THE ILLUSTRATED

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1845.

SIXPENCE.

THE LAW

sibility of dispensing w th and regulations among THE impo d by the fact, that when civil society is broken up, mankind, is prov kind of code is established even and peace and order destroyed, a or that state of things, and is quite as rigorously carried into Thus the Laws of War are as effect as the one it supersedes. tinctly recognised as those of Peace, and out bringing disgrace and lafamy both sides cease to observe this unwritten compact, w is under its least repulsive contemplation of which sick s and disgusts, an feeling which it could be wished existed against d every shape whatever. Enemies equally matched, co spect, which, when the struggle of the battle-field over, leads each side to treat prisoners and wounde hunanity; the former, being defenceless, are spared walt or injury: the latter tentions rarely are not altogether disregarded, though the best having at such times the most effective yeans to we with, cannot prevent the occurrence of human suffering. The history of the Peninsula many instances of this sort of chivalrous feeling exhibit the French and English armies; between the French the Spanish peasantry, however, the conflict was very diff the "Laws of War" were disregarded—every atrocity was ref liated by another-and the whole struggle was a bloody series of massacre and assassination. It is, unhappily, not difficult 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

torce 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 each other's speech. We need not draw examples from strange have seen them in our own time; nothing in history he cruelties of the Carlists and Christinos in the late

that of a war with barbarians or savages, huoutraged; and here, we must say, the crime on civilised man is the deeper. In the first place, his s taught him much of which the savage is ignorant; and skill make him the stronger, and be under any circumstances, ought to humanity by atrocities com--cruelties which the purposes and which the sternest necescannot ex

and ruthless se ery, recently perpetrated ion of the French army of occupat on in Algiers, has exd the detestation of Europe, and we are glad to see that it is ited by se re 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 soldiership; 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 MDLLES. 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 signalised 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 septuagenation. It was therefore as much a matter of curiosity as or ance of four such dancers as Taglioni, Cerito, Carlotta Grisi, and Lucile Grahm, on the same pas, is truly what our Gallic neighbours call "une solemnité théatrale," and such a one as none of those who beheld it are

safely say we have never witnessed a scene more perfect in all its details. The greatest of painters, in his loftiest flights, could hardly have conceived and certainly never executed, a group more faultiess and more replete with grace and poerty than that formed by these four danseuses: Taglioni in the midst, her head thrown backwards, apparently reclining in the arms of her sister nymphs. Could such a combination have taken place in the ancient palmy days of art, the pencil of the painter and the song of the poet would have alike been employed to perpetuate its remembrance. No description can render the exquisite, and almost ethereal grace, of movement and attitude of these great dancers, and those who have witnessed the scene, may boast of having once, at least, seen the perfection of the art of dancing so little understood. There was no affectation, no apparent exertion or struggle for effect on the part of these gitted artistes; and though they displayed their utmost resources, there was a simplicity and ease, the absence of which would have completely broken the spell they threw around the scene. Of the details of this performance it is difficult to speak. In the solo steps executed by each danseuse, each in turn seemed to claim pre-eminence. Where every one in her own style is perfect, peculiar individual taste alone may balance in favour of one or the other, but the award of public applause must be equally bestowed; and, for our own part, we confess that our penchant for the peculiar style, and our admiration for the dignity, the repose, and exquisite grace which characterise Taglioni, and the dancer who has so brilliantly followed the same track (Lucile Grahn), did not prevent our warmly appreciating the charming archness and twinkling steps of Carlotta Grisi, or the wonderful flying leaps and revolving bounds of Cerito. Though, as we have said, each displayed her utmost powers, the emulation of the fair dancers was, if we may trust appearances, unaccompanied by envy.

Every time a shower of bouquets d

bothms of Cerno. Hough, as we have said, each action in the emulation of the fair dancers was, if we may trust appearances, unaccompanied by envy.

Every time a shower of bouquets descended, on the conclusion of a solo pas of one or the other of the fair ballerine, her sister dancers came forward to assist her in collecting them; and both on Saturday and Tuesday did Cerito offer to crown Taglioni with a wreath which had been thrown in homage to the queen of the dance. We were also glad to see on the part of the audience far less of partisanship than had been displayed two or three years since, on the performance of a pas de deux between Elisler and Cerito. The applause was universal, and equally distributed. This, however, did not take from the extendent of the seene. The house, crowded to the roof, presented a concourse of the most eager faces, never diverted for a moment from the performance; and the extraordinary tumult of enthusiastic applause, joined to the delightful effect of the spectace presented, imparted to the whole scene an interest and excitement that can hardly be imagined. Such was the effect produced on as by this matchless performance, that the lyrical portion of the entertainments has been comparatively disregarded. We must not, en peasant, however, neglect to notice the admirable performance of Marlo, on Tuesday, in "Il Pirata." He surpassed himself in every portion of the opera. The "Tu vedrai" was admirably given, especially the first part. The second movement wants more energy and passion than this artist has yet given to it.

second movement wants more energy and passion than this artist has yev given to it.

On Thursday night there was an immense assemblage, including her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, &c., to listen to Mozart's charming opera of "Cosi fan Tutte." The principal parts were sustained by Madame Castellan, Rossi Caccia, and Rita Borio as the three soprani, but the weight of this beautiful work fell on Lablache, the younger Lablache, and Mario. The exertions of the tenor and two bassi, compensated to a great degree for the deficiency of the lady vocalists, who, evidently, were strangers to the lovely strains of Mozart. The Quatuor of dansecuses excited, as usual, the most unbounded enthusiasm.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Paris papers all join in reprobating the acts of cruelty practised by the French troops in Algeria towards a body of Arabian prisoners. We give an account of this atrocity under the head of Algeria.

In the Chamber of Peers the Prince of Moskowa asked Marshal Soult if it were true that a French Colonel had rendered himself culpable by an unjustifiable unaccountable act of cruelty towards a body of unfortunate Arabian prisoners—an act unheard of, unexampled, and unprecedented in the military history of France. He then read to the assembly the account, and called on the Minister of War, for the honour of the French army, to contradict the statament if false, or to make an example of Colonel Pelissier if it were true. Marshal Soult replied that the reports he had received were so contradictory that he had hastened to write for fresh information; and added, that the moment he should obtain the particulars he had demanded, he would lay them before the Chamber. The Marshal then expressed his personal disapprobation of the fact, but the expression not being deemed strong enough by M. Montalembert, he added that he sincererly deplored it.

The two Englishmen (Williams and Parker) in whose possession four stolen Bank of England notes were found, have been tried and convicted in Paris, and sentenced—Parker to be imprisoned for one, and Williams for eight months. The bank-notes were confiscated, but 240 sovereigns in gold, and 480f. in silver, were returned to Williams, in whose possession they had been found.

The Royal Court of Paris has decided that, duelling constituting no crime

months. The bank-notes were confiscated, but 240 sovereigns in gold, and 480f. in silver, were returned to Williams, in whose possession they had been found.

The Royal Court of Paris has decided that, duelling constituting no crime or offence, there was no occasion to institute proceedings against M. Rosemond de Beauvallon, and the four seconds who figured in the duel which terminated in the death of M. Dujarrier, responsible editor of the Presse.

It appears by the description of the occurrence in Algeria, given, by the Paris papers, that, of the 150 gasping wretches rescued from death, only 37 survived. The total number of victims is, therefore, upwards of 600.

The Chamber of Peers has agreed to the bill for executing the branch lives from Dieppe and Fecampt ot the Havre railroad, and from Aix to the Avijron line, by 97 votes to 6.

In the same Chamber, the bill granting 28,700,000f, for the improvement several harbours in France has been adopted, by 98 votes to 2. The bill demanding 18,000,600f. for the improvement of the harbours of Toulon and of Port-Vendres has been also voted, by 102 to 1.

Letters from the south of France describe the present harvest as truly magnificent. All the hay (an immense crop) had been gathered in. The reaping of rye had become general. The wheat and oats promised admir ably. In short, a finer or more abundant season had not been known in that part of the country. More northward—that is, in the vicinity of Paris—the hay had all been saved. The grain was fine, and (a very important matter in France particularly) the straw was of unusual length.

The Chamber of Peers commenced on Tuesday the discussion on the Budget of Expenditure for 1846. M. Dubouchage entered into a long argument to show that the balance in the receipts and expenditure annual the King's speech had not been realised, and that the deficit now abounted to upwards of 200,000,000f. M. de Boissy, who spoke next, revoved various acts of the Administration, and, amongst others, the appointment of habor functionaries

There have been some insurrectionar have led to loss of life, and at fift they able. The Journal des Débats gives the bances.

"Districted" in Cetalonia, which following name

strict of Bar of one man o Disturbances took place in consequence of the quinta of service. Barcelona and its exempt from that exaction. was resisted on different point. Tarassa, Badalona, Esparragua we should observed fixed for the open fixed for the open lev San Andres, relice de Penoy.

Tarassa, Badalona, Esparragiu, a. Colders, and San velice de Penov. Seri jus excesses, it appears, were committed, and with were attended in some places with loss of life. At Badath at the loss were torn down and brint, and two policemen killed; at Tarassa, the Alcalde was mirroered; and at San Andres the inhabitants drove out the authorities, and fired up in them. At Molina del Rey the people stopped the mail and the stage concles."

Private letters from Barcelona of a date asterior to the pregoing, state that a number of persons, armed with pistols and a gers, we're arrested on the 5th, in the act of distributing proclamations, calling on the Catalonians to fight and die for their ancient fueros. On the 6th not assoul was to be seen in the streets; the troops remained under arms, and the conscripts having all fled into the country, the quintu was drawn at the town hall, in presence of their relatives and friends. At San Andres de Palomar, a village a league from Barcelona, the whole population had risen, and the Alcalde and a detachment of 25 soldiers shut themselves up in the municipality. Reinforcements were marched to their assistance, who, on reaching the village, found the rioters erecting barricades. A charge of cavalry, however, dispersed them, and 200 individuals, all natives of Barcelona, were brought back prisoners to that city.

As far as can be ascertained at present, the insurrection in Catalonia is

dispersed them, and 200 individuals, all natives of Barcelona, were brought back prisoners to that city.

As far as can be ascertained at present, the insurrection in Catalonia is confined to the villages in the neighbourhood of Barcelona, and as the grievances which have roused the people to resistance are of a local nature, it is probable that it will not spread further. General Concha is taking rigorous measures to put down the disturbances. He left Barcelona on the afternoon of the 8th, with 2000 men and 18 pieces of artillery, for Sobadell, which he attacked, killing 25 of the insurgents, and taking a great many prisoners. The next morning he entered Tarrosa, and killed a great number of the insurgents, the remainder succeeding in escaping. Igualada and Villafranca had declared in favour of the insurgents.

Letters from Barcelona, of the 10th instant, state that the capture of Tarrassa had been attended with much slaughter. General Concha was near being killed in heading a charge with the bayonet against the insurgents posted behind barricades. The General had marched from Tarrassa to Martorell, seven leagues from Barcelona. A Central Junta had installed its Igualada, whose first act was to invite Espartero to return, and to proclaim the Constitution of 1812, which fixed the majority of the Queen at

claim the Constitution of 1812, which fixed the majority of the Queen at 18 years. On the 10th, all the troops that could be dispensed with were sent from Barcelona to reinforce the columns operating against the insurgents. Barcelona was tranquil, but the authorities had arrested and lodged in the citadel a number of individuals implicated in the last insurrectionary move

Our advices from Paris mention that the French Government had received a despatch dated Barcelona, the 13th, announcing that General Concha had entered Igualada without striking a blow, that the members of the Junta had dispersed, and that the revolt was almost entirely appeased.

ALGERIA. BURNING OF ARABS BY THE FRENCH TROOPS.

fhe Akhbar, of Algiers, of the 5th inst., contains a recital of an atrocious act of barbarity committed by the French in Algiers. It says:—
"There has just occurred in the Dahara one of those terrible events which

The Akhbar, of Algiers, of the 5th inst., contains a recital of an atrocious act of barbarity committed by the French in Algiers. It says:—

"There has just occurred in the Dahara one of those terrible events which deeply afflict those who witness them, even when convinced of their frightful necessity, and when they are justified in declaring that everything possible was done to prevent the catastrophe. It is known that the corps commanded by Colonels Pelissier, St. Arnaud, and de l'Admirault have been carrying on combined operations in the west. Colonel Pelissier was busy in pursuing the Ouled Riahs, who have never yet submitted, as they live in immense caverns where it would be madness for the troops to enter. On the 18th of June, finding themselves closely pursued, the Ouled Riahs flew to their usual place of refuge. After having surrounded the caverns, some faggots were lighted and thrown by the French troops before the entrance. Alter this demonstration, which was made to convince the Arabs that the French had the power, if they pleased, of suffocating them in their hiding place, the colonel threw in letters offering to them life and liberty if they would surrender their arms and their horses. Aft first they refused, but subsequently they replied that they would consent if the French troops will recommend the recommendation of the milesussion a surface of the milesus of the

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE s:-Cape of Good Hope to the 21st of track upon, proceeded to from of the 5th May have rea the the interesting news of the 2st April, with the square hamment of the 91st Regiment minister and not acceptable proceeding against the Phillipolis f Dragoon Gua iment of Infantry, and acceeded inducing the being informed Boers to discond the Griquas, he as-positions for attacking fre detached by a cirand home sumed the respons nempment. About 90 of the Griqua tribe were detached by a cirs route, in order to introcept the Boers if the retreated before the
respective to the Boers, but being ware of the near approach of the
had commenced an attack upon the Griqua early on the morning of
the Atthis crist the dragoous were brought up with such celerity
e Boers were in an instant overpowered, and the result was, the unand surrender of the whole of the capp, with arms, baggage, amone of the tribe of the Boers being blied and one mortally wounded,
on the site of the resular force there was only one trooper's horse
the decision shown by Colonel Aichardson had the happiest effect,
by a preventing the sacrifice of Inte in a more protracted struggle, but
been altrely effect all in studing the Boers, and bringing them to a
of their rad situation their Attempt to resist the colonial authority,
hole party hamediately tool the oath of allegiance; and two other
pments, that were at some distance from the one attacked, immedient in their submission. Colonel Richardson made them deliver up
rms. On the Boors having submitted, they were allowed to disperse
r homes, minus however, of the cattle they had taken from the
s amounting to be rards of 3000 head, besides a great number of their encampment cuitous route, in orde killed killed. The decish a sho not only his preventing the it has been a tirely effect sense of their hall stuat. The whole party hamed encampments, that were ately sent in their submit their arms. On the Boot to their homes, minus, Gritings, amounting to sheep.

THE NITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The Caledonia has arrived with New York papers a few days later than the state that the appointment of the Hon. Louis M'Lane to the post of Minister to Ingland) as special reference to the adjustment of the Oregon question. The papers assert, that when the facts are clearly stated, the discussion of his affair at Warnington has reached a point which renders it desirable to have a particle of proposition submitted to the British Government, and Mr. M'Lane takes the mission on this ground. Mr. M'Lane is expected to arrive in Liverpool by the next homeward mail steamer.

The heard solemnities in homour of the memory of General Jackson took place at Vashington on the 28th June. The President and Cabinet Ministers were present. The funeral oration was delivered by Mr. Bancroft.

The yews received in the United States from Mexico previous to the sailing of the Caledonia, is calculated to allay the apprehensions of war, which exist defor some time, on account of the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States. Santa Anna had been released from confinement, and was expatriated for ever. He arrived at Havannah in the British mail steamer from Vera Cruz. On the same day General Bustamente landed at Havannah, on his way to Mexico from England. It is not a little singular that he should meet there the same man who expelled him from his country four years since, himself at this time driven from power and a wanderer. It is stated that Santa Anna's personal property is respected, and that he had with him a large amount of money. He was soon to leave for Venezuela.

We have news from Galveston, Texas, to June 14. The principal event is

we have news from Galveston, Texas, to June 14. The principal event is the issuing of a proclam tion by President Jones, in which he announces the conclusion of a treaty with the Government of Mexico, subject to the raification of the Congress and Convencion of the people, by which the inde pendence of Texas is acknowledged, and proclaiming in the meantime a cessation of hostilities by land and sea, against Mexico.

THE BRAZILS.

Letters have been received from Rio to the 25th of May, which communicate the following information respecting the affairs of Brazil and the River Plate. The proposed discriminating duty on British cotton goods, imposed in retaliation for the enormous discriminating duties of our Government on Brazilian sugar, had received the assent of both Chambers, and was to come into force on the 1st of the present month of July. This is not, as some have supposed, an increase of 20 per cent. of the duty on English cotton goods, but only of 20 per cent on the amount of the previous duty. That was, as nearly as possible, 30 per cent on the value of the goods, so that the future duties on English cottons will be equal to about 36 per cent on their value, whilst those on foreign cotton will be 30. No discriminating duties are imposed on any other articles of British produce, and the Brazilian Government is authorised to repeal the exclusive duties on Britsh cottons whenever the British Government shall reduce the discriminating duties on Brazilian sugar. On the 24th of May there were reports of a modification of the Brazilian Ministry. Saturnino and Lopez Gama, both men of talent and reasonable views, were spoken of as the new Ministers. The French Minister to the Argentine Confederation sailed from Rio for Buenos Ayes on the 18th of May, in a 50-gun French frigate; and Admiral Inglefield sammeter to the Argentine Confederation Salves on the 13th of May, in a 50-gun French frigate; and Admiral Inglefield sailed for the same place on the 15th, in her Majesty's frigate Eagle, also of 50 guns. Rivera, the President at Monte Video, had arrived in a steamer from Rio Grande; and General Bento Manuelle, of the Imperial troops, had been assassinated there.

NEW ZEALAND. SERIOUS AFFRAY WITH THE ABORIGINES.

We have received New Zealand papers to the 27th of March last. Their contents are important. A conflict has taken place between the British troops and the Aborigines, and has been attended with great loss of life. The duckland Times records the fact in these terms:—

"The British settlement at the Bay of Islands—the earliest, if not the most important, over which the British flag has waved—is utterly swept from off the face of the earth, and its inhabitants, to the number of at least five hundred souls, despoiled of every possession, are now refugees in Auckland." Auckland."

The following official communication will convey the best idea of what

"Her Majesty's Ship Hazard, March 15, 1845. "Sir,—I have the honour to report, that between the hours of four and five o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, Capt. Robertson, of her Majesty's ship, Huzurd, with about forty-five seamen and marines, proceeded from their quarters on shore, for the night, at Kororarika, Bay of Islands, to a hill on the right of the road leading to Matavai Bay, commanding the town, for the purpose of throwing up an entrenchment. The morning was thick and hazy. thick and hazy.
"On their departure I proceeded to the barracks to turn out the detach-

"On their departure I proceeded to the barracks to turn out the detachment, by way of precaution, not having, at the same time, any reason to suspect a movement on the part of the natives towards the town. Captain Robertson had arrived on the hill, when they were attacked by about two hundred natives. The detachment, having slept armed and accounted, arms loaded, formed immediately in front of the barracks, when Mr. Moworay and Mr. Spain, R.N., came to me, and begged of me not to fire on the party in front, which I was about to do, as they had been cut off from their party, and then knew not which, the seamen or the natives, were nearest to us. I then immediately commenced firing in extended order on parties of natives who made their appearance, scattered on the hill to the left of the barracks, towards Onor to beach, and checked their advance on the barracks. We were also fired hop from the rising ground behind the barracks. On low king roy of, I was first aware that the natives had possession of the block-ly use on flagy tart hill

I was first aware the natives had possession of the block-tail hill

I received a message from Lieut. Morgan, R.N., informing to findives were at the clurch, at the back of the town. I stended due to dislodge them, firing in our way upon the pared amongst the houses in our front. I then learnt, I for that the seamen had nearly expended their ammunition, ck towards the beach to join them, when they appeared at from the beach, as in their way to the stockade (Mr. Polack's ing towards us, hving effectually driven back the natives, I retirve down the road to Matavai Bay. I then moved on to k house, which commands the stockade, which the seamen of, and in which were the town's people and women and und Ensign Campbel and his party in the blockhouse, checked the upper and lower blockhouses. I did bock house then or afterwards. I remained outside on a platwhere the seam in from the Hazard were working twoship gans, Hector, Esq. and two of the town's people (old soldiers, I harty commanced fring. There was room for no more on the party free was kept up by the natives on the adjoining. Beckham's house; this hill is deeply covered with brushsharp fire was kept up by the natives and was well and urned by us; this continued all the morning, two or three oned as; a party of my detachment also assisted Mr. Campek douse, as many as had room; the remainder were in the tree seamen and town's people, commanded by Lieutenant considerable time I went down to the stockade to get some I was first aware he staff hill
1 eceived a me so of natives were a crended der to de la crended der to de la crended so de l the lover block took possession of, and took possession of, and children. Yound Ensign ing the advance of the ing the advance of the staff hill and the gilles not enter the block how in form in front, where the assisted by Hector, My artly or make fired. house tow wood. A effectually the seame bell in th ekad

stockade with the seamen and town's people, commanded by Lieutenauth Philipotts, R. J.

