With such worthy subjects for emulation, it is not wonderful that the young musician's genius daily expanded. At eighteen years of age he produced his first opera, "La Fille de Jephté." In this production all the ancient scholastic rules were strictly observed. It obtained a fair portion of success, and the Abbé Vogler, in his enthusiasm, signed the *brevet* of a *müestro* for the young composer, adding his blessing, and giving up his tutelage.

At Vienna, Meyerbeer appeared as a pianist; he acquired, however, such a reputation, that he was entrusted with the composition of an opera for the Court, entitled "The Two Caliphs." This, however, was a complete failure. Italian music was, at that period, in the highest vogue, and Salieri, the author, a great friend of young Meyerbeer, advised his travelling in Italy, to acquire a style of composition more in unison with the prevailing taste. Once arrived there, the Italian music fascinated his imagination. Delighted with the sweet and flowing

melodies and varied manner of Rossini's "Tancredi," he immediately adopted this style, and wrote an opera for the famous Pisoni, entitled, "Romilda e Costanza," which he brought out in Padua, 1817, and which was very successful. In 1819, he wrote the music for Metastasio's "Semiramide Riconosciuta," and brought it out at the Grand Theatre of Turin; the same year, at Venice, he produced "Emma di Resburgo;" and both were extremely well received. In 1821, Meyerbeer, not unmindful of his native city, and anxious to redeem his fame, wrote, in the Italian style, "La Porte de Brandebourg," to



THE LATE MR. J. AUGUSTINE WADE.



MEYERBEER.



THE CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.—THE NOMINATION.

ings. He then referred in these terms to some tumultuous proceedings which had taken place—"He was sorry that anything should have happened to mar the full effects of their triumph; that whilst it was being peacefully and harmlessly carried on, a collision took place, owing to the violent feelings of a number of their opponents, in consequence of which three unfortunate men, who were on the side of his friends, and conducting themselves inoffensively, were now lying on their beds, from the effects of the ill-usage which they had received. (Groans, and cries of "shame.") He would rather, he declared, that the Conservatives should be as they were, the victims in this outrage than the aggressors. (Hear, hear.)"

Three cheers were given for the Solicitor-General at the conclusion of his speech.

The correspondent of the Times describes the conduct of the "navvies" hearing Mr. Kelly's colours as very violent, and states that it had the effect of inducing retaliation on the part of the Whigs. He says, "On Tuesday Mr. Adair was escorted to the Hotel by a numerous procession of his friends, and had passed the end of Downing street, in which the Tory procession had halted, when some of his followers perceiving it stopped, began to hoot and groan. Their leaders vainly endeavoured to urge them onwards and to prevent a collision. A few of them boldly rushed down the street, and commenced an attack on Mr. Kelly's partisans, in which they were soon aided by others of their companions. Between 500 and 600 persons were immediately engaged in a general fight. The object of the Whigs was to capture the flags of their opponents, who defended them with determined courage, but suffered the loss of one or two. The combat became

state, made an incursion into Barnwell, where they met with their match. A dreadful row ensued, which the police at length stopped. "One of the men who was injured, as mentioned by the Solicitor-General, was at the point of death. When I sent off my despatch another was in a bad state, but the third was pronounced to be in a fair way of recovery."

MR. FITZROY KELLY, M.P.

The return of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, the new Solicitor-General, to Parliament for Cambridge, has only been gained by a majority of 17, another proof that even a man of first-rate talents finds it difficult to obtain popular support in the present state of public feeling, excited by the unexpected turns of Ministerial policy.

Mr. Fitzroy Kelly is a member and bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and first entered as a student in 1818, as pupil to Mr. Thomas Abraham, whom he left, and became the pupil of Mr. Wilkinson, of Pump court, Mr. Crowder, Queen's Counsel, being a pupil of that gentleman at the time. He afterwards took out his certificate, and acted as a special pleader until the 7th of May, 1824, Trinity Term, when he was called to the bar.