"Alter a considerable time I went down to the stockade to get some ammunition for the ship guns, and left Ensign Campbell in charge. The natives so in after ceased firing, nor was it afterwards renewed; it had lasted or some chours. Immediately after the first attack on Captain Robertson's narty, in the morning, the natives on that side of the town retired in a body from the town towards Matavai Bay, carrying off their dead and concled. The body of natives who had surprised and taken the block house on Fiag staff-hill, were the assailants of the lower block-house, held by the military; the stockade (Mr. Polack's house) was at no time attacked or threatened, the lower block-house commanded it, and prevented such an attempt. A party of seven or eight of the town's people from the stockade skirmished with the natives on the hill to the left of the block house; with the exception of this, the force in the stockade was not engaged during the day since the attack in which Captain Robertson was wounded at day-break.

"Immediately on my arrival at the stockade to obtain ammunition, I suggested to Captain Robertson the urgent necessity of sending the women and children on board the ships in the harbour, seeing Mr. Polack's house and cellars were crowded with them. Shortly after they got on board, the magazine, which was in the same hous', blew up; the ballding was completely destroyed; none of the soldiers or seamen were injured; Lieut Morgan, R.N., received a slight wound in the face from a splinter. Whether the explosion occurred by accident or was the work of an incendiary remains unknown.

"A council was held on board her Majesty's ship Hazard, when it was

"A council was held on board her Majesty's ship *Hazard*, when it was agreed to evacuate the town, which was done, the town's people embarking first; the party of military in the block house were the last to embark. During the embarkation the natives surrounded the heights commanding the town, but without making any movement: occasionally a random shot was fired; during the evening a few of the town's people, who were, I believe, most popular with the natives, were employed in bringing off portions of their

most popular with the natives, were employed in bringing off portions of their property.

"In the afternoon of the following day the natives burnt the town, with the exception of the churches and the houses of the missionaries. Information was received that they intended attacking her Majesty's ship Hazard during the night. Every preparation was accordingly made by Lieutenant Philpots, commanding—the attack was not made. Next day the Hazard sailed for Auckland, in company with the United States corvette St. Louis, the whale ship Matida, and the Dolphin schooner, having on board the inhabitants of the town.

"Killed of the 96th Regiment, at the block-house, Flag staff-hill, four privates, viz.:—Miller, Giddens, Jackson, and Juson.

"Wounded: Private Durop, at the lower block-house, dangerously; private Welton. in the town, severely; private Gutjudge, severely; private Scott, severely; private Morris, severely.

"The conduct of the soldiers of the regiment throughout the affair was in every respect praiseworthy and honourable to themselves and the regiment.

"The is with feelings of deep regret I have to report that the gallant com-

in every respect praiseworthy and nonourable to themselves and the logiment.

"It is with feelings of deep regret I have to report that the gallant commander of her Majesty's ship Hazard fell in the first attack, severely wounded.

"The sergeant of Marines, a private, and four seamen, were killed.

"Mr. Tapper, the signal man, severely wounded, fighting bravely.

"I would here notice the very gallant conduct of — Hector, E.q., and the two old soldiers before mentioned, in assisting in working the guns in front of the lower block house, yet but little execution was done by them, in consequence of the natives being so scattered, and lying concealed in the brushwood. Mr. Hector's two boys also behaved most gallantly in bringing up ammunition from the stockade during the heaviest fire.

"I have the honour to inclose a statement of the duties of the detachment on the 10th instant; also Ensign Campbell's statement of the loss of the block house on Flag staff-hill. I have the honour to be, your obedient humble servant,

"Lieutenant 96th Regt., Commanding Detachment.

"Lieutenant 96th Regt., Commanding Detachment.

"Lieut Col. Hulm, Commanding Troops, New Zealand."

"Lieutenant 96th Regt., Commanding Detachment.

"Lieut-Col. Hulm, Commanding Troops, New Zealand."

Lloyd's agent at Auckland communicates the following version of the occurrence to the Secretary, under date New Zealand, Marcn 28:—

"Sir,—I deem it my duty to apprise you of the calamity which has befallen the oldest settlement, and perhaps the best harbour, in New Zealand. The aborigines about the Bay of Islands have latterly been getting discontented in consequence of the falling off in trade, and considerable decrease in the number of ships visiting that port, a falling off which they cannot account for, except that it be caused through the interference of Government. This notion having got possession of their minds, they have declared war against the British flag, and a chief of the name of Heki, a ringleader, prior to the 11th inst., had twice succeeded in cutting down the flag-staff, which was a third time ordered to be erected again by the Government, and 50 soldiers, a zompanied by her Majesty's ship Hazurd, of 18 guns, sent to protect it. These forces were assisted by the inhabitants, enrolled as special constables. The town was attacked by the natives at daylight of the morning of the 11th instant, and 1 am sorry to inform you that the natives succeeded in driving the whole European population from the settlement, and compelling them to take refuge on board the ships in the harbour, making their escape with but little more than what they had on their backs. The town, being now entirely in the hands of the naives, was plundered of everything, and properly amounting to £30,000 has fallen into the hands of the savages. The loss of life on the part of the Europeans was not great in number, 15 killed, and 15 wounded. Amongst the latter is Captain Robertson, of her Majesty's ship Hazurd, who is dangerously wounded, having four musket balls in his legs and arms. This gallant officer, with about 30 men, most nobly, and with the most exemplary courage, resisted the combined attack of about 400 well-armed savage

" Lloyd's Agent.

"To William Dobson, Esq., Secretary to Lloyd's.-In haste."

" I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A private letter, dated Auckland, March 28th, says—"The settlement at the Bay of Islands is now completely swept away—not a house is standing, or a European left. There were about 800 natives engaged; they fought hand to hand—no flinching; the inhabitants, about 350 souls, have been brought up here in the two men-of war, an English whaler, and the Government brig. The scene is heart-rending; many families who were wealthy have, in common with the poorest inhabitants, lost everything they had in the world; few of the unfortunates have more than the clothes they stand upright in. Heki, for a savage, however, is a generous foe. He has said he will next attack Auckland, and there is no doubt but he will. All men capable of bearing arms between eighteen and sixty are called upon to enroll themselves, and block houses are in the course of erection. All is excite ment, alarm, and dismay. Most of the stores are cleared of their valuable stocks, which have been shipped on board the Stains Castle for Sydney, and the cabins are nearly all taken for ladies and families who are being sent away. The whole town is in a ferment not easy to imagine, much less to describe. At least £40,000 worth of property is lost. Russell has nothing left in the world but his schooner, the Russell, and that is part sold and paid for by the Maories at Opotici. Polack has, of course, lost everything he had at Kororarika."

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Great preparations are being made in Bonn for the Besthoven festival at which the Queen of England and Prince Albert are confidence expected to attend.

to attend.

The Augsburgh Gazette has the following the troops of the Pacha of Damason are garans, who had surrounded the town of Nama of whom they beheaded 250, and memos booth. The King of Wirtemberg had a narrowest at Ludwigsburg, seeing some experiments when the properties of the projectiles when the project had a normal different and the properties of the projectiles. The project had a normal different wounded. ook 100 5th ins

ow esc ents wi to his N officer an en we

According to a letter from Ostrovo, in Poland, dated June 30, the Russian General, Tolstoy, assassinated, with his own hand, in upon dy, at Warsaw, an unhappy hackney couchma, who had committed the "crime" of slightly touching the sleeve of his unifo has he passed him! In vain the poor coachman threw himself on his diese between him, and be tged for pardoughth General immolated him to his wounded dignity, without the least pity. An importation has recently taken place of wild nutnegs, divested of the shell, in an American vessel from New York. The tariff contains two rates of duty for the article, viz., nutnegs, 3s. od. and 2s. 6d. per lb., and wild nutnegs, in the shell, 3d per lb. After some difficulty, these nutnegs. The new steam basin at Portsmouth which be proceeded with immediately, the ground being now in the hands of Government for that purpose

vs as

The new steam basin at Portsmouth will be proceeded with in diately, the ground being now in the hands of overnment for that pur the entire purchase money was about £60,000, and the space covernment for that pur the entire purchase money was about £60,000, and the space covernment for that pur the entire purchase money was about £60,000, and the space covernment for that pur the entire purchase money was about £60,000, and the space covernment for that pur the entire purchase money was about £60,000, and the space covernment for entire purchase was presented as a system of the design for the form of the form of

make a pleasure tour in the Mediterranean, has arrived at Constantinople, in the Russian steam frigate Bessarabia, and, though holding the rate of Vice-Admiral, has assumed, with a view, it is pretended, of keeping down the excitement of the Greek population, the humble incognito of a nake lieutenant, studiously shunning public honours, in the way of saluted guards of honour, and so forth. Every honour has been paid to him at Constantinople.

lieutenant, studiously shunning public honours, in the way of saluted guards of honour, and so forth. Every honour has been paid to him at Constantinople.

A great Indian Council has recently been held within the limits of the Creek nation, at which the following tribes were represented, viz—the Muxcogees, Seminoles, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Shawnees, Delawares, Piankeshaws, Osages, Kickarpoos, Quapaws, Peolies, and Cadoes. Governor Butler, Colonel Logan, and Lieutenant Flint, of the United States army, were also in attendance. Speeches were made by the Chiefs of the several tribes, all concurring in the object of this Council, to clear the path and make all white where it has been spotted and darkened with blood, and to extend the white path to the very doors of their brothers, the Camanches and Pawnee Mahaws. The usual token, a plug of tobacco, was prepared, attached to which were white beads; a deputation of the Cadoes bore the first, and of Osages the latter.

A quantity of lead ore, of unusual richness, has been received in Liverpool from Sydney, New South Wales. It contains 70 per cent. of lead, and silver at the rate of about 11b. weight to a ton of ore.

The magnetic telegraph is attracting universal attention in the United States. A plan is about commencing to connect by its means the Atlantic states with the Mississipiv alley. It is said, that by "arrangements already made the line will be completed from Albany to Harrisburgh and the Susquehamanh by December next, and to the Ohio at Pittsburgh and Wheeling in early spring." The whole line embraced within the proposed plan will exceed 3000 miles in extent.

The Athens journals of the 29th ult. announce that a committee had been appointed to examine the difference which had arisen between Generals Grivas and Kalergi, so that the report given in the French papers of the death of the former General is untrue. The provinces continued to be infested with banditti, and two most respectable citizens, M. Patriarkea, of Peloponnesus, and M. Petzali, of Eubea, had

The treaty of commerce between Great Britain and the Two Sicilies, which was signed at Naples on the 29th day of April last, has been ratified by his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, and the ratifications were exchanged at Naples on the 25th ultimo, from which time the provisions contained in it will have come into operation.

An aeronaut named Comaschi, who ascended from Constantinople in a balloon in honour of the marriage of the Sultan's sister, has not been since heard of, although by the latest accounts thirteen days had elapsed. Messengers dispatched in the direction in which, from the way the wind blew at the time, it was supposed he would have been carried, have returned without any tidings of him; a report, requiring confirmation, had, however, go abroad, that a body of an individual, answering to his description, and the remnants of a balloon, had been picked up in the Danube.

A letter from the banks of the Rhine, states that Prussia intends to employ its whole influence in the Congress at Carlsruhe to support the present tariff of customs in the states of the Zollverein, under which tariff those States have acquired an extension of their manufactures, and a degree of prosperity which none of them knew previously to the formation of the Zollverein.

prosperity which none of them knew previously to the formation of the Zollverein.

Marriage of Mdlle. Duvernay.—On Monday Mdlle. Duvernay, the danseuse, was married, at Putney, to C. L. Stephens, Esq., of Rochampton.

Civil List Pensions.—The following pensions have been granted upon the Civil List between June last year and the 20th ult.:—Mr. Fraser Tytler, #200 a year; Mrs. Hood, now the widow of the late Thomas Hood, #100 a year; the four daughters (Susan, Mary, Eleanor, and Elizabeth) of Lieutenant Colonel Robertson Macdonald, and grand daughter of Robertson, he historian, #50 a year each; Jane, Caroline, and Frances Agnes, sisters of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stoddart, #75 a year each; Mdlle. Augusta Emma d'Este, #500 a-year; and Clara Maria Susannah Lowe, daughter of the late Sir Hudson Lowe, #50 a-year; making in all, #1200 a-year.

Summary of Railway Facts.—The opening of that part of the line between Manchester and Sheffield, which has hitherto been delayed, took place on Monday, in presence of the Directors and a large number of persons from the neighbouring districts.—The works on the atmospheric line of railway are progressing rapidly between the Dartmouth Arms and Croydon, a distance of five miles. The engine and boiler houses are nearly completed, and the boilers are already set. It is anticipated that the five miles from the Dartmouth Arms to Croydon will be opened before the close of the present month.—The Belgian papers announce the commencement of the works upon the Sambre and Meuse Railway. About 500 men have been set on, and a large number will be added weekly, as fast as the line is finally determined upon.—The Committee on Group X, in the House of Lords, have come to the following important resolution:—"When the cases of the Direct Northern and Farringdon-street Extension lines are closed, the Committee will proceed to consider the merits of the two competing schemes before them, for effecting a new railway communication between London and York—namely, that of the London and York Company

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Breach of Privilege Case.—The question of privilege which occurred last week was discussed to day.—Mr. Harlow and his attorney appeared at the bar of the house, and stated that the ground of action against Mr. Baker was evidence he had given before a select committee of the House of Lords, which the plaintiff considered to have been both malicious and injurious to his character.—The Lord Chancellor th. In moved that the action was a breach of the privileges of their lordships' house.—Lord Brougham earnestly advocated the necessity of submitting their privileges of be decided upon by the law of the land. In former times, the privileges of the Houses of Parliament were supported by the people, because they were raised as a barrier against the encroachments of the Crown, and it was suffered, under such circumstances, to be carried to very extreme and unreasonable lengths. Now, however, the Crown itself subjected its privileges to the decisions of the high courts of judicature; and Parliament should not, therefore, erect itself into prosecutor, judge, jury, and executor, for the purpose of sustaining its assertion of privileges, which, in too many cases, amounted to a denial of justice.—The Lord Chancellor said that the courts of law, as well as the houses of Parliament, were judges of their own privileges, and he never knew any failure in the effect to do so. In fact, the proceedings in Parliament, in such cases, were precisely analogous to those adopted in courts below; and they would find, if they did not protect witnesses examined before them precisely as they would their own officers, that they might as well abdicate their legislative functions altogether.—Lord Campbell contended for the propriety of defending the privileges of the house.—The Earl of Wicklow doubted the discretion of proceeding in the way suggested, and said, the assumption of those privileges was not popular with the country.—The result was that the house ordered that John Harlow, the plaintiff, and his attorney,

The adjournment took place at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The house met at noon, and discussed the Lunatic Asylums and Pauper Lunatics Bill, and the Lunatic Asylums (treland) Bill.

THE CCLLISION AT NEW ZEALAND.—In answer to a question from Mr. Hawes, Mr. Hore stated that a despatch had been received from New Zealand which confirmed the accounts given in the newspapers of the collision which took place between the natives and settlers in the colony. The loss of the troops was four killed; and of the troops, seamen, and civilians, altogether, thirteen killed, and twenty-three wounded; that of the natives must have been very considerable, although the exact number had not been astered the description. The settlers had all been removed in safety to Auckland, but the missionaries till remained at the Bay of Islands, their houses and lives having been led untouched by the natives. The despatch alleged that the insurrectionary attack arose from the determination of some native chiefs to opset the so creignty of the Queen in New Zealand.

Subsequently the Coal Trade (Port of London) went through Committee, and several hours were then consumed in discussing the Poor Law Amendment (Sec dand) Bill in Committee.

A Mil da Vote was taken in Supply.

The Jours Parker and the property of the Morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

two o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TURSDAY.
PRIVIL'GE CASE.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition in which he stated that he had instructed his solicitor to a against Chomas Baker, and praying to be discharged of Bloughau said the petitioner had been guilty of the along an unknown law, and he hoped their Lordships move that be petitioner be discharged out of custody stees.—Lord CampeBll thought it would not be exactly to cake him answerable for the sarcasms of his noble he should therefore concur in the motion.—Mr. a he should the part was admonished by the Lord Chanbour and almost the junior peer in that house, he to far into the same error again, for he might, peradded misself for a breach of those privileges which were thought the solicitor. The solicitor is the solicitor to stated by be unknown yesterday. Lord that the solicitor are larger that the solicitor is the solicitor. THE BREACH OF PRIVILITION JOHN HARLOW, in withdraw the action at aim from custody. Lord Blour great offence of breaking a would permit him to move upon payment his fees, fair to the puttioner to and learned great of the puttioner to and learned great of mental way. lea n take ca ght, out which we ented otorio be unknown yesterday. Lord Taite Harbin, the solicitor, agh; ction he was committing Mr. Harlow same course was pursue more weight than himself eight house (a laugh) did it before in the other to see of beriament with their principe. BELL gave notice that he be Government or some peer entitled to e junior law lord and junior peer in the duce a mil engage their lordships, and a action was brought in violation of the same manner actions were now publishing papes under the orders of

or publishing pape ARLIAMENT.-Lord BROU ave notice tha ould do so, with respect to

sion.
The Earl of CLA SPANISH PROJUCT—The Earl of CLASEMON then be motion similar to that moved in the flouse of Common ston, relative to the copy justion acceded by the Government of this country with spain which construction had led to mit Spanish produce on the footing of that of the most while the same personal rights were accorded to Spanish of the most favoured nations could lay cann to. The interest at great length into the spirif of the reaties with that we were not bound to treat spanish produce on the terms as Spanish subjects. The house divided upon Earl took place till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY—The morning sitting was devoted chiefly to the Lunatics. forward a led to the he most fave Spanish sul The Earl

took place till Thursday.

The morning sitting was devoted chiefly to the Lunatics Bill.

Spanish Colonial Stoar.—In the evening Lord Palberston prived an Address to the Queen of Spain should be permitted to import into the United Kingdom all the productions of the territories or possessions of the Panish Crown, paying thereupon no higher duties of customs than are pid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations, on the importation of like articles being the production of the territories or possessions of such nations. The noble lord alluded to the correspondence hyween the Duke de Stoomsyor and the Earl of Aberdeen, and contended that the reply of the latter to the claim of the Spanish Minister was full of fallal ess. Lord Panishs row then entered into a history of the treaties between this country and Spain, and said the question was not one for the opinion of Crown lawyers, for the question was not one of law but of honesty, and, look d at in this way, there could, in his opinion, be no doubt as to the intrice of the Spanish claim to have the sugars of Porto Rico and Cuba imported by the course the Covernment had pursued they were about to cast away ur trade with Spain by their breach of faith, as they were fast losing the trade of this country with Brazil.—Mr. Glanstone entered into a variety of ctails subversive of the positions assumed by Lord Palmerston, and insisted that neither by the literal construction of, nor by the spirit of, the treaties, could the claim preferred by Spain be justified, and that the noble lord himself which in office had performed many acts recognising the construction placed up the treaties by the present Government. After a long and tedious debate the house divided:

For the motion

Against it

Majority against the motion

Against it

Majority against the motion

The Arts Unions Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house adjourned at half past two in the morning, having sat for

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The morning sitting was devoted to the Lunatics Bill, the remaining clauses being ultimately agreed to, with the omission of clause 113. The schedules were agreed to, the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday.

The Drainage Bill passed through committee, after some discussion.

Valuation (Irrland) Bill.—Sir T. Fremantle then moved that the house should resolve itself into committee on this bill.—Sir R. Freguson objected to proceeding with the bill at that hour.—An Hon. Member moved that the house adjourned at haif-past four in the afternoon.

HOUSE OF LORDS —Truggray.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THIRD READINGS OF BILLS.—The following bills were read a third time, and passed:—The Dog-stealing Bill, the Drainage by Tenants for Life Bill, the Defamation and Libel Act Amendment Bill, and the Public Works (Ire-

UBLIN AND GALWAY RAILWAY .- The Earl of Besborough brought up the report of the Select Committee, a pointed to inquire into certain allega-tions which had been made against the Dublin and Galway Railway Com-pany. The Committee had only thought it advisable to go into the allegation respecting the forgery of four names to the subscription deed of the Company, and they ascertained that the Company had been in the habit of making allotments of shares without obtaining any references as to the respectability or status of the applicants. After a short consultation, the bill was read a second time. The house adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

At the morning sitting, several bills were read a third time and passed. Among them was the Gravesend and Rochester Railway Bill.

THE COMMONS INCLOSURE BILL.—The Earl of LINCOLN moved the third reading of this bill. Colonel Sibthorp protested against it. It was, however, read a third time. On the question that the bill do pass, Mr. S. Crawpord said he should record his opposition to the bill, by dividing the house against it. On a division, the numbers were 48 for the motion, and there was not a single vote in support of Mr. Crawford.

A discussion arose on the Lunatic Asylums, and Pauper Lunatics' Bill, but eventually the third reading was carried.

THE NEW SOLICITOR GENERAL .- Mr. F. KELLY took the oaths and his seat for Cambridge

cat for camoringe.

ТHE JEWS DISABILITIES BILL.—After a long discussion, this bill was read second time by a majority of 91 to 11.—The house did not adjourn till a late hour.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

SYRIA.—Lord BEAUMONT moved for some papers relative to the late events in Syria.—Lord ABERDEEN said there would be no objection to their production in a few days. The noble earl entered into some explanations upon the subject.

The Australian Waste Lands Bill was read a second time.

The Foreign Lotteries Bill was read a third time, and passed; and the house adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

The Foreign Lotteries Bill was read a third time, and passed; and the house adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—FRIDAY.

At the morning sitting several bills were forwarded a stage.
The Valuation (Ireland) Bill went through Committee.

RAILWAYS.—In the evening the reports on the following bills were brought up and agreed to:—Epping Railway; Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railway (Hastings, Rye, and Ashford Fxtension); South Eastern Railway (Branch to Deal, and Extension of the South Eastern, Canterbury, Ramsgate and Margate Railway); East Dereham and Norwich Railway; London and Croydon Railway Enlargement.

The Small Debts Bill was read a second time.

The South Eastern (Widening and Extension of the London and Greenwich Railway) was read a third time and passed.

The War in China.—The house was occupied for some time with a motion of Capt. Berrellay for an Address to her Majesty, praying for a reward to the officers and men engaged in the late war in China.—The motion was resisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir R. Peel, that it was not a constitutional principle for the house to interfere with the Crown in regard to rewards to the army and navy, and that the Government had adopted a fair principle. On a division the motion was rejected by 68 to 27.

The house then went into Committee of Sunnly and voted several.

to 27.

house then went into Committee of Supply, and voted several ellaneous estimates.—Nothing of importance took place up to the ad-

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich will hold his next ordination at Norwich, on Sunday, the 24th day of August, 1845.

The Rev. B. Wood, M.A. (B.A. 1814) has been appointed to the curacy of Great Snoring with Thursford, Norfolk.

The Rev. S. H. Beamish, B.A. (1845) has been appointed to the curacies of Bidford and Salford, Warwickshire.

The Rev. E. N. Rolfe, M.A. (B.A. 1833) has been appointed to the curacy of Thurgarton, Norfolk.

The Rev. P. S. Aldrich, B.C.L. (1828) has been appointed to the curacy of Somersham, Suffolk.

Somersham, Suffolk.

The Rev. Robert Bickersteth, M.A. (B.A. 1841) late curate of St. Giles's, Reading, has been elected Evening Preacher to the Magdalene Hospital, London. The rev. gentleman retains his curacy at Clapham.

The Rev. Samuel Coates, M.A. (B.A. 1830) incumbent of Sowerby, near Thirsk, has been appointed a Rural Dean in the Archdeaconry of Cleve-

and.

The Rev. John Farr, B.A. (1842) has been appointed to the curacy of Benare and North Hales, alias Covehithe, Suffolk.

The Lord Bishop of London has recently licensed the Hon. and Rev. W. C. Henniker, M.A., (Hon. 1834) as Minister of Berkeley Episcopal Chapel John street, Berkeley square, London.

OXFORD.

Lord Brougham and Vaux has appointed the Rev. E. Moore, M.A., Rector of Whitechurch, Oxon, to be one of his domestic chaplains.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Bankruftcy of Mr. Chambers.—In the Court of Bankruftcy, on Tuesday, the case of Mr. Chambers was disposed of. The bankruft, the well known banker, whose case has been in progress of litigation for a number of years, came up for his certificate. No opposition was offered, and the certificate was granted.

The Romford Bank.—Refusal of a Certificate.—On Wednesday, in the same Court, the application on the part of Mr. Johnson, for a certificate, was heard. A close investigation was made into the accounts of the bank. Mr. Wilkinson, a solicitor, said, that although the creditors have no wish to press vindictively against Johnson, yet they felt that they ought to press against the allowance of the certificate, for they considered there never was a case in which the conduct of a trader was more culpable or more deficient in moral propriety than this. Several witnesses were then examined relative to the general affairs of the bank.—Mr. Commissioner Goulburn said he wished to know from the official assignee thought, as far as he could discover, that it was not really more than £1000.—Mr. Wilkinson sa that at one time it was not more than £66.—Mr. Cooke then addressed Court for the bankrupt. After going over the facts given in evidence, h said there was no proof that the bankrupt was a reckless trader, nor was he charged with having lived in an extravgant manner.—Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, in giving judgment, said it was a melancholy case. He then reviewed the evidence, and concluded by stating his opinion that nothing could be urged to palliate the conduct of the bankrupt. While in a state of hopeless insolvency, he had received the moneys of his customers, and intend of rendering them due payment, had applied them to his own speculation and uses. After much consideration, it was his opinion that nothing could be urged to palliate the conduct of the bankrupt. While in a state of hopeless insolvency, he had received the moneys of his customers, and intend of rendering them due payment, had applied them to his own spe

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Crops.—Accounts from all parts of the country represent the crops as having been much injured by the late storms. The accounts from the hop districts in Sussex show that the plants generally continue to do well: according to all appearance there will be a large crop. Some of the older plantations look sickly.

NEW MARKET OF BIRKENHEAD.—The new market house at Birkenhead was opened on Saturlay last, and presented a most lively scene. The building is one of the larget in the kingdom, and certainly superior to anything in its admirable arrang ments and accommodations. Large quantities of eatables of all sorts were displayed at the various stalls, and the purchases made were such as to ins resuccess to the renters of the shops and stalls. kly.

BIRKENHEAD.—The new market house at Birkenhead way last, and presented a most lively scene. The building in the kingdom, and certainly superior to anything ang ments and accommodations. Large quantities of werdisplayed at the various stalls, and the purchases to insure success to the renters of the shops and stalls, the building is about £24,000, and there can be but one ste and skill manifested in every department of this valudoviship.

the taste and to the town of two serm chools attack one only a Sunday last Master John Mills, of Altring-Hotham street Chapel, Liverpool, in aid of the Methodist New Connexion in that dis-las attained little more than his thirteenth

the wind was a n squal in on Friday afternoon last week, two in had been staying at Worthing, went off to sea in a fine wind was high, and the sea rather rough at the time; at was root a fine from shore, opposite the Coast-guard a squall causized her, throwing the two ladies and the boat-into the sea. The boat immediately righted, and all four. The accident was seen from the shore, and likewise by a Reynolds, who was sailing about half-a-mile from the spot mediately went to their assistance, and rescued one of FATAL young tion, sudden squall on and his boy into the se

gentleman named Reynolds, who was sating about hair-a-mile from the spot at the time. He immediately went to their assistance, and rescued one of the ladies, the main, and the boy; but the other lady, unable longer to retain ver hold, had disappeared. The body of Miss Eden was picked up on Saturday, and conveyed to the New Steyne Hotel, for a coroner's inquest. The young lady was 20 years of age. Mr. Eden, who is a brother of Lady Brougham, had gone to town the day before the accident. Mrs. Eden was on the beach, and witnessed the accident; and it is a remarkable fact, that she also witnessed the death of her first husband, Mr. Baring, who, we understand, was drowned of Dartmouth Pier. Her agony on the occasion was she also witnessed the death of her first husband, Mr. Baring, who, we understand, was drowned off Dartmouth Pier. Her agony on the occasion was intense. The inquest was held at the Steyne Hotel, on Monday. The jury returned a verdict, that the deceased lady was accidentally drowned. No new facts were stated. Immediately after the inquest, the remains of the unfortunate young lady were removed for interment at Sompting. It is a singular circumstance, that while this unfortunate young lady was riding, in the course of the week, with her father, she was so struck with the quiet and simple beauty of the churchy and at Sompting, that she expressed a wish to be buried there—which was, alas! but too soon fulfilled. The lady rescued is Miss Baring, daughter of Mrs. Eden by a former husband, who was also drowned by the upsetting of a boat in her sight. When brought on shore, Miss Baring was insensible, but by prompt attention bestowed on her at the baths, she soon recovered.

DEATH OF MR. J. ADOLPHUS.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. John Adolphus, the celebrated barrister, which took place suddenly at the house of his son, Mr. J. Leycester Adolphus, in Montagu street, Russellsquare, at a late hour on Wednesday mght.

Letters from Tunis give detailed accounts of the arrival there of his

Royal Highness the Duke of Montpensier, by the French war steamer Gomer, on the 20th ult. His reception by the Bey was of the most hospitable character. His Royal Highness having been filed by the Bey for four days successively, left the hospitable shore of Tunis, direct for Alexandria, without having touched here. successively, left the having touched here.

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.

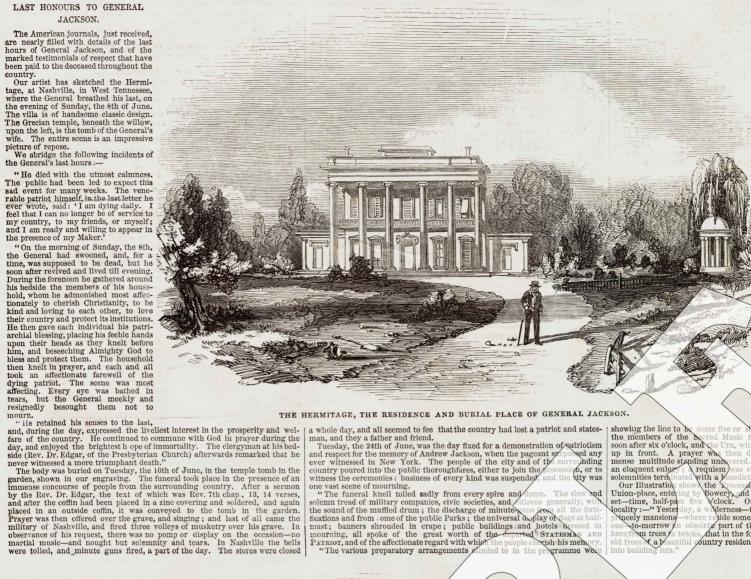
Our artist has sketched the Hermi-

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 columness."

"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.'



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

a whole day, and all seemed to fee 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 sympassed 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 kity was one vast scene of mourning.

"The funeral knell tolled sadly from every spire and lome. The slow and solemn tread of military companies, civic societies, and titzens generally, with the sound of the muffled drum; the discharge of minutes was gonerally, with the sound of the muffled drum; the discharge of minutes was con all the fortifications and from ome of the public Parks; the universal as play of large at half-mast; banners shrouded in crape; public buildings and hotels accessed in mourning, all spoke of the great worth of the departed Statesman and Paraior, and of the affectionate regard with which the people checksh his memory.

"The various preparatory arrangements and ded to in the programme were

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 monrning 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 horse, 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.

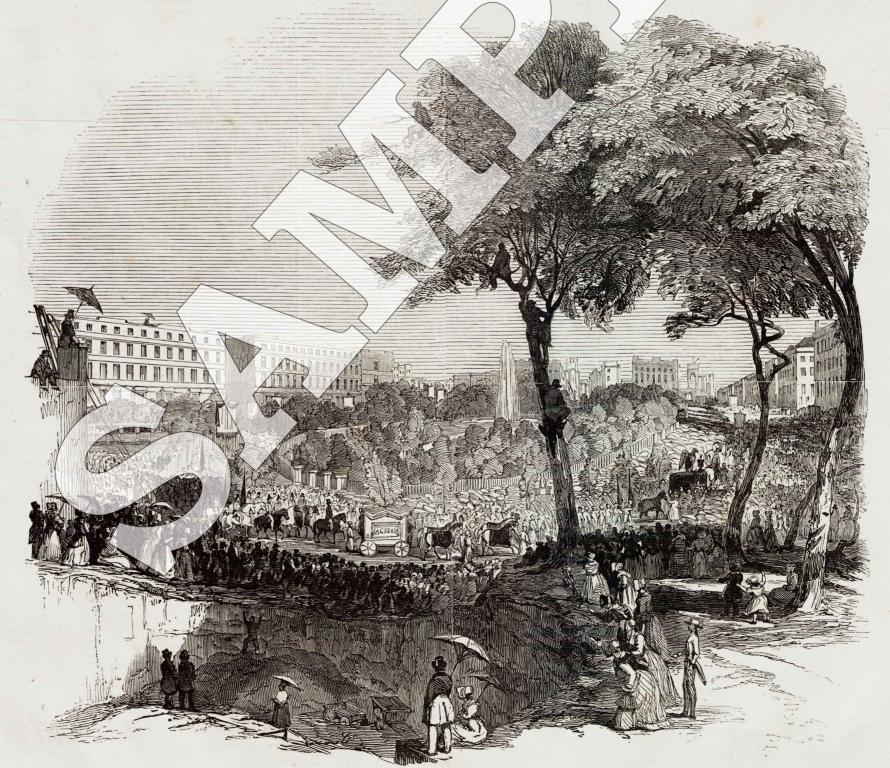
In the third division was a very large body

In the third division was a very large body of Freemasons, in full insignia with hanner, ark, bible, &c. The entire procession consisted of thirteen divisions, enevolent Societies and Department (from 1200 bands of music, compa-lcad)s, far too numerous

or us to specify

The head of the Procession reached the vestern gates of the Park about the true the early had left the eastern gate some five or stables in catent. Arrived in the Park, some five or stables in catent. Arrived in the Park, some five or stables in catent. Arrived in the Park, some five or stables in catent. Arrived in the Park, some five or stables in catent. Arrived in the Park, some five or stables in catent. Arrived in the Park, some five or stables in catent. Arrived in the Park, some five or stables in catent. Arrived in the Park, some five or stables in catent. Arrived in the Park, some five or stables in catent. Arrived in the Park, some five or stables in catent. Arrived in the Park, some five or stables in catent. Arrived in the Park, some five or stables in catent. Arrived in the Park and the With a stable some catent. Arrived in the Park and the With a stable some catent. Arrived in the Park and the With catents in the stable some catents in the stable stable some catents in the stable stable some catents in the stable showing the line to be some five the members of the secret M soon after six o'clock, and he up in front. A prayer was mense multitude standing uncolor multitude standing uncolor multiple members and some six of the secret standard standa an eloquent eulog solemnities termin requiem with a

Our Illustratio Union-place, ente-set—time, half-pa locality:—"Yester princely mansions to-morrow m trees



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

THE EUREKA

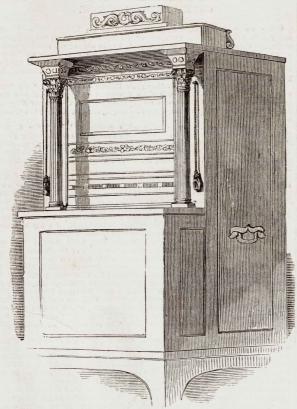
Such is the name of a Machine for Composing Hexameter Latin Verses, which is now exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly. It was designed and constructed at Bridgwater, in Somersetshire; was begun in 1830, and completed in 1843; and it has lately been brought to the metropolis, to contribute to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

"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

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 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 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 their of the machine performs the National Anthem.

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

"On the announcement that the line is about to be broken up, the cylinder place in the alphabet.

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

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

"The dark, unfathom'd caves of ocean bear, And many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its fragginge on the desert air."

Full many a thought, of squareter sublime, Conceived in dashess, her shall be unrolled, The mystery number and of the Islands and the surface of the statement of the squareters of gold.

The mystery
Is here red in characters of gold.

line composed by this machine,
company ne'ar again,
may ne'ar again,

Transcri 'Re

A lin

st, may ne'er againt, once flown, elocity

The primum hobie, of first moving own of the of about twenty pounds with an auxiliary weight of the part of the movement: these are occasionally is regulated in the usual manner, by a worm and my. "The entire machine contains about 8 wheels, cranks, spirals, pulles, levers, springs atchets, quad and fly, heart-wheels, secentric wheels, and star-wheels, secentric wheels, and star-wheels, compared the motion, with various degrees of part in proper time and place. And in the front tion to cylinders, tors, snails, worm of which are in esings atchets, quadranteels, and star-where relocity, each performing its he intrior is a large Kalei-netric figure. This action is at the precise time when cal composition." part in proper time and place. doscope, which regularly consperformed at the commence of the line of verse is conceived, And in the front

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

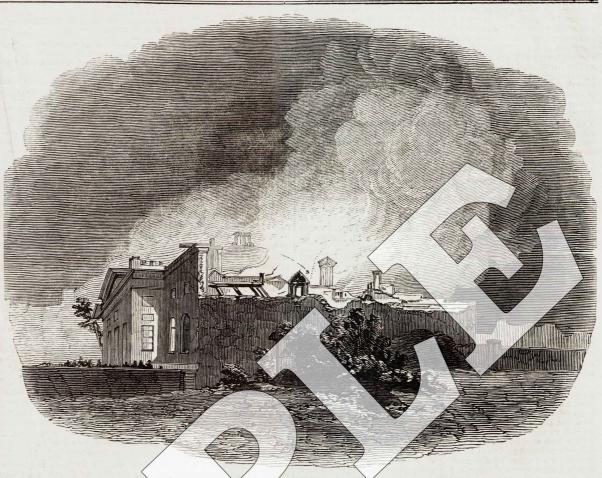
FONT IN CAISTOR CHURCH, NORFOLK.

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



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 O EMY OF FINE ARTS, PHILADELPHIA.

n at various times found in

corners rounded: the north avides 373 yards. The bread hyards, and in others not more north and the other at he west gle vallum and rampert, and I bricks and filmts, still visible is middle of the east pat, at each towers. At the south east covered there on account of the built; the whole being composite way of the old camp. At the south east corner of a pour five feet deep, which is creeded by Richard at Caston, ments, the emblems of the H ments of the Passion, the a sale way and the base is the south east of the passion, the and the sale way of the Passion, the and the sale way and the base is the passion, the and the sale way and the base is the passion, the and the sale way and the base is the passion, the passion, the passion, the and the sale way and the base is the sale way and the sale and west ne places, 48 sades are each 49, and the fosse and rampact is, in so.

The ruins of two old tow ere remaining in 1741. It is inclosed with a strong way baces; the grand entain the rot which there are mothan the rampart, stands the en

print or well of water,
by cold The font was
sculptured, in compartgelists with the instruSkons, and Bury Absed: astre . .

Ma

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.

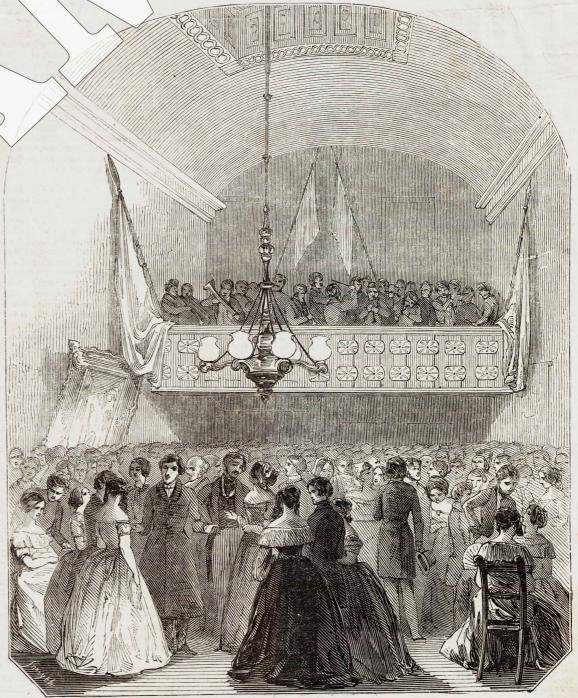
Richard de Castre was Rector of St. Stephen's, in Norwich: he was a man of treat piety and learning, and so beloved that he gained the name of Castor the Good. He died in 1419, and is buried in this church.

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

DESTRUCTION OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELITHIA.

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 colosed bust of Nangleon, also attridestroyed 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 On Monday week the handsome building just completed at Cork, for the Temperance Institution, was opened by a public soirée, 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

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 Establisment, rooms for Chess, Draughts, &cc.; 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 soirées 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.

Now Ready, Price Eighteen Shillings, Vol. VI. of

HE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Elegantly bound in cloth and gold, gilt edges, rich in Illustrations of the Passing events of the last Six Months, forming a most complete and valuable ILLUSTRATED CHRONOLOGY; together with a mass of useful and highly interesting articles on Art, Literature, and Science—May be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers, &c. in the Kingdom, as close all the previous Volumes, Vol. I., 21s.; Vols. II, III., IV., V., and VI., 18s. each.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 20.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity—Margaret.

MONDAY, 21.—Style altered, 1752.

TUBSDAY, 22.—St. Mary Magdalen—Union of England and Scotland, 1764.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—Gibraltar taken, 1764.

THURSDAY, 24.—Woollen 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. Saturda "Amicus Certus."—We shall be happy to receive the sketch, to.

"Merus Hibernicus."—"Belvoir" is usually pronounced properly returns are confidential: large incomes are usually over-sta 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 imedicines.

"Don Quizote's" hint shall not be lost sight of. The recommendation difficult determination.

"Roth Bury."—Propably, Devonshire.

"A Subscriber," Donughadee.—The distribution of the Art-Union for the year ending March last took place on April 24. The Designs line due to the subscribers will be dedicard in September; and the "The Convale scent from Way-rloo," Is hoped, at Arnatmas.

"Enquirer," Birmingham, may subscribe by remiting to our office of (one quarter) in advance. All the Kumbers are kept in print, and a had by order.

"A Subscriber," Sunderland—We have not room this seasor.

"A Subscriber," Sunderland—We have not room this seasor.

"A Subscriber," These was also had be artist's error has already be plained.

"A Subscriber." These was also had a residence." TO CORRESPONDENTS. detiner in September; and the prin of the by remiting to our office is known as the prin the by remiting to our office is known as the prin the by remiting to our office is known to be by remiting to our office is known to be by remiting to our office is known to be by remiting to our office is known to be by the bound of the boundary of the bounda plained.

"A Subscriber."—There are classhouses in various quarters; the charce depends upon the location of its applicant.

"An Amateur" should address a solid to Mr. Audlah, 445, Wes Strand His last public exhibition took place at Exercit Hall a few west since.

"Omicron," Knaresborough, wishes to ascertian when and where is to be held the Gathering of the Class to celebrate the centenary of the A5.