The late Sir William Webb Follett had been entered of the Inner Temple in the same year with Mr. Kelly (1818). They were constant readers together, and were called to the bar in the same term. Mr. Kelly and Sir W. Follett soon obtained a firm position at the bar, and were rival juniors, each being engaged in most of the principal and important causes brought before the Court, being separated only by the circuits—the one (Mr. Kelly) having chosen the Norfolk, and Sir W. Follett the Western circuit.

In 1835, on the occasion of Sir Robert Peel coming into power, Mr. Kelly received the honour of a silk gown, with Sir W. Follett, preparatory to the latter being appointed Solicitor-General. Mr. Kelly first took his seat in Parliament in that year, for Ipswich, but was, on petition, unseated, and remained out until 1837, when, at the election—having been defeated, with Mr. R. Wason, by Messrs. Milner Gibson and Tuffnell, by a small majority—he succeeded, on petition, in ousting Mr. Tuffnell, and took his seat for Ipswich.

At the general election, 1841, he was defeated; and although his opponents were unseated, and the election declared void, he declined to risk another contest, and again remained out of Parliament until 1843, when Sir Alexander Grant having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a vacancy being thereby occasioned, he was, after a severe struggle, elected for Cambridge. He seems destined never to win Cambridge without a hard fight for it. On the death of Lord Abinger, Sir F. Pollock was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir W. Follett became Attorney-General, Mr. Kelly was then a competitor with Sir F. Thesiger, for the Solicitor-Generalship, but an unsuccessful one. At the bar he stands high for his legal reputation, and of the public he has gained the good opinion, for the spirit with which he identifies himself with his client. Sir F. Thesiger never met a more uncompromising opponent than Mr. Kelly, in the great distillery case, in which he defended the Messrs. Smith; his argument in support of the Writ of Error, in the case of O'Connell, before the House of Lords, was a display of great legal ability and research. He defended the Quaker Tawell, but not successfully; it was decidedly a bad case, and little could be done with it.

Mr. Kelly is verging on fifty years of age; he is rather short, but compactly built, with well cut features. In his style of speaking he is very effective, and as Solicitor-General, he will be a great accession to the Government in the House. The closeness with which Mr. Kelly has trod upon the heels of the late Attorney-General is somewhat curious. Both entered as students the same year, read together, were called to the bar the same term, received silk gowns together, and after the remains of Sir W. Follett were conveyed to the tomb, Mr. Kelly was appointed Solicitor-General.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"R. W." Ereter, is thanked for his suggestion; but to carry it into operation would require more space than we have at command.

"G. D." Leeds.—Such problems are always acceptable.

"C. B." Liverpool.—Your problem can be solved in three moves, instead of five, easily.

"S. A. M. F."—See the note appended to our last week's diagram.

"94" should purchase M. Kuiper's collection of problems. We have not room to give the solutions alluded to. "Rook" or "Castle" indifferently; authorities are divided as to the derivation of the former.

"Parsee."—Oriental Chess, or Specimens of Hindostanee Excellence in that celebrated Game, was published in 1817. It is now out of print, but the most beautiful problems it contained were reprinted in the "Chess Player's Chronicle."

"Davie."—The first problem quoted from M. Kuiper's book in our number of the 5th would be greatly improved by placing the White Rook which stands on Q's 2nd on to Q's 4th sq.

"Juvenis."—Both the "Souvenir of the Bristol Chess Club" and R. Q. B.'s "One Hundred Ends of Games" may be obtained at the office of the "Chess Player's Chronicle."

"X. Y. Z."—The largest provincial Chess Club in England is that of Liverpool, which numbers about one hundred members.

"Septimus." Hastings.—There is a very promising Chess Club at Brighton, under the presidency of Captain Kennedy, of which both Lord Hervey and Captain Pechell are members.

"S. R. C." will, perhaps, have the goodness to send us corrected copies of his last two problems. The imperfect ones were destroyed.



THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL, MR. FITZROY KELLY, M.P.

ferce; fists were not sufficiently effective to gratify the vengeful disposition of the antagonists. Sucks and stones were brought into requisition; and the flag-staves were broken into short cudgels, which being rather thick inflicted severe blows. At length the Conservative party drove the assailants back into St. Andrew's street, where they rallied again in front of Emmanuel College, and another battle took place. I believe no mortal injury has been inflicted upon any one, but broken heads, black eyes, and bleeding hands and faces were innumerable. This disgraceful disturbance lasted for more than half-an-hour, before any policeman could be found.