"A. B."—See our present number.

"W. X."—See the receipt in our No. 106.

"B. W.," Blackheath, states that he has been refuse admiss on to the reading-room of the British Museum, in consequence of the Jouseholder 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.

"Rusticus," Aldborough.—The design of the York Column was almost universally condemned by persons of tase, 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. G.," Somerselshire, should renew his application to the Income Tax Cemmissioners, and appeal in the second case.

"R. D.," Castle Curey.—The act of parliament and consecration are indispensable.

"G. H.," Heywood.—The paragraph in question was quoted from another "A Subscriber."—There are quarters :

INNESTITE

pensuble.

"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

"R. R. G." is thanked, but the extract arrived too late.

"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.

"E. M. S."—We have not room for the contributions.

"J. H. D.," Crawley.—We know nothing of the remedy in question.

"A Constant Subscriber."—The article may be purchused at No. 24. Strr.

"Annateur."—The Claspers are Neuwastie mey.

"Lucier?" There is an establishment a... "Le Collège Herald France," whose office is in the Rue des Monans, No. 10.

"J. J." Amersham.—Messrs. Neuman, Soho-square.

"W. J.," Hereford.—A list of unclaimed dividends may be seen at Deacon's Coffee house, Walbrook.

We have not room for "the Old Lawn Hall;" "Gallo-Anglican;" "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 buoyan 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 likely actions the decire without the common terms of the 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 of 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 lad to deal with parties more determined is still doubtful.

Lord Brougham made one of his ablest spe on Monday evening; it was high time he so redeem himself from the public contempt the redeem himself from the public contempt that is gatherin name; his last offence against good taste and commo is the insult he offered to the Earl of Devon who had good he edly remonstra ed with him for speaking With a vulgar insolence that disgreted on one quest present, he the table of reminded the noble earl of the ti the House as clerk, and was obli Wretched as the ebullition of offended vy as in s rendered worse by conveying a falsely had been called to the rank we believe of birth, e Earl of inherits by long before Henry Broughit was singularly infeligi made a As a retort nt, vey an impuof Devon, tation of inferiority of it was a gross blunder William Devon, was born the direct heir of third Earl of titles in the on can be relied on, the the West; noble by a x-Chancellor, he is a kingdom, and is, if ant of the last Emp 1/ the same profession al; so taunt is as great as barrougham has lately take that the clums aste in king like which it was an Hidalgo ing what all the emembers, w li ad as of yesterday. On Tuesday that he is one of Lampbell as the evening he spo "Junior Law Lord," Peers;" what mis ra per rage is exactly file ranks of the Lord Brougham's weakh ers old, and on himself to reof their re ink on his own can This is too, in the presence of on the Conquest; and to them lly contemptible. The anxiety dy is the sure mark of the par-From de lis posi n, a Berners, or a Howard ches or ras da brother pec his recent elevation; but the and ploneshimselfon histen or dozen years of is but a weak one, after all, that is thus turned Lord of yes precedence. by rank. The stro ins honours and station, and enables of course, too entirely a part of him-one ever heard Lord Lyndhurst commit the man to wear them self ever to be alluded to drilling as those by which Brougham has on his character; but Lyndhurst is a man strong sense too; in Brougham, the deficiency muon sense is often painfully visible, but never himself by such put

the interpretation, put by the Government on on treatics 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 a might be expected, in the vindication of the Ministry.

The claim was made by the Spanish Ambassador, because we have lately d'awn 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 of her finest Colonies, her Commerce gone, her Aristocracy decayed, her people sunk in ignorance, her manufactures extinct, or in 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.

h in the instances alluded to.

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. modern distinction we have made between articles of

oduced in one manner, and the same article produced in another, resting a commercial discrimination upon a moral and ocial gr und, 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.

PROROGA ON OF PARLIAMENT.—We hear in an official quarter, that, accor sent state of public business, it is likely that gued on Thursday, the 7th of August. Parliam

COURT AND HAUT TON.

LE OF WIGHT.—The Queen and Queen of the Belgians, at sx o'clock on Tuesday atter-Belgians af erwards walked in doy the King of the Belgians, arty returned to Backingham PARTY IN their Majestic use, Isle of Will the Queen of Alvery, according. The Romanness of the Romanness of

Visit of Thursday and Visit of Three Que and grounds at Hampt presence of the Queen Victoria, nor Majo of the Belgians.

HER MAJESTY QUE PTO COURT.—On Sunday, the palace ere honoured with the novelty of the me, viz.—Her Most Gracious Majesty Dowager, and her Majesty the Queen

DE.-We understand that the Queen early part of the ensuing month, will leave Bushy Park, tour tyrough the Highlands, and will, during hor progress eral whole tamilies with visits. Her Majesty will be ac-lustrious sister, her Serene Highness the Duchess Ida of Dowager, in the early p there, how companied Saxe Weima yeral

DEATH OF of the Earl Streatham, the for the bene-tine past. chamber. The family circle, RL OF DUNMORE.—We regret to announce the death

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DUNMORE.—We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Dunmye, which took place on Wednesday afternoon, at Streatham, the noble off'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 widdwed Countess is one of the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber. The deceased Earl was much and deservedly beloved in the family of the analyst along the supporter of the present Government.

Aristocharke Marriags.—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 Corn'ary. The ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Yok. 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 Stewait, 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 Clarricarde, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover square.

Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover square.

Approaching Marriaobes among the Aristocracy.—Amon st 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 Fellowes, 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. Aulaire (French Ambassador), Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, the Marquis of Granby, the Hon. Miss Copley, the Count Ravolgi, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, 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.—Munipi-Gent Donation—Miss Catherine Lee, of Albert-terrace, Knightsbridge, has forwarded the sum of two hundred guineas in aid of the building fund of the new hospital now in the course of erection at Brompton.

Freedom of fue 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.

pressed 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, Battic-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.

Setizure of a Large Distillery.—On Wednesday afternoon a seizure of a large distillery was made by several revenue officers in Hertford-place.

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 sever if 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 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 ot which the officers intered 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.

POSTSCRIPT.

AFFECTING SHIPWRECK OF A DUTCH INDIAMAN-DEATH OF SOME OF THE CREW.

The ship Chance, Captain Roxby, from Sydney, has arrrived in the London Docks, having on board a portion of the crew of a Dutch Indiaman, named the John Hendrick. H. W. Edkelenbury, master, which was totally lost on the rocks forming St. Paul's Island, on the morning of the 29th of May, while on her voyage from Amsterdam to Batavia. Captain Roxby having, on the morning of the 3rd of June, surmised that a vessel had been wrecked near the spot, no time was lost in bearing up to the rocks, and, on nearing them, several persons were noticed on them, evidently in an exhausted state. The captain ordered the pinnace to proceed to their assistance. About twenty poor creatures were found lying about, exh-usted and apparently in a dying condition. The boat not being able to take them all off, the captain, the chief officer, steward, carpenter, two seamen, and three apprentice boys, were first rescued, the remainder being assured by the boat's party that they would return and preserve them also. The ship was speedily gained, and on the captain learning that eleven persons were still on the island, he promptly ordered the long boat to be lowered, and with the pinnace started for the rocks. Only twelve minutes claused ere they had set out a second time for the island, but in the meanwhile a sharp breeze had spring up. a tremendous sea raw, and a strong current set in to the westward. Both boats kept bearing about for five hours, and it appearing evident that if they kept out much la'er they would be swept away, they returned to the ship, having been unable to render the promised assistance. It being probable that the gale might in some measure abate, Captain Roxby kept his ship bearing about the island, as it was impossible to anchor, there being no soundings, for ten entire days; and having seen nothing of the poor creatures, who by that time must have perished from the intense heat and the want of water and food, he sailed for England, his own provisions by this time becoming very short.

The poor fellows who had been on board the Indiaman contrived to get on the rocks when that vessel struck, and starvation stared them in the face. Of wearing apparel they had saved none, save the few drenched rags that covered them; and of food, the only things they could rescue from the wreck were a cask of butter May, while on her voyage from Amsterdam to Batavia. Captain Roxby having, on the morning of the 3rd of June, surmised that a vessel had been wrecked near the spot, no time was lost in bearing up to the rocks,

DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, have left England to return to Belgium.

jesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, have left England to return to Belgium.

Windson, Friday Evening—(From our own Correspondent.)—A most important decision has just been come to by the Crown, on the subject of the Royal property in the vicinity of this town being intersected by means of a contemplated direct line of railway from Windsor to London. A Memorial to the Woods and Forests, agreed to at a public meeting of the in habitants, held at the Town.hall, a few days since, prayed that the Commissioners would endeavour to obtain her Majesty's consent to a railway passing over the Crown property in the immediate vicinity of Windsor. An answer from the Woods and Forests was received yesterday, and of the most unfavour able nature. The Commissioners, after observing that they had duly considered the Memorial which had been submitted to them on the subject of a direct railroad from Windsor to London, stated, that as they considered it would be highly injurious to the property under their management for a railway to pass over it in the way contemplated by the remorial ists, they could not recommend her Majesty to give her scheion to such a project; and that they therefore declined to receive any deputation on the subject of the proposed undertaking. It may be mentioned that, from the situation of the property belonging to the Crown, both in and around Windsor, it would be impossible, without traversing it to a considerable extent, for a ry railway to get within at least a mile of the town, except by proceeding around by Slough, and crossing the Thames about a mile above Windsor Bridge. In November, 1843, a very excellent plan for draining the town, which, in this expect is in a wretched Commissioner of Woods and Forests; and, although it was there start that the adoption of this plan would very materially add to the comfort of the Royal residents at the Castle, the project was counted by the inhabitants, and the borough still continues to be one of the worst drained towns in the kingdom. the Chief

and the borough still continues to be one of the worst drainer kingdom.

Consecration of St. James, lately erected at Notting Mil. was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by the Videacon Sinclair, and many of the clergy of the diocese.

Tragical Occurrence.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an ingrat the Mason's Arms, Devons Nec street, Portland place of Mr. William Ellis Delessar, and minerent, late of No. 1, Dw. From the evidence of decease 's brothers' it appeared that he a pain in his head last Mooday, and that between seven and he became insensible and specchless. Mr. Biery, surgeon, was for, who found him in the last stage of estil pse, from which he During the proceedings a you'nt of twelve years of age round exclaiming, "Martha, Marcha, has falled from the windwe simultaneously role, and the medical witness, accompanity young Delessars, jushed to the latter's house, where a most at presented itsif. In the back are also the mangled body of who is only fifteel years of age. Mr. Wakley instantly addequest, and hasteling to the melancholy some afforded eventual that the young laly was quite dead. It appeared that is two pair window—a distance of forty feet—and that he help erday, liery, surgeon, was pse, from which he are a angled by mistand with the mistand appeared that appeared the region to neath. The fare their present reduces their decase wing very strength of the mistander of the mist Miss Delessar, irned the in-y assistance,

who is only fifteet years to be. Mr. Wastey instancy anothere use and uses, and hasteling to the melancholy some afforded every assistance, but the young lay was quite dead. It appeared that she fell from a two-pair window—a distance of forty feet—and that her held struck with great violence against the flagging to neath. The family have only just returned from Italy, and their present is dense for three months, while they claimed some property—it their dense of a fate.

The Conflict at Ballinguissic Result of the Inquest.—The Jury on Tuesday gave the following verdict:—We find that Cornelius Forde came by his death in construence of a run shot wound inflicted on him by a party of police, who attended to fair of Rallinhassig on Monday, the 30th of June last, and that said shot was fired o the above-named day, under the order of Sub Inspector Kelly, who commanded said party, and that in the circumstances he was placed he was justified in giving such order, and that therefore the death of the said Cornelius Forde amounts to—Justifiable Homicide." This decision, however, was not the unanimous finding of the Jury. They divided three times. The third division, as to a justification for the firing down the hill, was carried by a majority of 17. The final question was then put, and carried thus—For a verdict of justifiable homicide generally, and in each case, 14; for wilful murder, 9.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE LATE ATROCITY IN ALGERIA.—The Heraldo, of Madrid, publishes a letter from its correspondent in Algeria, from which it appears that the occurrence was of a still more frightful character than was at first represented. letter from its correspondent in Algeria, from which it appears that the occurrence was of a still more frightful character than was at first represented. This correspondent says—"It is impossible to describe the violence of the fire—the flames rose to the height of 60 yards, and thick volumes of smoke rolled into the cavern. The fire was kept fed during the whole night and until daybreak, by which time no noise was heard within. At half past four I went towards the cavern, with two officers of Engineers, an officer of Artillery, and a detachment of from 50 to 60 men. At the entrance we found several animals dead, and already in a state of decomposition. We reached the entrance of the cavern over a layer of ashes a foot in depth, and from thence we penetrated about 30 yards into the interior. Nothing can give an idea of the dreadful spectacle which then presented itself. All the bodies were naked, and in a position which in dicated that they must have suffered the most horrible convulsions. But the most horrible sight of all was to see children at the breast who had died from the most horrid suffocation, and their bodies lying about amongst those of sheep and other animals. In spite of all the exertions of the efficers, the soldiers could not be prevented from searching the bodies to possess themselves of all the jewels they could find. The number of bodies amounted to from 500 to 1000. The colonel would not believe our report, and sent other soldiers to reckon the bodies. Six hundred were taken from the cavern, without counting those which were heaped one upon the other, nor the children at the breast—nearly all hidden in their mother's clothes. The colonel was horrified himself at the result—he dreaded chie fly the attacks of the newspapers, which would not fail to criticise so deplorable an act. It is certain that, from what has taken place, the whole country will submit."

The River Plate—Late advices inform us that the English and French offer of a joint medication had been accerted by the Monte-Videan aut

THE RIVER PLATE.—Late advices inform us that the English and French offer of a joint mediation had been accepted by the Monte-Videan authorities

IRELAND.

RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT ARMAGH.

The 12th of July has not passed over without some fighting; at least in ne locality—namely, Armagh, where on Saturday evening last a fierce enunter took place, and one or more deaths have ensued, besides several teaching.

counter took place, and one or more deaths have ensued, besides several casualties.

According to the Dublin Warder, a portion of the Orangemen belonging to the Armagh district, who had been with the Loughgall district, returned to Armagh at about five o'clock in the vening, and when passing out of Thomas street into Dobbin-street, they were furiously attacked with stones by what is called the Irish-street mob. The stones were thrown from the foot of Ogle street. The Orange party received considerable damage. After the attack upon them the affray became general. Stones and fire-arms were used by both parties. Some of the police were obliged to take refuge in the adjoining houses, and were badly wounded. The conflict was, and continued to be, awful, until it was ultimately quelled by a large military force under the command of Major Campbell. A man named Boyle died from a gunshot wound shortly after his admission to the County Infirmary. A man called Magee, a Protestant, is expected not to survive: he received a gunshot wound in the breast. In the Infirmary, badly wounded, are the following persons:—William Carson and his wife; Thomas Corr, gunshot wound in the shoulder; Anne M'Guire, gunshot wound in the abdomen: Eliza Henderson, gun shot wound in the foot. Four of the above are Protestants. The Orange party, says the same paper, throughout the day deported themselves in the most orderly manner, and gave no offence to any one. In Lisburn, though the Orangemen made a most imposing demonstration, all came off peaceably.

themselves in the most orderly manner, and the substruction of the large substruction, the large substruction of the large

THE CONFLICT AT BALLINHASSIG.

After a somewhat tedious investigation of seven days' duratio for the prosecution closed on Thursday evening, ast week. Things on that day possess no novelty. The same story was told over again, with the usual amount of deviations in the cross-amin bickerings between the lawyers. The general evidence was pained fined to the facts of the death of several persons, that is, that the were killed by gun shot wounds, &c. er

were killed by gun shot wounds, &c.
On Saturday the case on the part of the ted in this On Saturday the case on the part-trous affray commenced.

Mr. Scannell addressed the jury on undeniable that the police were at the observations, the learned counsel decent he had to produce, and concluded Mr. Walsh: Whom do you chil?—M Mr. Walsh: Is this one of the part Mr. Scannell: It is one of the police in question. He said it was a. After a few aure of the eviat lengt

calling h es. ble Hickson. Scannell accused h ilful murder t on the evening

Mr. Scannell: It is one of in question.
Mr. Walsh: Oh, we possible the After the matter had to the Coroner said, he was never called in the Mr. Walsh: The I shing short of a mocked me to remain ere.
Several with nesses were was unimportant, and to the investigation we through at the day was at Rathcormac, which estion—he would add sall look upon the say. I would retire estigation as no

examined throughout be day yourt adjourned till Monday res med on Monday, but mimpo tant. testimony dence given

their usual weekly can moted to the dynar return of their on the occasion of the control of the AL A TOTATION.—The Repeal Association set on Monday in wheely count of the Association set on Monday in wheely count of the Association set on Monday in which country, but read letters from Mr. S. O'Brien and Mr. Tom former returning tranks for the address of sympathy presented the occasion o'Mr. No bluck's attack, and the latter (Mr. Steele secount if a grad protession of Orangemen at Lisburn, which it thout he slightest dispurbance.—Mr. O'Connell moved that letter should be serted on the punutes; but, with respect to the service of the punutes; but, with respect to the service of the punutes; but, with respect to the service of the punutes; but, with respect to the service of the punutes; but, with respect to the service of the punutes; but, with respect to the punutes; but the punutes; but, with the catholic were walking the counts; but the punutes; but the the way, and he elled to say, and he elled to say, and he had been a superior to the way. We could be the way of the way inhalited by they should be to say that he greatly irrita and actually fix flicting accounts be investigated by been shot by

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUICIDE AT LONDON-BRIDGE.—On Tuesday evening, an inquest was held before Mr. J. Payne at the Vestry hall, Horslydown, on the body of George Frederick Duncombe, aged thirty-six, a silk-designer, who committed suicide by jumping off London-bridge on Thursday night week. The deceased resided at Westham, Essex, and was employed at Westham Abbey as a designer of silk. He was of rather a nervous temperament, but generally of a cheerful disposition. On Wednesday evening, at six o'clock, he left his work and returned home, and during the evening he felt much annoyed in consequence of a band of music playing before his residence, which had been sent from the Abbey in celebration of a wedding that had taken place ver, went to his employers, to obtain, if possible, work at home, but was told that it could not be allowed. On that evening he left home about half-past six, saying that he was going to see his principal employer, Mr. Baker, but did not return. About a quarter before eight, deceased was seen to throw himself off London bridge. An effort was made to save him, but it was ineffectual, owing to the tide running down so strongly. The body was not recovered until Monday afternoon, off Battle bridge stairs. The aunt of deceased said that, twenty-five years since, her nephew was bitten by a mad dog, and from that time his conduct had been very strange. Verdict—"Found fowmed."

ATTEMPTED MUGDERS AT OLD BRENTFORD.—On Thursday week, a man named John Eldridge, living in Old Brentford, brought home with him to tea a man named John Leary, a tailor, who gives his address in Talbot-court, Gracechurch street, City, and whom he had accidentally met at the Feathers public house, Old Brentford. Both had been drinking, and while Mrs. Chamberlaine, who kept the house, was preparing the tea, Leary suddenly rose from his seat, and pulling from his pocket a pair of large scissors, he instantly plunged it into the side of Eldridge on himself, and while Mrs. Chamberlaine, who kept the house, was preparing the tea, Leary was taken to the

Than 15 at present in great and the remanded.

DEATH OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN.—Major General Ready, Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man, died on Tuesday week. He had long been troubled with an incurable complaint, and was at

death's door, when, it is said, his dissolution was accelerated by a mistake in the administration of his medicine—one preparation, in a moment of haste, having been given instead of another. The deceased was appointed to the office in which he died in 1833 or 1834. A Coroner's jury having inquired into the cause of Major General Ready's death, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

into the cause of Major General Ready's death, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Sudden Death at Gravesend, by Mr. Carttar, touching the death of Mr. R. Hughes, who for many years carried on the business of copperplate maker in the parish of St. Bride, London. It appears that he proceeded to Gravesend on Sunday last, on a visit to his daughter and son in law, with whom he dined; after which he went to Rochester by the railway, and returned in the evening to Gravesend, promising his children that he would breakfast with them on the following morning; but as he did not arrive at the time appointed, they sent to inquire after him; when, upon the servant knocking at his bedroom door, and receiving no answer, she entered the room and found him in a state of insensibility A surgeon was immediately sent for, who declared him to be seized by apoplexy, of which he in a few hours expired. The medical man, Mr. Jones, of Gravesend, testified to that effect before the jury, who returned a verdict, "Died from natural causes." What adds considerably to the relancholy circumstance is, that on Sunday morning, a few minutes only offer he led his home, his wife discovered that he had left behind him the card on which was written the address of his son-in-law at Gravesend and fearful that he might forget the place of residence of his children, as they had only temporary lodgings at Gravesend, she determined to follow him in cab to the steam packet wharf with it; when, on reaching Fleet_treet, she was unfortunately the windown by a large dog, which was running at full speed, and was thereby dreak fully lacerated on the head and face, and had her collar-bye broken. ne broken.

ORAMA the YENS. Se season, a new panoramic

of Greece, Mother of arts and eloquence;"

now be seen as curately in Leic der-square as from the Hill of Muse point whence the Parorama has been painted, by Mr. Burfordt in H. C. Selous, from drawing taken on the spot, within the present Geory. Knowles. In the hymediate foreground is the Monumenus, from whence are obtained the finest yiews of the Acropolis, and, the open hain (nearly en miles in diameter) in which it stands' tranges of muntains by which it is bounded. The eye first rests and remains of the farthenon, standing in melaucholy grandeur stor the Acropolis, harp and distinct against the deep blue sky; tare couped the ceantiful Temples of Victory and Erctheium, the Propyles, the Treatres of Bacchus and Herodes Atticus; behind unitains of Pentellicus and Anchesmus rear their magnificent heads. Of the Acropolis, too, is seen a portion of the new city, the metrore; and the noble palace creeted for King Otho. In this direction, lindrian, he Temple of Jupiter, and the Stadium of Herodes Atticus, ling to "hucydides, the most ancient part of the lower city: that days of Pisistratus, was the most embellished quarter. Here, too, next traced the vale of the Hissus; and to the whole, the long to the same and the stadium of Herodes Atticus, inger to succeed the vale of the Hissus; and to the whole, the long to the same and the succeed the vale of the Hissus; and to the whole, the long to the most ancient and modern days for its honey, forms yound. ther of arts and which may now be saus itself, be point assisted by Mr. George of Philopappus, from the and the great yang upon the spendy upon which ma Georgius, from when the the open has, the open has of m

indee of Hymerous, famous alike in ancient and modern days for its honey, forms a fine backer fund.

In the so thern distance is the Ægean Sea, its deep blue expanse studded with blands, foremost in which lies Ægina, the cradle of ancient Grecian art. West-card is he poor of Piræus, and the celebrated islands of Salamis and Corinth, backer by a long range of mountains, each consecrated in classic story. On the forth is the Pnyx Hill, the great Athenian Council-hall, where the mastersphrits held forth at daybreak; next is the elegant Temple of Theseus, the most perfect building of equal antiquity in existence, and, in its entireness, relieving the monotony of ruin; then, the Arcopagus, where St. Paul preached; and beyond, a long olive grove, near which were the Academy and the Lyceum, sacred to Plato and Aristotle; the Gardens of Epicurus, and several other spots on the river Cephissus, the scenes of those celebrated schools of philosophy which have transmitted their influence to every succeeding age. Mount Parnes, and precipice above Phyles, and the snowy range of the Cytharon, close the view. The entire scene is admirably adapted for panoramic representation; and in it, topographical minuteness and picturesque are beautifully combined by the artists; it is excellently painted throughout, and is, altogether, one of the most intellectual pictures that Mr. Burford has yet presented to the public. It was curious to witness the quickness with which several visitors identified celebrated localities of antiquity, though the readiness of a greater number was directed towards the modern town; yet, such are the present facilities of travel, that "fourteen days will take the classical student (or any other?) from the Tower of London to the Acropolis of Athens!"

We are glad to find that the Chinese Pagoda, in Kew gardens, which was rapidly decaying, is now under repair; the Commissioners of Woods and Forests having determined on completing it, from the authority of Mr. Burford's Panorama, in Leicester-square.

THE SHREWSBURY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

ESHREWSBURY AGRICULTURAL
Old voices of the Land
Are speaking proudly here,
And Agriculture's hand leads forth
The triumphs of the Year.
The strength of England's Soil
Comes brawnily to sight,
And shows in many a changing form
The Symbols of her Might!

Bring forth the tillage-arms that fight
Her battles in the Sun,
That stir the earth-heart of our isle
With many a harvest won!
That dig—that plough—that reap—
That work with steel and grain,
And give its yellow to the field,
Its fatness to the plain.

Come with the garner pride,
Come with the Fruit of Health,
Come with the Riches of the land,
That make the Farmer's wealth!
Come with the arts that crown
Strong Labour on its track;
And bring, on wings of young Renown,
Our olden glory back!

Come with the fatted beeves,
The sleek and glossy kine;
Come with the ox, the steer, the sheep,
Robed in their raiment fine.
Clothed in the glory of nature's garb,
Beauty and strength grow one!
Warmed within by the stoutening food,
And wardrobed by the sun.

An wardroed by the sun.

Ay, let your oxen stand
Group'd in their grand parade;
May the pride of that beast pageantry
Grow never weak nor fade.
Fruit shall have brought you wine,
Corn shall have ground you bread,
But think of what the Men have done,
Such fatten'd creatures fed.

Such fatten'd creatures fed.

Gone on your glorious seas
With English hearts of pride,
Furled their sails in the heart of storm,
And stood by the tempest's side.

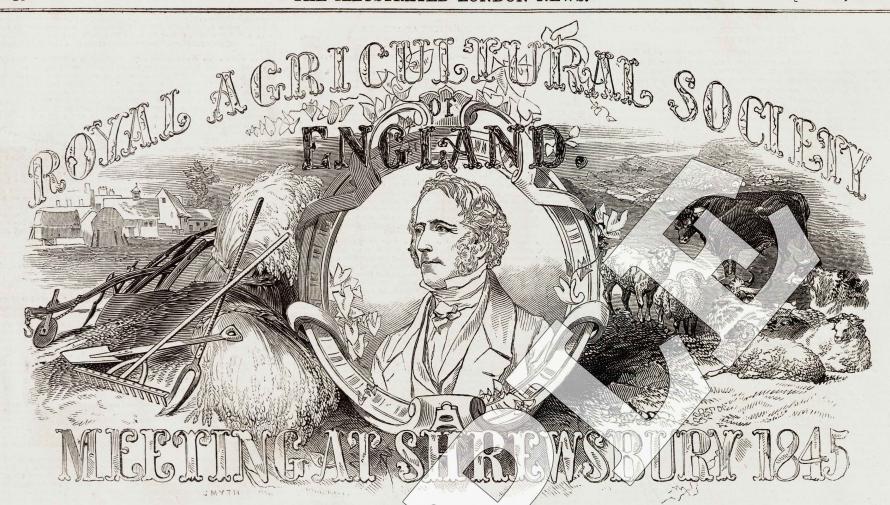
Dared the battle and breeze
With the stalwart arm and strong,
With the roast beef riot through all their blood,
And its revel in all their song.

It strengthened your Soldier's frame,
In the wars that kept you free,
And swell'd his veins with a lusty pride,
In the arms of Victory!
British muscle and bone—
British sinew and blood,
Were native-born on his Island-throne,
Butgrew from his Island food!

And come with the labouring steed
That hath toil'd at your trenchant plough,
Feasted at stable, or fed on the mead,
Bring racer of fiery brow.
The silken coat, and the lightning limb—
Creatures of sportsman's pride,
And lordly chargers that snort of war
When British troopers ride!

Still be this splendid truth
In the land's bosom graved—
O'er the poor soil treads the Tyrant's foot,
By the rich is the Freeman saved! Man's arts, and arms, and trade, May flourish above the sod. Skilfully fashioned and finely made

But the Soil-wealth comes from God! Bring it then proudly forth! Let the earth tillers come; And they who have reared the richest crops In the bright land of their home! And they who have large sleek flocks.
That have grown to a giant size,
They will gather their strength to a glorious show
And strive for an English prize!



SHREWSBURY MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICUL- Whitmore, "by roil" TURAL 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 lodginghouse keepers; but, I regret to say those expectations have been sadly disappointed, and fruitless were those preparations to, at leaf a very considerable extent. Down to Monday evening, the stre 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 sesses the additional advantage of regulated fares; whereas, ted fares some of the coach proprietors here seized the occasion to charge more than double the usual rates for passingers; and if gentle-men who had got so far as Wolverhampton, or Rimingham, of the occasion to charge steam apparatus

demurred to such charges, they were "railed at in good set erms."

THE SHOW YARD.

On Tuesday morning, the Show Yard for Implements was thrown pen to victors; and the assertment of every description of agrillural implement and machine which modern skill and ingenuity are brought to such perfection was equal to that at any previous leeting of the Society. To attempt giving you a lot and description of these would be to be speak the unity. Page of the Lillies. open to vi cultural im have brough meeting of the Societion of these would these would be to be peak the unit of pace of the LLUS-News; but the Society have rendered this unnecessary, have published a complete catalogue of the whole, which your agricultural and scientific readers as were not here at NEWS; by can readily obtain at the Society's rooms in Hanover-The ground selected for the Show Yard for Stock and its combines great natural scenic beauty with convenifrom 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 decision roof of white canvas. The Implement Yard consisted of eighteen sheds, each 250 feet long, and the Cattle Yard of twenty she is of the same length. The yard for the trial of Implements afforded a very interesting sight, the different steam appearance for accounteral purposes being here set to work The show of can

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. and gentry.

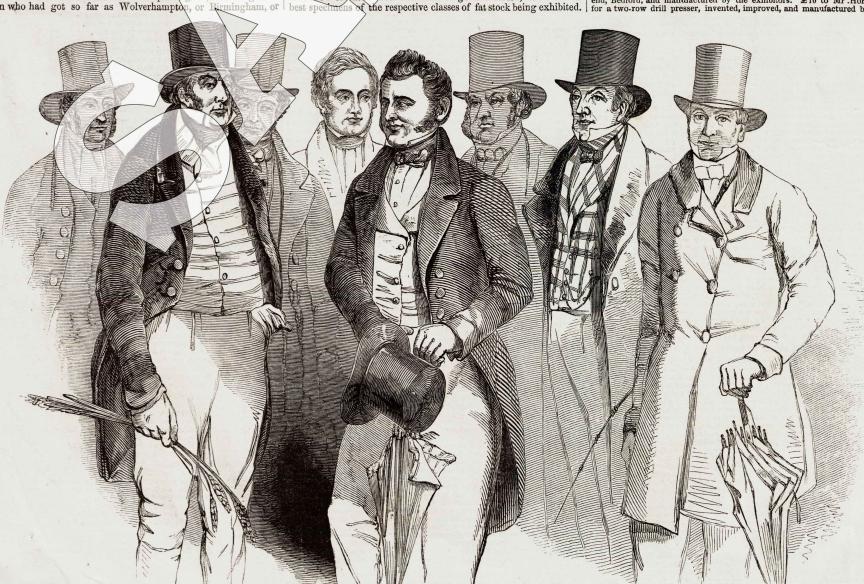
The weather to-day has been extremely fine, and the number of visitors considerably increased.

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.

of the town. Over twelve acres were occupied by the which presented the appearance of a compact the dealer of 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 were the same length. The yard for the lents afforded a very interesting sight, the different of for a gricultural purposes being here set to work. The work of the same length is the different of the second of



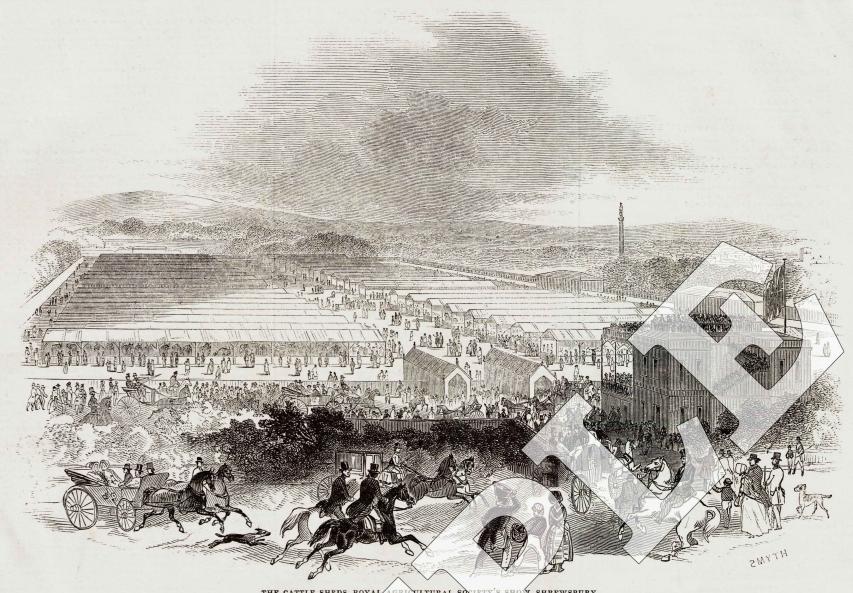
MR. RANSOME.

GRANTHAM.

PHILIP PUSEY, ESQ. JONAS WEBB, ESQ.

HENRY HANDLEY, ESQ. DISTINGUISHED AGRICULTURISTS.

EARL TALBOT.



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

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. Locock, 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 skin 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, æ10 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

nanufactured by the exhibitor. of to Minds, invented by Mr. W. A. Mann, of Throw-nufactured by the exhibitor.

Mr. Dickon for an iron house hoe, invented in Dawson, of Caistor. One of the peculiar facility who which it is capable of being additional and the property of the peculiar facility who which it is capable of being additional and the property of the peculiar facility who which it is capable of being additional and the property of the peculiar facility who which it is capable of being additional and the peculiar facility who which it is capable of being additional and the peculiar facility who which it is capable of being and the peculiar facility who will be peculiar facility who will be peculiar facility with the peculiar facility will be peculiar facility will be peculiar facility with the peculiar facility will be pecu an oily nature; improdiced in the second in

er depth.

Tall for a paten seed depositor, it is thus described:—"The fagriculturets who have for the hands of the children to hands in the usual way. The the irregularity of the dropping, by the profusion of seed put e increased employment to the abusel of corn on every acre in the factorial of the machine will not ex-

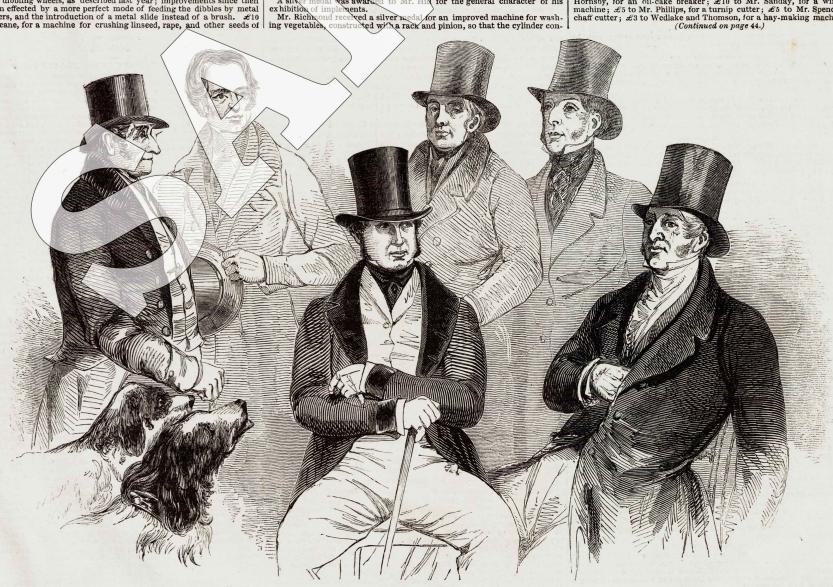
ceed lib."
A silver med ex hibition of Mr. Richnoling vegetables Hill for the general character of his

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 Mr. Cartmell, for a weighing machine; #2 to Earl Ducie, 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 to Mr. Bread of Continued on page 44.)



MR. ELLIOT.

W. BLACKER, ESQ.

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

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES .- NO. XIII. Ye are soon past away,
Ye vernal gales that lightly fann'd our brow!
It seems but yesterday
We said, They come; and ye are absent now!

Oh! ye were beautiful At morn's soft twilight, and at day's glad noon, And at eve's holy lull— But surely, surely ye are past too soon!

It was not thus of old, At that sweet era when ye used to play 'Midst boyish locks of gold— Ye were not then so swift to flee away!

No! when ye bade farewell, So long the season had remain'd the same, Our memories scarce could tell The things that happen'd to us ere it came.

Now childhood's vision fails; Yet there are feelings we would keep as men;—
Oh, ye pure vernal gales,
Linger among us as ye linger'd then!

"Nay, hush! our wings pursue
An unchang'd course since first they track'd the air;

We hasten not; 'tis you,
O sons of dust, that are not what ye were!

"Each morn was like a Spring,
Each noon a Summer, ere your childhood fied!
And Eve was wont to bring
A lingering Autumn, with its tints of red.

"So it seem'd then; but now,
Spring, Summer, Autumn pass so soon away,
They fade on each chang'd brow,
The Morning, Noon, and Eve of one sad day!

"The change is in your hearts!
Blame ye not us—'tis Manhood's common doom;
With Youth real life departs;
Once pass its boundary, and behold the tomb!

"So, when the whirlpool's sway
Has drawn the seaman's craft—oh! strive to win
His old track as he may,
The circles lessen, till it sucks him in!"

And is it thus, indeed? Ye vernal gales! spread, spread your glorious wings,
And haste ye on with speed—
Our hearts shall turn, and think of better things!

Oh! we have been too fond
Of earthly flowers—have twin'd them round our browHave had no thought beyond—
We'll tear them down, and seek far brighter now!

We'll seek that isle of rest, Around whose shores Time's wave has vainly roll'd; And in that prospect blest, Will quietly and sacredly grow old!

TO PRESERVE FLOWERS THROUGHOUT THE WINTER.

Pluck the flowers when half blown, and place them in a closely-covered earthern vessel, dipping them, with the stalk, downward, in equal quantities of water and verjuice, mixed with a small quantity of bay-salt. The vessel must be kept closed, and in a warm place; and then, if, on the coldest day in winter, the flowers be taken out, washed in cold water, and held before a gentle fire, they will open as if in their usual bloom.

R. R. S.

The following will be read with interest in connexion with the engravings of Pigeon Expresses, in the volume of the LLUSTRATED LONDON News just completed, page 341. The system of communication by means of carrierpigeons, between London and Paris, is carried on to a very considerable extent, and at a great cost. There are several perfect establishments kept up by parties interested in the quick transmission of intelligence, at the ports of Dover and Calais, and at regular distances on the roads of the two coun tries; whence the birds are exchanged in regular order, as they return with their little billet. The interruption occasioned by the hours of night is made up by a man on horseback, who, again, at daylight, on arriving at a pigeon-station, transfers his despatch to the keeper, who has his bird in readiness. The distance, by day, is accomplished in less than eight hours. It has been found that hawks have proved themselves dangerous enemies even to these quick flighted birds; and a premium of half-a crown is paid for every haw's head produced. The pay of a keeper is £50 a year; and when this is added to the cost of food, and the expense of sending the pigeons on from station to station, to be ready for their flight home, it will appear that the service is attended with considerable outlay. The duty of training young birds, and the management of the old ones—in feeding them at proper times, and in keeping them in the dark till they are thrown up, is very responsible, and almost unceasing. A good bird is not supposed to last no extensive years.—Mr. Thom pson's Note Book of a Naturalist.

Whenever a pickpocket gets out of practice (says a New York paper), he eeds some little exertion to get his hand in.

TO CHANGE THE COLOUR OF A ROLE.

If the stem of a white rose be placed in a solution of y
potash for four or five hours, and then placed in a solut
iron, the colour will be changed to a delicate primrose, w prussiate remains unchanged.

There are 6382 miles of railroads in the State of New York, construction, 19,666 737 dollars 30 cents. Trepairs and rundollars 31 cents. The receipts have been 1,893,658 dollars 59 cents. 2,752

Miss Tidswell, Mrs. C Kendall, Mrs. Harlowe (widow of the immortal all living. Their united an (Mrs. Gibos theatrically), Mrs. Coa lysts (mother of Mrs. Briga Mrs. Bk Mrs. Wallack (mother of the Briga exceed 660 cars. Mrs. B Brigan

DANGER A newly-invented with perfect success, times in a minute. vill fire 17 1200 pac

The last American pales give an account of an assisted, powerful frame, with a voice of ractive and comma five and a half minutes to this effict. Brothers, you your beef is better." He and (a) of his party consent days, 12lb of beef, falling then to slb, which rate they main the time they remained. ably of Creek In-cure. about seven ding, spoke about talk is good, but

At a meeting of the Nottingham Protestant Operative Association and Reformation Society, held a short time ago, one of the speakers declared that they "would make the walls of Rome totter in Nottingham."

By the iron steam boats alone which pass from London bridge to Chelsea, there were conveyed last year 2,300,000 persons.

In foreign countries, instead of the common muzzle, which irritates the dog by keeping the mouth closed, and prevents drinking, the dogs wear a kind of wire nose bag, strapped sufficiently tight to the head, which does not confine the mouth, but permits drinking. With this guard a dog cannot bite. The expense is very trifling.

AUSTRIAN STATISTICS.

We learn by a German journal that the Austrian provinces contain 7,315 manufactories, amongst which there are 1072 privileged ones. The other establishments connected with trade amount to 674,915; in Trasyl, there are 49,629; on the frontier called the military one, 18,472. Vienna alone contains 25,061; and the rest of Lower Austria, 43,403. Bohemia possesses 126,593; Lombardy, 118,722; Venice, 87,014; and Dalmatia, only 6790.

Dear friends, there are three things I very much wonder at. The first is, that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, brick-bats, and clubs, into fruit trees, to knock down the fruit—if they would let it alone, it would fall of itself. The second is, that men should be so foolish, and even so wicked, as to go to war and kill one another—if they would let one another alone, they would die of themselves. And the last thing I wonder at most of all is, the conduct of young women—if they would stay at home, the young men would come after them.

TEETOTALISM. "Arrah, Teddy, dear, will you tell me what is the meaning of teelwotalism? Is it repale?" Teddy took his pipe out of his mouth, and deliberately said, "It's not repale, Dennis, but it's like it. Repale is dividing a sister from her mother. Teetwotalism is cutting the heart out of a man, and sticking a lump of cold water in its place."