"Some of the "navvies" at a late hour on Tuesday night, in a pot-valiant

"A. M. B."—Place the Rook at Q's 4th square.

"A Moderate Player."—Of course Black must be "forced" into checkmate, or the problem would be valueless. Try 77 again, you are quite wrong.

"W. H."—We cannot see how, in Mr. Breda's amended problem, mate can be given in four moves, when the King takes the Pawn; perhaps "W. H." will enlighten us.

"H. L. M." Yarmouth; "H. P."—Correct.

"Volary."—You may purchase a copy of Major Jacnisch's excellent work a Hastings, Carey-street. No; Major Jacnisch is a Russian, but the book is in French.

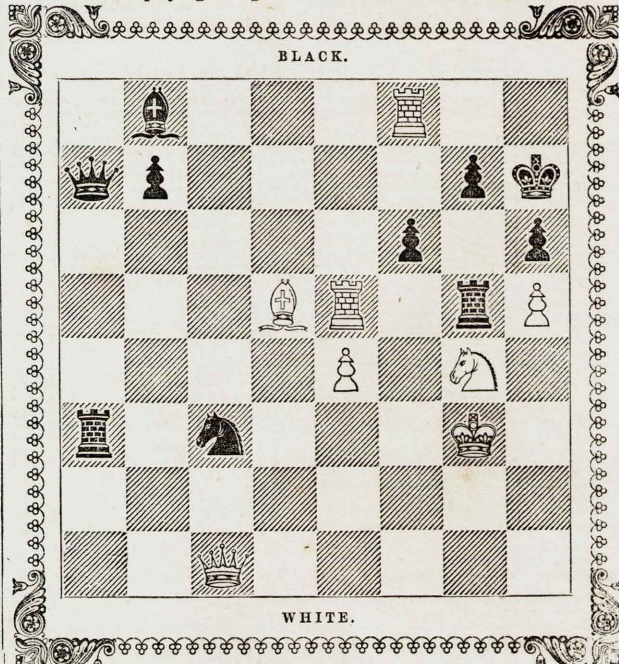
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 78.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to K Kt 6th (ch) | K to R's 6th |
| 2. Kt to K B's 4th (ch) | K to R's 5th (best) |
| 3. R to R's 5th (ch) | K to Kt 5th |
| 4. Kt to K R's 6th (ch) | K takes Kt |
| 5. R to K B's 5th (ch) | K to his 6th |
| 6. Kt to Kt 4th (ch) | K to Q 5th |
| 7. R to Q's 5th (ch) | K takes P |
| 8. Kt to K's 3rd—mate | |

PROBLEM, No. 79.

This ingenious piece of play is taken from a collection of M.S. Problems in the possession of Mr. Lewis.

White playing first gives checkmate in seven moves.



CHESS IN GERMANY.

The following game, played by correspondence, is still pending between the amateurs of Gluckstadt and of Schleswig.

GAME No. 18.

WHITE (G.)	BLACK (S.)	WHITE (G.)	BLACK (S.)
1 K P two	K P one	12 K R to K sq	K Kt to K 2nd
2 K P two	Q P two	13 Q to K Kt 4th	K B P one
3 K P one	Q B P two	14 Q to R 5th (ch)	K Kt P one
4 Q B to K 3rd	Q to her Kt 3rd	15 Q to K Kt 5th	K P one
5 Q Kt to B 3rd	Q B to Q 2nd	16 K Kt takes KBP	Q to her B 3rd
6 Q R to Kt sq	Q Kt to B 3rd	17 K Kt to Q 4th	Q to her 3rd
7 K Kt to B 3rd	K B P one	18 Q to K Kt 4th	P takes Kt
8 K B to Q Kt 5th	P takes QP	19 Q takes doubled P	K R to Kt sq
9 K Kt takes P	Q Kt takes K P	20 B to K Kt 5th	Castles
10 B takes B (ch)	Kt takes B	21 Q to K Kt 4th	K R P two
11 Castles	Q R P one		And White has to move