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

What has come over the pure spirit of civilisation that she should be so What has come over the pure spirit of civilisation that she should be so libelled, both by the acts of potentates and people, as she has been within the intelligence of the last few days? Really, upon some points, a former barbarism might well look back upon us with a kind of cruel pride in the modern imitators of its ancient ferocity; and if superstition had not been driven to death by the elevations of piety and the progress of useful know ledge, by the liberal tendency of religious faith and hope, we might almost fancy that the Cassandra-like frenzies and prophecies of such delusionists as Lady Hester Stanhope and others of an absorbing fanaticism in the fore telling of world-turmoil for evermore at hand, were approaching those o the Trojan lady in verity, from the startling incidents of blood and murder that have been covering society with their reproach.

It was only last week that we recorded and illustrated a dreadful affray at Ballinhassig, in the south of Ireland, between the Police and the People. The inquest on the bodies of those who were slain in that lamentable colli sion is not yet over; but, since that disaster, there has been an engagement between Orangemen and Catholics, in the north, and more blood spilt, and more life sacrificed. Anon, Barcelona disturbs Spain, and revolt springs up there in other places; executions and butcheries are the order of the day; and the trade of massacre, which has so long distinguished that ferocious country, seems as if it were never to be allayed. Meanwhile, the Commentaries made by this Journal upon the matters in abeyance between the Government and the Colonial Office, in reference to New Zealand, have been followed by others from the unfortunate Colony—more like the "Commentaries of the Cæsar," ever oracular with war. The natives have destroyed a town in the Bay of Islands—defeated, or at least repulsed, our troops—dismayed the fugitive citizens into taking refuge in the ships—and plundered their deserted habitations of all—ay, to the uttermost farthing—all they possessed.

possessed.

Last of all, and infinitely worst of all, is the news which must appal the enlightened spirit of France—strike terror into her civilisation—and deeply and dreadfully afflict the heart of her King, who, whatever his love of ambition, and his belief in the policy of employing large armies of Frenchmen in the expense and sacrifice of Colonial aggrandisement, has still preserved in the expense and sacrifice of Colonial aggranusement, has some partial a strong personal respect from all Europe for his approved humanity, and the credit of an affectionate presence in his domestic circle, which must be credit of an affectionate presence in his domestic circle, which must be credit of an affection to the credit of th

A French Colonel-Pelissier by name-having shut up six huy d Arabs in a cave, ordered their general massacre by burning and surthe brutal sentence was carried into effect. Six hundred perished in that dire adventure of ferocity, and the heart burning with the blood and shame of that tremendous terror. The immensity of the cruelty passed belief: its corroboration has forced upon as is needless to say that the mercy, the patriotism, the generosity, and the national vanity of a country which boasts of its civilised researching, as almost tortured with dismay. The crime is cryjr from the ery heart of France.

It is curious that a direct parallel to this p

warfare of the 16th century, and is narry the Republic of Italy. "A party of citizens and of inhabitar ts of Sismond in his History of

eighbouring a place of refuge in the mountains, there is a vast cave, named the G e Vicenza i d, where the women 6000 unfortunate beings had re **Yei** and children were at the back of A captain of French advent vers, k of the potto, a vers, named L ded its entrance, and with his troop made resolved to sufformer ccupied, and set fire at foiled by its obscurity and its windy with faggots the part h Hø refugees, now intreated Vicenza who were an exception in let them ransom them el od. But the peasants, the ves, misfortune, exch all perish or be save er. The whole cavern was a furnace. The a ntrance resemiled the mouth of the fire had finished its terrible e book which they had purchased a furnace. ravages, to enter the by such horrible cruelt cept one young h a little air had d placed his the fire; but their ndergone before death. ne of a ies were Hicar se tory ad their infants died with hen booty to the camp, and rerode a they xcited universal indignation in beginning it, they excited universal indignation. so thinself to the cavern with the Provost Marshal, in its presence, and in the midst of this scene of less who has kindled the fire. But this punishment we from the minds of the Italians the memory of so ward went himself to a to hang in his presen he wretches who had The chevand cau horror, two of was not suffic great a barbarity

The last sentence tive will apply with two-fold force after this modern outrage esent enemies of France in Algiers. By the Arabs this outrage ever be forgotten, and the true future interpreta-te will be a war of extermination for the natives rench The blood and treasure that must be wasted in the leeds enacted—the fearful passions aroused, will proofern history to after time.

are driving on the game of Parliament, and we verily believe annot get into the recess quickly Ministers would hire a special mem there. All the heavy bills are travelling like luggage on that ra train t nam line, and will soon arrive at their destination—the Royal Consent

Elections, too, have been making a stir, and the Government has triumph-In the election of its Solicitor-General; but Cambridge has been boisted as a like in its conquest and defeat, and there has been a stand-up fight in the streets—very little to the honour of the partisans of either candidate.

When will Englishmen arrive at that degree of political philosophy which will enable them to express their wishes and opinions with the voice of Peace?

The railways progress heartily, but we have been this week somewhat shocked by disclosures respecting members of the Board of Ordnance, and the conduct of a Government solicitor, in regard to shares, which again force us to urge the strong necessity for public integrity in political men, and unstained disinterestedness in the official conduct of their functional du-

ties. Thr Grand Duke Constantine has been promised in Athens a reception neither better nor higher than he would receive in Poland if she were free, and he has accordingly abandoned his visit. He has made himself obnoxious and he has accordingly abandoned in visit. He has made himself obnoxious even in the city of the Sultan, and in visiting the Mosque of St. Sophie the crowd pressed him "to the ground." The Prince was, in fact, prostrated on the pavement from which he had a moment before ordered his followers to repulse his co-religionists from the temple of their worship! Sad and unseemly are these bursts of Autocratic rage.

The departure of the Experimental Squadron from Spithead, and the Shrewsbury Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, have been features of cheerful and national interest in the adventures of the week, and our page

bestows upon them a merited celebration.

Public amusements, the Italian Opera excepted, have given signs of flagging a little. But at Her Majesty's Theatre there has been a grand hallet demonstration; such a one, in fact, is not likely often to occur again. Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, Taglioni, and Lucile Grahn, all dancing in one composition, into which Perrot had woven the characteristic graces of all the different styles of these heroines of perfection. It was truly a wonderful composition. By the way, \hat{a} propos of celebrated dancers, Duvernay has been this week married to Mr. Lyne Stephens.

Books are thickening around us, and some interesting publications are within view. We shall have literary entertainment galore, but the stirring pleasures and occupations of a London season of session are, towards the close of Parliament, gradually beginning to subside into a calm.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS .- The Committee of the Metropolitan Drapers Association have come to the resolution of making a vigorous appeal to the public, for the purpose of inducing all classes to co-operate more earnestly and actively than they have hither to done in the efforts of the Association and actively than they have hither to done in the efforts of the Association to discontinue the late hours of business, and which the Committee appear to think can only be accomplished by the abstaining of the public from evening shopping. This appeal it is intended to make by means of a short essay or tract, for which a prize is to be offered, in order that the best possible work upon the subject may be obtained, and when this is done, it is to be sent to every householder in London. Such a step will of course entail considerable expense, and part of the plan of the Committee is to raise a fund of £5000, to carry the main object into effect. The object the Association has in view is one of great importance, and well deserving of support.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.

The only novelty at this house has been the debût of a young lady, whose name, we hear, is Smythson, as Zerlina in Auber's opera of the "Syren." She is a pupil of Madame Feron, and reflects the greatest credit upon that lady's plan of futition, her success having been most decided. She possesses an excelent soprano voice, of good compass, very voluble, and accomplishing most difficult passages with apparent facility. With this, however, she has much to learn in the way of stage business; but there appears to be all the perception and intelligence required to enable her to assume a leading position, and we may prophecy a very successful career for her, as soon as the feeling of timidity and awkwardness attendant upon a first appearance shall have worn off. We believe the father of the debutante has been for some years connected with the theatrical world, not appearing on the boards, but principally engaged in various capacities before the curtain. He has every reason to be proud of his daughter's success.

LYCEUM.

LYCEUM.

A version of Mr. Jerrold's amusing "Caudle" papers was produced at this house last week; but not even Mr. Keeley's inimitable acting as the loquacious Mrs. Caudle could entirely avert a few unmusical sounds that greeted its conclusion; at the same time, we must in justice state that the applause predominated. Dramatic writers have yet to understand clearly the difference between the humour that appeals to the veg in a comic periodical, and that which speaks to the ear in a large solience. The of Mrs. Caudle's drollest bits, although given with that careful perception which distinguishes Mr. Keeley's acting, failed to raise the slip test ruftle of laughter. And the spirit of the lectures was somewhat misunder good by the adaptive. And the spirit of the lectures was somewhat misunder good by the adaptive. Caudle's is not a sot, but a victim; the sympathies of the steners dould go with him entirely; and on his sufferings depends the chif intere traise by the curtain colonies. After all, the bare subject is easystially unfaramete; the alone made attractive by establishing an extra eous interest, and then we merit of the or final is in a measure lost. The humorous graphic detail which affords such an usement in the reading produces only enable to the state of the such and sement in the reading produces only enable the state of the such and such an abstract of the order of action and situation must prove fatal to a piec at all times, however admirably written and played.

On Monday a new farce, and we be less a proportional one, was brought out, called an Object of Interest, the lace being that of representing Mrs. Keeley as a servant maid anxious to become a hepoine—a victim of unmerited persecution," as the shief female characters of dynestic damas are styled in the suffering virtue line, which the advetures "Susa Hopley" brought into fashion. The piece couls not be said to other one of the situations comical enough. The applause, however, at the confusion, was not mid dwith any of toose unpleasant sounds,

ST. MES'S.

The season of the French Plays at this house has arrived at a very satisfactory conclusion, and Mr. Michell deserves the thanks of all who admire first-rate acting and delicately youted dialogue for his indefatigable exertions in placing before in the best pieces and de best actors of the contemporary Paris stage. A record of the pasy perform aces may not be altogether uninteresting. The season complement January 27th, the series of English plays given by Mr. Mitchell in Paris concluding only on the 11th. The celat attending these performances, and the condiment paid to the spirited entrepreneur by the French Kina would appear to have given a new interest to the French plays in London, as the performances here commenced with more brilliancy, and under more encouraging auspiect, than in any previous season. Lafont and Mdlie. Nathali immediately est oblished themselves as leading favourites with the habitue's of the theatre. The were succeeded by the great actor Frederic Lemaitre and Mdlie. Clarisses. The effect produced by these accomplished artistes, especially the former, in La Dame de St. Tropez," and Lemaitre's inimitable acting in "Robert Macatre" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan," is well known.

Upon the arrival of Mdlle. Plessy, who appeared on the 21st of March, an entire change in the style of performances took place, which continued for two months with increasing attraction. Ravel followed, and played on the same evenings with Plessy, by which arrangement the most elegant comedies and most amusing farces of the Palais Royal could be seen on the same evening. Ravel was succeeded by Regnier, one of the most popular artists of the Theatre Français, and the most celebrated productions of the high school of French dramatic literature were then brought forward with excellent effect. We may mention Beaumarchais "Marriage de Figaro," and Mauveaux's "Les Fausses Confidences," in which four leading performers of the Parisian Conedie Français appeared—Plessy, Regnier, Cartigny, and Mdlle. Bonval. "Le Mari à la Campagne,"

MUSIC.

THE BRUSSELS COMPANY AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE BRUSSELS COMPANY AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

There has been no foreign dramatic speculation attempted in this country that has created a greater sensation in our musical circles than the advent of the entire company from the Belgian capital. For the first time English amateurs have been enabled to judge of the decided superiority of a perfect exemble over the attractions of isolated exertions. We have seen and heard great singers achieve trimuphs with wretched choruses and indifferent orchestras, and even vocalists of genius have been associated with a noble band, but the combination of such accomplished instrumentalists, of admirable chorus singers—who act as well as sing—and of highly gifted artists in the leading parts, has been an unpredented entire that the managers of the great "fact" of the essason. We believe that important results are likely to follow these unrivalled performances. It is impossible that the managers of our lyrical establishments can remain insensible to their manifold beauties. The system of "stars" has received a death blow by the appearance of an association of conscientions artists, respecting religiously the scores of the great masters, whose inspiration they are charged to interpret. There has been no cutting out of "repeats," not have the singers, in their turn, endeavoured to assume an under prominency. Rossinis "6 Guillaume Tell," Meyerbeer's "Hobert le Diable" and "Huguenots," Halevy's "Reine de Chypre," Donizetti's "Favorite" and "Lucia," Auber's "Masaniello" and "Diamans de la Couronne," Paer's "Maire de Chapelle," Adams' "Chalet," &c., all great works of very opposite schools, have been faithfully and eloquently represented. The enthusiasm of our own professors has been as generously displayed as that of the independent amateurs. High art is of no country, and its votaries belong to all nations. The French version of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," given at Drury-lane Theatre on whether the produces. The number of the surplement of the previous of the performances of the

a (t)

PRINCESS'.

The musical novelties at this lyrical establishment have been rare since Miss Cushman's engagement; but a new opera by Edward Loder, the composer of "Nourjahad" and many popular ballads, is amounced for next week. Miss Smithson, a pupil of Madame Feron, has been creating some sensation in Auber's "Syren." She is full of promise, and, with judicious practice, will be a valuable acquisition to the operatic stage.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

There have been two matinées since our last impression, given by Madame Eugenia Garcia and Signor Mecatti; the former is well known as the late prime donna of the Princess' Theatre, and the latter as a tenor of no very great dinction. Madame Garcia is an accomplished artiste, who struggles bravely against a naturally defective organ, but, when dramatically excited, she sings powerfully. She is now the star of Surrey operaties. The programmes of these two concerts may be stereotyped, consisting as they do of pieces introduced at every fashionable meeting. To the habitués, they become tiresome; to the critic, intolerable; they serve the purpose of the bénéficiaires, and voilà tout.

An old favourite, Lablache, takes his benefit next Thursday at her Majesty's Theatre. "Don Pasquale" is the opera selected, and none could be better suited for the occasion. In the part of the superannuated beau, the gros de Naples displays to the greatest advantage that wit and drollery of which he possesses so ample a store. Besides Grisi, Mario, and Fornasari, we shall have an opportunity of hearing Castellan, Rita Borio, and Moriani later in the evening; and in the ballet department we shall have the opportunity of witnessing the united talents of Taglioni, Cerito, and Lucile Grahn.

FASHIONS.

than the tollettes for this season; ver. The spectacle presented by ogne, when the sun shines and reme. It is that the weather that warries of pleasure, and betan fair wharles of dress, instead of ir pide to display themselves, of crope or tulk transparent, and s made of tulk pixed with plain much so paille de riz are much, and are usually ornamented by though green. For more durable of the ribboa simply crossed over Nothing can be prettier or mor and this year they seem more morning fètes, déjeuners, pien the air is warm, gay and bril even now sometimes disappoi compels them to adopt the

Bonners are n of an open shape ribbon of the s worn, howev oink, sk a feather, ej wear, plain the crown, and the outside. ommon that they have entirely no longer admissible by a true disappeared from a Another favourite NNET

Another lavourne straw, called guipure, kned with pink, blue, lilac, or darl large flower placed on the side.

Very pretty Cars for desarbille are made in that kir fliet, and are trimmed with a ruche of area tulle, without ers. The most recherché colours are two shades of reer grey. Charming caps are also made in interest ered must be a considered must be a considered with a large buy of forms shaded ritis. grey. Charming caps are also made i and ornamented with a large bow of

Dress Caps are made of blonde, trimb

same ribbon.

Defended are made of blonde, trimined with robons and flowers; but the more more than the point in this, as in most cases, is the manner in which these caps are just on; they should be placed very much at the back of the head, and the lappets should fall gracefully over the ears, behind the Jandeaux or the curls.

At the rendezvous of fashion and beauty—the Opera—amongst the numerous wreaths of all kinds worn, those made of green leaves obtain the great starour, and an admirable effect is produced by placing monest the leaves for cars composed of diamonds. The wreaths, a la Céres composed of anertones of different colours, are also much in vogue.

Monning Dresses are all made in Barége in the most bizarre patients, the skirt trimmed with three or four flounces, or tucks, each with a he duin of slight fringe (effilés). The body is made high, and with this sche of dress embroidered muslin pellerines, trimmed with lace, and a wide sash and sur here of ribbon to match, are much worn. Dresses for fetes, &c., are of the post of the control of the post of the control of the post of the

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT, AND DEPARTURE OF THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.

TURE OF THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.

Soon after the firing of the morning gun on Tuesday, the ships of the squadron at Portsmouth presented a scene of unusual activity and preparation. They had unmoored on Monday night, and were "hove short' immediately after daylight. At six o'clock the fore topmast staysail was run up, and at eight the topgallant and royal yards aloft with life lines partially on, and "Blue Peter" flying at the fore gave the well known signal of de parture. At this time there was a light and not very steady breeze from the N.N.E.

On shore all due preparations, had been mode to severe the stay of the stay

On shore all due preparations had been made to receive her Majesty and On shore an use preparations her distinguished visiters. A guard of honour, composed of six sergeants and 100 men of the Royal Marine Artillery Corps, under the command of Lieut... Colonel D. A. Gibsone, Captain Wesley, First Lieutenant Adjutant Savage, First Lieutant Tate, and Second Lieutenant Williams, bearing the colours of first Eleitant Park, and second Eleitenant winnams, dearing the colours of the corps, left their Portsmouth quarters, and took up a position on the right of the platform of the Royal Clarence Victualling Estabilishment. Another guard of honour, composed of 100 men of the 37th Regiment, under the command of Major Franklyn, Captain Lewis, Lieutenauts Hobson and Mushet, and Ehsign Cator, bearing the colours of the regiment, took up its position on the right of the yard of the Gosport Railway Terminus. The stage leading to the stairs at Clarence-yard was decorated with an elegant combination of the flags of all nations, and the steps by which her Majesty was to descend in order to enter her barge were covered with crimson cloth. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Sidney, and a body of the Hon. Directors of the East India Company arrived by the first special train, shortly after ten o'clock. His Royal Highness and party immediately embarked on oboard the Comet steamer, and proceeded to Spithead, under a salute from the battery and flag ship, the Tagus steamer being destined for the reception of the Hon. Directors.

At 25 minutes to twelve o'clock the Royal special train, conveying her Majesty and Prince Albert, and their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, arrived at Gosport terminus, where the Royal party was received by Major-General Pakenham.

The Royal standard was immediately hoisted, the guard presented arms, and then Her Majesty and suite, accompanned by the Lieutenant-Governor and Staff, drove to the Clarence Victualling-yard, where the Lords o. the Admiraty, Captain Carter (Superintendent), Mr. Town (Master-Attendant), Mr. T. T. Grant, F.R.S. (Storekeeper), Captain Moubray, Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, &c., were in attendance to receive them.

Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the King of the Belgians, and followed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who gave his arm to the Queen of the Belgians, embarked in the new State barge, accompanied by their suites, the corps, left their Portsmouth quarters, and took up a position on the right of the platform of the Royal Clarence Victualling Establishment. Another

Upon their Majesties embarking on board the Royal steam yacht, the English and Belgian standards were hoisted, and the Victory and Excellent saluted and manned yards. Their Majesties, on stepping on the quarter deck of the Royal yacht, immediately went aft, and spoke to the Queen

Upon the Victoria and Albert leaving the harbour on her passage to Spithead, the forts saluted, and the tens of thousands of spectators that were

head, the forts saluted, and the tens of thousands of spectators that were congregated on either side loudly cheered.

The fleet at Spithead saluted, but, with the exception of the Hibernic, which does not belong to the experimental squadron, did not man yards.

The Royal yacht, followed by the Fairy, the Princess Alice, with her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Black Eagle, with the Admiralty flag, and innumerable other steam-boats, passed under the stern of the Albion, and proceeded between the two lines of the fleet, from east to west, until she rounded the bows of the Hibernia, which was moored to the westward of the whole squadron.

The signal was now made for the squadron to make sail, and away the hands went up aloft; and in a few minutes, topsails, top galiant sails, and royals, were let fall, sheeted home and hoisted, and the courses loosened.

The squadron had been previously unmoored, and hove short. The hands were now turned up to man the capstan and up anchor, and the ships were speedily under way, and proceeding on their course to sea, the sternmost ships leading.

ships leading.

The wind—what little there was of it—was from the westward, and, consequently, the vessels, in steering towards the Nab light, had it nearly aft, or on their starboard quarter. The ships proceeded on their course under courses, topsails, topgallant sails, royals, jib, flying jib, and spanker and studding sails, and spanker and studding sails, along all of the sails, along all of the sails.

studding sails, alow and aloft.

A more magnificent sight cannot be picture! to the imagination than that which presented itself when the squadron had reached St. Helen's. As far as the eye could behold, the waters were covered with countless vessels, all

under sail, and each vying with the other to keep pace with those mighty fabrics which constitute the bulwarks of this sea girt isle, and are the pride and glory of its people. Yachts of every description, belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, and all the other clubs from the Thames to the Land's End,

under sail, and each vying with the other to keep pace with those mightly fabrics which constitute the bulwarks of this sea. jrit isle, and are the pride and glory of its people. Yachts of every description, belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, and all the other clubs from the Thames to the Land's End, were following, crowded with sail. Steam boats, with their hundreds each on board, were thickly scattered in the midst of the innumerable sailing vessels, while, towering above the whole of them in stately magnificence, were the ships of war in full sail, and there is no more imposing sight than a fleet of line of battle ships under all sail. It was a singular, yet beautiful sight, to see these mighty momsters of the deep amongs the countiess. Eliputian cet which so thickly surrounded them: and if man should feel proud of appearance with a superstructure that is so noble and so serviceable.

Conspicuous among all the various beautiful specimens of naval architec ture was the graceful little Fairy, her Majesty's tender, which played around the Royal yacht, and turned about through they achts and steamers with all the celerity and ease attributed to her aerial namesake. The slender tapering masts, raked symmetrically aft, and almost unsupported by the colweb cordage of the swile claused by paddle wheels—all combined to render her so attractive to the eye, that she won on the affections of the men of the old school, overcame the prejudices of the Pipes and Trumnions, who "can't see much good in this steam, after all," and forced an antiquated Sallyport tar to exclaim, "Why, though she arn't fit for a nor'wester, in-shore she frisks about like a lamb after its mother."

The amateur seamen mustered strongly indeed, and respresentatives of nearly every Yacht Club were present, in every form, from the clipper schooner of 200 tons down to the Thames cutter of 10; clothed in their snow-white canvass, big jibs, and gaft-topsalis set, and filtting our dreather than the condition of the sene. The most summer was a proper d

he senal was made from the flag snip, St. Vincent, whole squadron, comprising the St. Vincent, 120, pear Admiral Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief Augur, 120, Captain Martin; the Queen, 110, Captain other, 22, Captain Molier; the Albium, 90, Captain Al, Captain Moresby the Vanguard, 80, Captain appear corry; and the Auther, screw steam sloop, the Trajugar was first to complete hich were the same as those of the other vessels mande was first to complete to the respective to the respective to the first was visited in the fall of the light was visited in the fall of the light breeze that the respective to the respective to

spire.

At a quarter past 2 the squadron had round d the Nab, and haded up to the southward. At half-past 2 signal way made to form the order of sailing in two columns, and the ships, which from the more rapid sailing were in advance, had to shorten sail to take their proper stations. At 3 o'clock they all made sail on the starboard tack, and in a quarter of an hour afterwards was recombinable from Suthboad.

were invisible from Spithead.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge returned into hard in the Comet steam-vessel at 4 o'clock, having had no chance of getting in

the squadron.

At a quarter-past 4, the Royal yacht hove in sight, on be return to head, followed by the *Princess Alice* and *Fairy* tender, which came Spithead about 5, when the *Hibernia* manned yards, saluted, and her cheered. Their Majesties then proceeded to Osborn-house.

The Black Eagle returned into harbour with the Lords of the Amira a quarter to 6 o'clock.

The gallant fleet proceeded to the chops of the channel for a mocraise:—

"The threaden sails

"The threaden sails

Borne with the invisible and creeping winds,
Drawing the huge bottoms through the furrowed sea,
Breasting the lotty surge."

Among the large fleet of steam and sailing vessels cruizing at Spithead on this occasion, one which attracted a considerable degree of attention, was a smart yachtish-looking craft called the Water-lily. She is rigged as a three masted schooner, and might pass for a privateer or slaver, from her long low hull. Her great speed led us to suspect that she was more than a sailing vessel, and a shift of her course confirmed our suspicions, by exposing from behind her white canvas that unsightly appendage to steam vessels—a chimney. Her speed was such as to enable her alone of the large fleet of merchant-steamers under way on this occasion to keep in company with her Majesty's yacht and the Black Eagle up to Cowes, on her return from Spithead. The Water-lily belongs to Maudislays, the engineers, and is fitted by them with a pair of 25-horse direct acting engines, and a screw propeller, which being partly out of the water occasions a slight splashing of the water at the stern of the vessel. She measures 187 tons.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"Home keeping youths have ever homely wits."

"Home keeping youths have ever homely wits."

So said William Shakspeare, a good authority, and we took heed to the warning. For this reason, the reader who has the courtesy to trace our path will find us this week rambling in the resalms of sport, in all sorts of out-of-the-way Ultima Thules, and, as a premier pas, in that part of the world which is indebted for having ever been considered a part of the world to Christopher Columbus. There has been "tall walking" at Boston in these latter days, though, indeed, we took no part in the pedestrianating; which, perhaps, is unnecessary to premise. At a place called "the Cambridge Park Trotting Course," (another guess "diggings" we calculate from King's College Gardens), a baker's dozen of the podas okus (Greek words signifying swift-footed in Roman letter), consisting of twelve Yankee Doodles and a Britisher, ran a ten-mile heat, so they did—the winner performing the distance in fifty-seven minutes, nineteen seconds, and, at the conclusion of the heat, the reporter says he didn't see the Englishman at all. Did he really "melt, thaw, and resolve himself into a dew?"

Nothing shall induce us to breathe one word about the Arundel Club Match of Monday, a domestic perpetration from Greenwich to Greenhithe, a fireside passage in aquatics; but we supplicate the muse of Pindar while we sing the Naumachia of uttermost Mona—the Regatta of Donglas Bay—haply as little known to our fellow-citizens as Baffin's Bay or the Bey of Bagdad. We won't ask the reader was he ever in the Isle of Man—we don't suppose him the Wandering Jew—but we ask him, did he ever see anybody that ever saw any one else who was? Unless such a singular accident has occurred to him, he knows no more of it than if it had never risen from the bottom of the see, or ounged out from the coast of Westmoreland. Anticipating his ignorance, having just arrived from the remote region, we hasten to tell him all we saw there. On entering Douglas Bay, we found it crowded with yachs of all clubs and sizes, from the noble

singularly tragic circumstances. Colonel Ready had been ill for some time, and under medical treatment. In the absence of the nurse-tender, it seems he was given a draught by his lady, who happened to be in his room at the period appointed for him to take a particular medicine. In lieu of the proper preparation, however, she, most unhappily, gave him a portion of a bottle containing a lotion for outward application, composed of a deadly poison, and the unfortunate gentleman died almost instantly on drinking it! But to our sports. Tuesday was a glorious sailing day; all sunshine and a slapping breeze from the norwest. Such a pleasure fête one don't often see on such an occasion. Where all the fine clothes came from was a mystery to us. The pier was a blaze of silk attire and pretty girls; while, on the opposite side, the grounds of the High Balliff were set out with gallant marquees, and hilarious with a capital board. The first race of account was for yachts of 30 tons; the prize, a very handsome claret jug. This was won in a fleet of five by the Wave, belonging to the Clyde, or rather the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, the property of Matthew Perston; the next, also for a claret jug, and for craft of from 30 to 45 tons, was carried off by the Guerilla, of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, belonging to H. S. Burton, Esq. There never were two more interesting or picturesque matches, and the view being complete, it was the very beau ideal of a regatta. Then there were concerts and balls, and altogether such a merry-making as the islanders may be well proud of. We have been through the Straits, and doubt that ever the classic Mediterranean furnished us with waters more

"Deeply, darkly, beautifully blue,"

"Deeply, darkly, beautifully blue,"
than did Dougias Bay on the noon of Tuesday last. This Isle of Mona is becoming quite the pleasure tryst of the northern English counties, and, as the
excise don't "taboo" the wine and spirits, the resort of shoals of teetotalers
upon compulsion, either of means or the desire of being held averse to cakes and
ale by their neighbours. There was something so primitive in the heading of
the notice of the match for the large class yachts that we cannot forbear quoting
it. "This is likely to be one of the most interesting races ever contested, not
only from the high character of each vessel, but from the experience and great
nautical tact of the owners." It is without a parallel in the anticipatory, save,
perhaps, the case of the Irishman, who, having I een informed by the postmaster
there were no letters for him that day, said, "Please, Sir, do you think there
will be any to-morrow?"

On Wednesday, in consequence of an objection urged by Mr. Moss, owner of

On Wednesday, in consequence of an objection urged by Mr. Moss, owner of the *Phæbe*, which ran second to the *Guerilla*, the last vessel was measured, and having been declared over the proper tonnage, the Cup was awarded to the *Phæbe*, which by the afternoon tide of Thursday entered the Mersey with all her colours flying—in triumph for the victory obtained in her person by the R.M.Y.C.

R.M.Y.C.

Liverpool July Meeting (as they call it), despite most propitious weather, set in on the first day very dully. The only event of general interest is the Cup—for which, according to the general practice of the season, the favourite was beaten "all to sticks." The winner was Lothario—another Sussex champion; the second Rowena. It was a fine race, and another sop for the industrious; the betters round must have made a good thing of it. We should not forget to observe, that from the style in which Sweetmeat won the Derby Handicap, carrying 7st 4lbs, had he been in the Goodwood Cup, it would be hard to beat him.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The betting this afternoon was important only as it regarded the Liverpool Cup, for which winesour, Milton, Rowena, and Lothario, were in high force. Trueboy and Lightning were nominally quoted, and only small sums were laid out on Godfrey and Extravaganza. The Ironmaster's figure is tantamount to a declaration that he will not show at Aintree. If we add that Foigh-aballagh was rather suspiciously out of favour for the Goodwood Cup, and that Queen Mab sprung two or three points for the Stakes, we shall have noticed the "leading features" of a dull afternoon.

ı	"leading features" of a dull afternoon.				
	Liverpool Cur. 20 to 1 agst Godfrey (t) S to 1 agst Rowens 20 to 1 agst Godfrey (t) 1 to 2 Millton (t) 1 to 1 Lothario (t) 20 to 1 Extravaganza 20 to 1 agst Godfrey (t) 20 to 1 agst Godfrey (
	12 to 1 agst Pythia 20 to 1 agst John O'Gaunt 20 to 1 agst John O'Gaunt 20 to 1 - Libel 25 to 1 - Lothario 20 to 1 - Europa (t) 25 to 1 - Queen Mab 25 to 1 - Warp 25 to 1 - Ween Pet 25 to 1 - Wee Pet 25 to 1 - Wee Pet 26 to 1 - Wee Pet 27 to 1 - Ween Pet 28 to 1 - Ween Pet				
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
	5 to 1 agst Weatherbit 10 to 1 agst Old England (t) 40 to 1 agst Kedger 13 to 2 — Merry Monarch (t) 20 to 1 — Pantasa 30 to 1 — The Baron 25 to 1 — Connaught Ranger 33 to 1 — Pam (t) 35 to 1 agst Old Ireland 35 to 1 a				
	33 to 1 agst Brocado (t) 40 to 1 — Malcoim (t) 40 to 1 — King Charles (t)				
THURSDAY. LIVERPOOL CUP.					
	4 to l agst Lightning (t) 14 to l agst Lightning (t) 15 to l — Queen Mab (t) 15 to l — Europa (t) 20 to l — Zhgis (t) 25 to l — Lothario (t)				

pa (t) 20 to 1 wom to Game (t) 1 to 1 agest Stomacher (t) 2 to 1 agest Stomacher (t) 25 to 1 agest Old England (t) 25 to 1 agest The Baron (t)

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The last match for the season, for the Stewards' Cup, for boats of 18 tons, and for a piece of plate for the second class yachts of the club, came off on Wednesday over the Cubic course, from Greenwich to Coalhouse-point, and back to Greenwich. The envises for the Stewards' Cup were three—the Victorine, Mr. Lord owner; the Pola, Sir P. Shelly. Bart., owner; and the Crusader, Mr. C. Thyde, oyner. The entries for the second class were five—viz., the Lady Louisa 12 tons, Mr. J. G. Mon, owner; the Each veriz, the Lady Louisa 12 tons, Mr. J. G. Mon, owner; the Charm, 12 tons, Messrs. Smith, owners the yanet, 10 tons, Mr. C. H. Harrison owner; the Sea Nymph 10 tons, Mr. C. Wheeler, jun., owner; and the Fay, 12 tons, Mr. J. T. Hewes owner.

The start took piece at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, the wind blowing gently from the north-west, and the tide running down. At starting, the Sea Nymph lee followed by the Fay second, the Victorine third, the Cyanet fourth, the Charm fifth, the Crusader sixth, the Polka seventh, and they drifted with the Ade down the river, showing little or no sport, and causing no excitement. Northfleet, the Charm became the seand, and the Victorine the third boat, and here the wind mended, and the pace became better.

At Coalhouse-point the boats rounded the buoy in the following order:—The Sea Nymph at thirty-two minutes past four, the Lady Louisa at twenty minutes to five, the Charm within a quarter of a minute after her, the Victorine within half a minute, the Crusader at thip een minutes and a half to five, the Fay a parter of a minute after her, the Polka at five minutes to five o'clock, and the Cygnet within the seconds of the Polka. It was about flood when the boats rounded, conserved the past of the Polka. It was about flood when the boats rounded, conserved the past of the Polka. It was about flood when the boats rounded, conserved the past of the Polka. It was about flood when the boats rounded, conserved the past of the Polka. It was about flood when t no sport, and the Victorine the time became better.

the buoy in the following order:—The tr, the Lady Louisa at twenty minutes minute after her, the Victorine within minutes and a half to five, the Fay a at five minutes to five o'clock, and the a. It was about flood when the boats are the contraction of the return, the wind the minutes to five o'clock, and the contraction of the return, the wind e with them dore in cresting he Sea North, he o'clock; and the to nine o' d a title, and the

ds of GREENW GATTA

GREENVICH R.GATTA.

GREENVICH R.GATTA.

GREENVICH R.GATTA.

GREENVICH ON Monday contonded for a very serviceable new sky, and good money prices, in five heats.

First Heat.—Whilam Horn (pink), Y; Thomas Elliott (dark blue), 2; Charles Fenwick (light blue), 3.

Second Heat.—Henry Harvey (seen), William Leader (red), 2; Edward Gellett (yellow), 3.

Third Heat.—Gellett, 1; Elliot, 2.

Fourth Heat.—Horn, 1; Gallett, 2.

Grand Heat.—William Horn (yink), Edward Gellett (yellow), 2.

It was a smart heat. The whole took the lead, but was pressed severely throughout by his opponent, who came in only two minutes' astern.

LIVERPOOL RACES .- WEDNESDAY. The Croxteth Stakes, of 15 sovs each.

Lord Eglintoun's Vaudeville, 3 yrs

Mr. Ramsay's Mid Lothian, 3 yrs

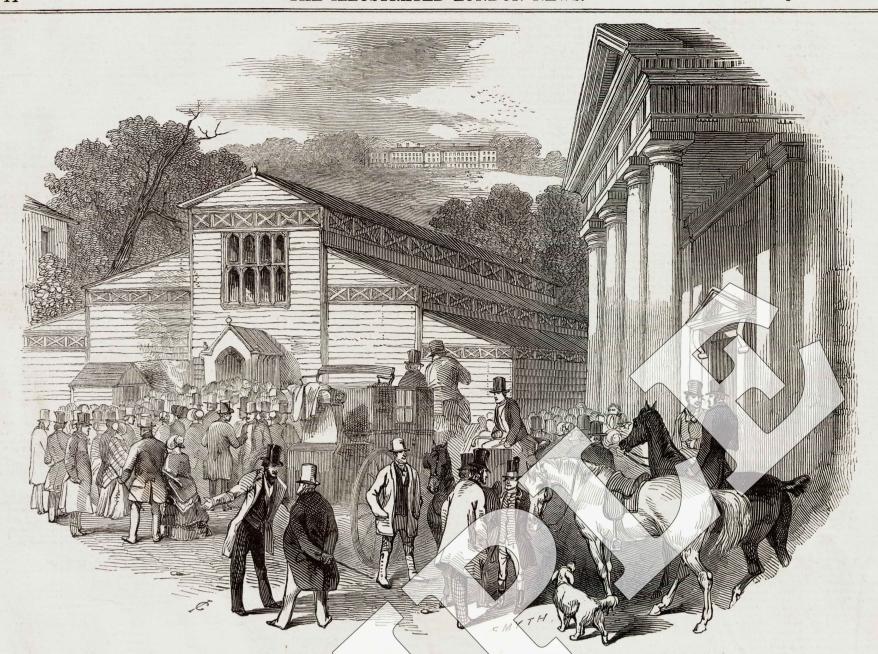
The Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each. Off. · (Prince) The Sefton Stakes of 30 sovs each. Lord George Bentinck's Pug, 8st 7lb .. (Walked over) The Mersey Stakes. nncess Ando E. Pigot's Plate was won easy by Frill colt, beating Bretwalda, and four others. Free Handicap of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.

Mr. Mostyn's Beaumont, 4 yrs, 8st. (Marlow)

Lord Maidstone's Arcanus, 6 yrs, 7st 10lb (Nat) 2

CRICKET.

KENT v. ALL ENGLAND.—This match was on Wednesday brought to a conlusion by a result which compelled all the backers of Kent to hand over their
ets. The county lost the match by 80 runs, scoring but 94 in their second



AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, SHREWSBURY. EXTERIOR OF THE

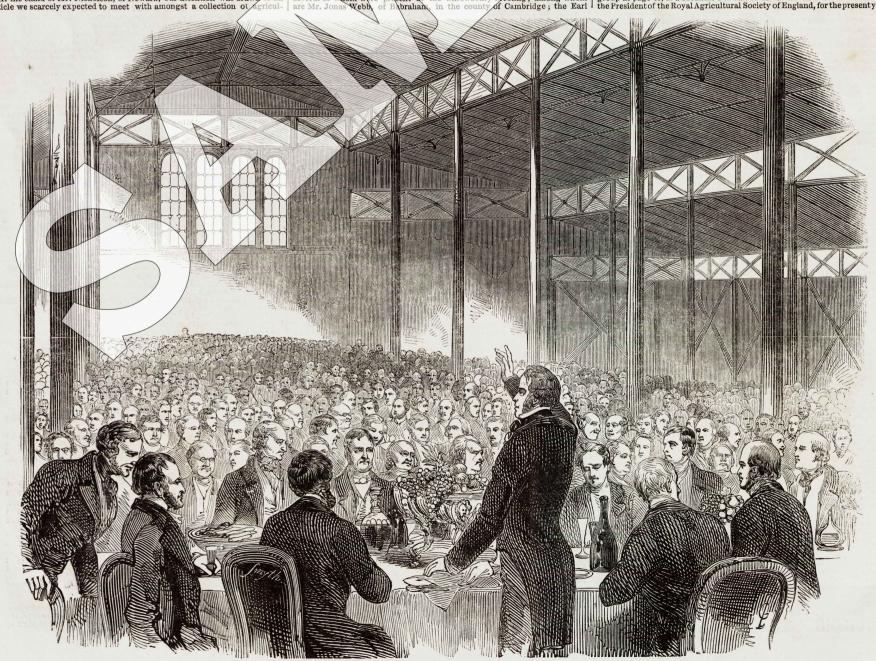
to Lieutenant Vibert, for a compound lever power; £10 to Earl Ducie, for a thrashing and dressing machine: £10 to Mr. Dean, for a steam engine; £5 to Mr. Cambridge, for a steam-engine; £2 to Mr. Hill, for a granar crane.

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 agriculture.

tural implements tion. The principastead of the sa

inguished agriculturists, Meeting; among whom 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, among whom dige; the Earl



DINNER IN THE PAVILION.



OPENING OF THE CARTOON EXHIBITION IN WESTMIN-STER 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 | the double line face inwards, having

THE EXHIBN ON OF CARTOONS, IN R HAL

Padua) the largest Hall in Jurope. In and Frescoes are ranged upon the straight at a short distance from the nor to the Law Courts. The old, walls a colour." The Statues are arranged be oured Sket erally on last y acks turned to

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

rying shows a general view of the Hall, the Frescoes of e in the foreground. Next week we shall resume our M'Clise Illustr 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.



THE LATE MR. J. AUGUSTINE WADE.

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. Made left home, presented himself at the gate of Trinity College, Drollin, 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. assuming that position which his

a pupil of, and especial favourite of Dr. Sands. Mr. Wade gained high academical distinction.

He subsequently studied as a surgeon, but ultimately adopted husic 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 and reded the hope that he would have maintained a leading position amongst our nath composers. His ballads of "Love was once a little boy" and "Meet me by honlight," 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.

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 numerously 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 boson 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 young, and Salieri, the author, a great friend of young Meyerbeer, advi

lies and farled manner of Rossini's "Tancredi," he immediately adopted tyle, and wrote an opera for the famous Pisaroni, entitled, "Romilda e naza, which he brought out in Padua, 1817, and which was very successing 1819, he wrote the music for Metastasio's "Semiramide Riconoscinta," ought it out at the Grand Theatre of Turin; the same year, at Venice, he ced "Emma di Resburgo;" and both were extremely well received. In Meyerbeer, not unmindful of he native city, and anxious to redeem ame, wrote, in the Italian style, "La Porte de Brandebourg," to



be performed at Berlin, but he could not succeed in getting it produced there. He was more fortunate in his "Emma di Resburgo:" it was translated, and performed at all the German theatres, in spite of the violent opposition of that school of composers to which he had a short time before belonged. Even Weber deplored the change of style of his friend, and, while "Emma" was performed at the Italian Opera-house, brought forth again "The Two Callphs" at the German Theatres, hoping to throw the balance in favour of Meyerbeer's earliest production. Meanwhile our composer produced another opera—"Margherita (Anjou"—at the Scala at Milai; and in this, Levasseur, now a distinguished artist of the Grand Opera at Paris, made his debut. "L'Exsuel di Granata" followed—the first act was hissed on the first performance, by a cabal formed against the composer; a fine duet between Lablache and Pisaroni, however, carried the audience by storm, and on the subsequent nights its success was undoubted. One of Meyerbeer's best compositions, "Il Crociata in Egitto, sustained by the united talent of Madame Meric-Lalande, Velluti, and Crivelli," obtained a more brilliant success than any of his preceding works, and the ionization of M. de la Rochefoucauld, repaired. Everyone remembers the effect that Velluti produced in this opera.

Our composer had married in 1827, but the ceath of his two children threw a gloom over this part of his life; he passed two years in retirement, and it was, doubtless, during this time that he brought forth those compositions of a more serious cast, which have so highly distinguished him as a composer of sacred music. Amongst them we may remark the "Stabat Mater," "Miserreg," "Te Demm', and an oratorio, entitled, "Deu et la Nature." But the effect of all these compositions were only a shadowing forth of the brilliant success of "Robert le Diable," brought out in Paris in 1831. This splendid music did more towards raising the reputation of our composer than all his previous works. Admirably adapted for popular

characteristic of the musical taste of the French nation, amongst whom he produced his later compositions.

At the head of his style of musical art, he may be said to have founded the school to which he belongs. But greatly as the productions of this composer must be admired, his followers, not possessing his genius, will, it is to be feared, rather injure than forward the advancement of pure musical taste. The peculiarities of his style, indeed, are such as will be readily resorted to, for reasons far different to those by which he was actuated; for in finding the possibility of substituting noise for melody, and startling contrast and effect for truly scientific combinations, many a composer who would otherwise have lived unsung, may be induced to offer his meagre and trashy productions to the world.

Substituting nose for melody, and starting contrast and effect for truly scientific combinations, many a composer who would otherwise have lived unsung, may be induced to offer his meagre and trashy productions to the world.

Present to her Majesty.—During the last few days a number of distinguished persons have been attracted to the London Docks for the purpose of viewing the four thorough bred Arabian horses which have just arrived in this country per the Caroline, being a present from the Imaum of Muscat to her Majesty the Queen. The animals, notwithstanding the wildness peculiar to their breed, have, since their arrival in the docks, exhibited a wonderful degree of docility. Captan Short (sailing-master), of the Caroline, who has also been entrusted with the care of other Royal presents states that though acquainted for a number of years with the characteristic nature of these noble animals, that during a voyage of 116 days they evinced a quietude hitherto unknown to those having more experience in the importation of foreign bred horses than himself. They are perfectly sound and free from all vistemper, and as a present they will no doubt be fully appreciated by her Majesty. They were accompanied from Muscat by grooms in the service of the Imaum, who constantly attended them furnish the voyage. We believe a similar present was made from Muscat to his hajesty William IV., and the horses were disposed of at the sale which took place at Hampton Court a short time subsequent to the demise of his Majesty.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.—On Saturday afternoon last two privates in the 2d battalion of Coldstream Guards, stationed at Windsor, were flogged for a breach of military discipline, in having refused to be aken to the blackhole, according to the orders of the officer in command of the regiment. Colonel Brinckman, in the absence of Colonel C Bentinck, who move on leave. Their names are Henry Seyman and William Lawrin. They green sentenced by a Court Martial to receive one hus dred lashes. The "traingles" were immediat

On Tuesday night be-occurred on the line of a Hill, in the service of on the way to London, ot out on to the plat-der an along the line go to lumn on one of the tween eight and hine o'clock, the to owing accident the Brighton Railway to an engineer named Jona's the General Steam Navigation Company. Bill and when the train stopped at the Reigate atton form, and before he returney the train had started. Some distance to return the train had started. some distance to catch the rain, and, in endeavouring to jump on one of the carriages, he missed his footing, and fell with is left leg under the wheels, several of which passed over, crushing it to pieces. The engine-driver stopped the train, when Hill we lifted up in a dreadfully mutilated state, tieleft foot being cut off about the side and the lower part of the leg entirely crushed flat. He was taken with all expedition to Guy's Hospital, where he died on Wednesday afternoon.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—Our strivals, this week, consist chiefiv of foreign and Irish Dats, which have consisted of upwards of 50,000 quarters. This large supply has, of course, a considerable effect upon the trade, and lower prices must be submitted to in order to effect sales. The fine weather can see the demand for anglish wheat to rule heavy, at barely Monlay's quotations. In foreign wheat next to nothing was deing. Barley and malt were cull, ut not cheeper. Beams and peas were held at full prices. Agrican English: wheat, 43 miles, 350 parley, 250, osts, 33,550 quarters. Floury, -: oats, 16-50 quarters. Flourer, wheat, 355, barley, 250, osts, 33,550 quarters. Floury, 250 sacks; mall, 355 quarters. Flourer, wheat, 355, barley, 250, osts, 33,550 quarters. Flour Sangish.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, -33 to 56s; ditto, white, 56s to 62s; Norfolk and Sur-Bing, 25s to 36s; and 16s; distributed to 35s; pred, 35s to 35s; grinding barley, 27s to 30s; distance of the surface of the surfac

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red. 53s to 56s; ditto, white, 56s to 62s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 50s; ditto, white, 46s to 56s; tro, 33s to 56s; rimiding barley, 27s to 30s; distilling, 26s to 30s; malting ditto, 34s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 5ss to 63s; brown ditto, 58s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 59s to 60s; Chevaller, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ded oats, 21s to 23s; to be 50s; colleged, 50s; Chevaller, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ded oats, 21s to 23s; to be 50s; brown ditto, 50s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 21s; ditto, white, 21s to 22s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 36s to 36s; white, 33s to 35s, per 28 lb. Foreign.—Kine wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, 7cd 38s to 48s; white, 50s to 54s; Dand,—Barley, 20s to 24s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 18s to 17s; beans, 24s to 59s; peas, 25s to 32s per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to —; Shifto, feed, 18s to 17s; beans, 24s to 29s; peas, 25s to 32s per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to —; Shifto, feed, 18s to 18s; diverse, 25s to 53s; Baltic, crussing, 40s to 45s; Mediterranean and 40sses, 40s to 44s. Henspeed, 25s to 38s, per quarter. Corander, 12s to 18s, per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 5s to 12s; white ditto, 12s to 14s. Tares, 5s 6d to 7s 6d, per bushel. English Rapeseed, 426 to 42s. Henspeed, 25s to 48s, per to 24s; cut 11st 11st, clinito forckin, 277 to 27 los per 100s; Rapeseed cakes 25 s to 26s, per ton. Canary, 46s to 52s; extua, 25s to 58s; white 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Broad.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 5d to 64d, per 41b loaf.

Imperial Heckly Average.—Wheat, 48s 10d; barley, 29s 9d; oats, 22s 6d; rye, 23s 11d; beans, 39s 1d; peas, 38s 4d.

Buttes on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 9s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 4s 6d; peas, 4s 6d.

Tea.—Since our last report, a fair business has been doing in the private contract market,

4s 6d.

Tea.—Since our last report, a fair business has been doing in the private contract market, at full prices. The auctions, on Tuesday, went off slowly, and the quotations of the green qualities were a shade lower. The imports continue small.

Sugar—The mquiry for West India sugar has been somewhat inactive, and previous rates have been with difficulty supported. In Mauritius and Bengal parcels a large business has been again transacted. Refined goods are dull, and lower rates are accepted in some instances. Caffee.—West India has been quiet, at late rates. Ceylons have sold irrely, at 47s to 48s per cwt. for good ordinary. Foreign coffee is in fair request and holders are demanding higher currencies for some descriptions.

Oils - Linseed oil must be quoted from 3d to 6d per cwt, cheaper. All other kinds of oil upport late rates.

support late rates.

Tallow.—The accounts from St. Petersburg coming lower, and the supply of home tallow being on the increase, the market, generally, is heavy. The nearest price, on the spot, is 40s. Provisions.—Selected parcels of Irish butter have been in steady demand this week, at full prices, while the value of other kinds has been supported. Nearly the whole of the late arrivals of foreign butter have been cleared out of the market, at full currencies. Lard is dull; late rates. But request, at 1 sper cut. more money. All other kinds of provisions support Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 15s to £4 15s, week-1 20th.

pest bacon is in request, at 1s per cwt. more money. All other kinds of provisions support aterates.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 1s to £4 15s; useful ditto, £4 16s to £5 8s; fine pland ditto, £5 1bs to £5 16s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6 0s; cat straw, £1 18s to £2 0s; there is the £2 0s; the £4 16s to £2 0s; the £4 16s to £6 0s; cat straw, £1 18s to £2 0s; the £4 16s to £6 0s; cat straw, £1 18s to £2 0s; the £4 16s to £6 0s; cat straw, £1 18s to £2 0s; the £4 16s to £6 0s; cat straw, £1 18s to £2 0s; the £4 16s to £6 0s; cat straw, £1 18s to £2 0s; the £4 16s to £6 0s; cat straw, £1 18s to £2 0s; the £6 16s; cat strain for eport a very duli inquiry for all descriptions of horse are indeed, so little is passing in them, that the quotations are almost nominal. The term of the £6 16s of the £6 16s

calf.

Per Slbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 23 4d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 1dd to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 5s 8d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; neat small porkers, 5s 10d to 4s 2d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d. Suchling calves, 18s 0d to 3s 0d; and quarter old storp pigs, 16s 0d to 20s 0d each.

Beasts, 694; cows, 103; sheep and lambs, 9,850; calves, 457; prizs, 314.

Nesgate and Leagenaut (Finaly). The Law 2 of the State and 2 of the St

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK. (From our City Correspondent.)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Funds have been depressed during the week from fears of the result of the harvest. Considerable speculations have been entered into for the fall, and on Tuesday Consols quoted only 98\(^2\). A slight rally, however, on Wednesday, improved the price to 99\(^2\), but this has since declined, and the closing quotation is \$2\(^2\) for the opening. Exchequer bills have also been influenced, receding from 56, 58 to 54, 53, at which price they close. Bank Stock fluctuates between 210\(^2\) and 211\(^2\); Reduced, 99\(^2\); New Three and a Quarter per Cents, 102\(^2\); India Bonds, 71; Long Annuities, 11\(^2\). Considerable fluctuations in Spanish Stock have occurred during the week, and the Foreign Market has been generally depressed. Spanish Actives on Monday receded to 25\(^2\) to \(^2\), and the Three per Cents quoted only 36\(^2\) to \(^2\). This decline was added to on Tuesday, the Actives unding 24\(^2\). For some time past Spanish Stock has been avoided by the specula (ors, from the chicanery believed to be practised on the Madrid Bolsa, in condiction with the quotations. Recent failures in that quarter have proved the truth of all that has been surnised, which, added to the late instructions, have tended to increase the hopelessness of only arrangement of the debt for the present. A slight rally in prices was bowever effected on Wednesday—the Actives improving to 25\(^1\) to \(^3\), and the Three per Cents to 36\(^1\) to \(^3\). Considerable speculative transactions we entered into \(^3\). Thursday, and the price of the Three per Cents alternated between 36\(^3\) to \(^3\). Thursday, and the price of the Three per Cents alternated between 36\(^3\) to \(^3\). Thursday, and the price of the Three per Cents alternated between 36\(^3\) to \(^3\). Thursday, and the price of the Three per Cents alternated between 36\(^3\) to \(^3\). Thursday, and the price of the Three per Cents alternated between 36\(^3\) to \(^3\). Thursday, and the pr

money was in considerable lemand and feech for "continuations." The continued duling fluence on the Market outprices motwithstand although the amount has had its insnotwithstandi all maintained, ness has been rather limited, each share been rather limited, and to the real ments of the weeks since. Hence he bestful strips are scarcely quoded, liway ere allotted to-day, and imposible to grant more lose respectability was tested to the strips are the search Lines are in better requestable to the search limited by the searc e public are although the amount their quotation their quotation of their quotation their quotation to the property of the numerous applicant when the numerous applicant when the numerous applicant when the numerous applicant that allot ment being middle of the numerous application of the numerous application of the numerous transfer of the numerous tr now me re inquirip & by ght es in the has ment being m de. The X rench Lines a ein better request, and he Market rally is more by oyan't that it was early a the week. The close agrices are:

seen, 3½; Armagh, toler ine, and Portrush, ½; Baningham and cester, 5½; Bristol and Exter, 96; Ditto New, 11½; Bristol and cester, 55; Caledonian, ½; Cambridge Lincoln, 4½; Chianester and Brighton, 29; Cambridge Lincoln, 4½; Chianester and Brighton, 29; Churnet Valley, 5½; Northern, 3; Dalin and Belfas Junction, 8½; Dublin and Gallicoln, 4½; Chianester and Brighton, 29; Churnet Valley, 5½; Northern, 3; Dalin and Belfas Junction, 8½; Dublin and Gallicoln, 4½; Chianester and Brighton, 12; Great North of and, 20; Dato New, 34; Great Western, 214; Ditto ½ Shares, 118; Fifths, 7; Lomen and Brighton, 76½; London and Brighton, 76½; London and Brighton, 76½; London and York, 4½; Lynn and 20th Western, 81; Ditto New, 13½; on and York, 4½; Lynn and 20th Western, 81; Ditto New, 13½; on and York, 4½; Lynn and 20th Western, 81; Ditto New, 13½; on and York, 4½; Lynn and Juncten, 4; Scott h Central, 6½; Scottish Midland, 2½; Shrews-Wolverhampton, Dudey, and Birmingham, 3½; South Eastern and 10½; Port Yselv and Holyhead Junction, 1½; Welch Midland, 3½; and Carlel, 3½ York and North Midland, 113; Boulogne and 10½; Debrir Valley, 1½; Great Northern of France (Laffitte's), 2½; and Bouce, 40½; Sambre and Meuse, 7; Verona and Ancona, 1½; West Junch, 40½; Sambre and Meuse, 7; Verona and Ancona, 1½; West Junch, 40½; Sambre and Meuse, 7; Verona and Ancona, 1½; West Junch, 40½; Sambre and Meuse, 7; Verona and Ancona, 1½; West Junch, 40½; Sambre and Meuse, 7; Verona and Ancona, 1½; West Junch, 40½; Sambre and Meuse, 7; Verona and Freish Merket Were more ne Market don and Croydon, London and Croydon, London and York, chester and Leeds Berwick, 198 Nor Wess End Juneton bury, Wolverham Dover, 472; Treplet and Carks and MORNING.—The English and Foreign Markets were more esterday. Consols closed at 99 for the opening. The Railway was also more animated, and prices generally had an upward

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

tendency.

Tuesday, July 15.

The following article is substituted for that which appeared in last Friday's Gazette:—
WHITEHALL, July 8—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the great seal, granting the please of the United Kingdom of Grest Britain and Ireland unto John Francis Davis, Esq., her Majesty's Flenipotentiavy and Chief Superinterdent of British Trade in Chiea, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the colony of Hong-kong, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

DOWNING-STREET, July 15—The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Grey, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of New Zealand. Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Frederick Holt Robe, Esq., Major in the Army, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Suprime Court of the Island of Newfoundland.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT—West Middlesex Milhia: Henry Bliss to be Lieutenant—Royal Mid-lothian Yeomany Cavaly: Capatan Aitchison to be Major vice Wauchope; Lieutenant A. Hope to be Captain, vice Aitchison.

WHITEHALL, July B.—The Lord Chancelor has appointed David Randall, of Neath, in the county of Glamorgan, Gent, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery BNSON, Chipping Barnett, Hertfordshire, greece, H. COCKE, Liverpool, psinter. J. LEA, jun., hiverpool-wise Merchant. S. HONSON, Beverley, Yorkshire, spritt merchant. B. HAIGH, Dobcross, Yorkshire, manufacturer.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.
BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—T. WATERS, Pillgwenlly, Monmouthshire, hay and corn dealer.

dealer MRUPTS.—J. W. COLLYER, Newgate-street, victualler. H. BROMWIGH, Learnington Priors, Warwickshire, groeer. E. SMITH, Woodhead, Cheshire, R. SMITH, Prestbury, Cheshire, and J. SWANN, Hattersley, Cheshire, provision dealers. R. GREEN, Pristol, watch-maker. F. HANSEN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. J. SUGDEN and W. SUGDEN, Leeis, millwrights. T. WADLEY, Liverpool, broker. J. EVANS, Liverpool, irommonger. J. SPENCER, jun., Liverpool, broker.

ather-dresser.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. DRUMMOND, Cairnstone, Perthshire, farmer.

In Tavistock-square, the lady of Thomas Fraser Barclay, Esq., of a son.——In Torring-ton-square, the lady of Edmund Barlow, Esq., of a daughter.—At Tottenham, Lady Madden, of a son.—At Radway, the wife of the Rev. Hewett Carey, of a daughter.—On the 17th instant, at No. 17, Pavement, Finsbury-square, the lady of Thomas Pryer, Esq., of a daughter.—At Oliver's-terrace West, Mile end tood, Mrs. John Green, of twins which sur-

Pith instant, at No. 17, Pavement, Finsbury-square, the lady of Homas Pryer, Esq., of a daughter.—At Oliver's-terrace West, Mile end road, Mrs. John Green, of twins which survived their birth but a few hours only. MARRIAGES.

At Edinburgh, Adam H. Crawford, Esq., to Margaret Buchan, eldest daughter of Francis Chalmers, Esq.—At St. George s, Br. nover-square, George Robbins, Esq., to Emily Agar, youngest daughter of the late J. W. S. Cruttwell, Esq.—At Falmouth, the Rev. Williams Sabine, to Genetive Janet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Homfray.—At Farlington, Captain William Lacy, to Georgiana, widow of the late Rev. John Homfray.—At Farlington, Captain William Lacy, to Georgiana, widow of the late Rev. James Henville, Mal., and daughter-in law of Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.—At Bletchington, J. K. Egerton Holmes, Esq., to the Hom. Matida A. M. Annesley, thind daughter of the light Hom. Viscount Valentia.—At Buckland, near Meigate, the Rev. Douglas Hedgesh, to Mary Sophia Cartonet, eldest daughter of the late John Carboneti, Esq.—On the Frita Inst., at Raydon, Suriols, by the Rev. A. C. Krever, Vicentor J. Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. A. C. Krever, Vicentor J. Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Reeve, Rector of Raydon.—At Celler, in Germany, Henry Constable, Esq., to Wilhelman Ida, caughter of the Janeth Mary Elizabeth, Christina, the Rev. J. D. Hales, to Charlotte Ann, second daughter of the late Thomas Kington, Esq.—At Barth, Philip Hanbury, Esq., to Elizabeth Christina, the eldest daughter of the late Barno Collot d'Escuy.—At East Grinstead, Edward Ward-roper, Esq.—At Barth, Philip Hanbury, Esq., oc Elizabeth Christina, the eldest daughter of the late Barno Collot d'Escuy.—At East Grinstead, Edward Ward-roper, Esq.—At Barth, Philip Hanbury, Esq., At East Grinstead, Edward Ward-roper, Esq.—At Barth, Philip Hanbury, Esq., At East Grinstead, Edward Ward-roper, Esq.—At Barth, Philip Hanbury, Esq., At East Grinstead, Edward Ward-roper, Esq.—At Barth, Philip Hanbury, Esq.,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Advertisers.—We are desirous to oblige advertisers, but the d-mands upon our space are such, that in future we shall be compelled to limit the number of advertisements. After this week we can only take them conditionally, but when they are omitted, the money will be returned, unless the advertisers would consent to have them inserted on the following week. Advertisements so omitted, would, of course, have the preference. preference.

ITER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Sigr. LABLACHE respectfully informs the Nobility. Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THIBBLAY PURPLES. EER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Sigr. LABLACHE respectfully informs the Nobility. Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, July 24th, 1855, when will be performed the place of the property of the propert

OLOSSEUM.—Patronised by Her Most Gracious MAJESTY
and H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.—Open daily from 10 till 6. Equal to Six Exhibitions:
the Glyptotheca containing Works of the first Artists, Mont Blanc and Mountain Torrent,
Superb Conservatories, Grohie Aviary, Classic Ruins and Fountains, Panoram of London,
repainted by Mr. Parris, &c. Admission, 3s.; Children Halv price. The Stalactite Caverns
ls. extra.

panied by Mr. Farris, &c. Admission, s.; Children Hair price. The Stanctic Caverns of EVENING EXHLBITION, open from 8 till 11, consists of an entirely New Panorama of London by Night, erected in front of the day picture; the largest in the world, comprising 46 000 square feet. Projected and writed on by Mr. W. Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Danson and Mr. Telbin. The Caveys, Mont Flance, at Forenti, by Night. The Glyptotheca Danson and Mr. Telbin. The Caveys, Mont Flance, at Forenti, by Night. The Glyptotheca Bradwells, and painted by Mr. Bradwells, and painted by Mr. Bradwells, and Forential Cavernia, and Bradwells, and Forential Cavernia, and France, and Forential Cavernia, and Forentia, and Forentia, and Forentia, and Forentia, and Forenti

OFENED, REAL A VIEW Par benon, and New Palace of VIEW of N A THENS. Just

A LEICESTER-SQU.
comprising the magnificen
nument of Phylopappus, the
this beautiful country. The
also now open. the PANORAMA ROYAL,

ne OCIE7 L MALL EAST N AT August 2. Armis ED VARI EXHIBITION BRITISH THE ARTISTS, SUFFORM

WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY Eleventh Annual Exhibition of COLOURS, at their Gallery, 53, Pall-man till Dusk. Admission 1s, Catalogue 6d.

Eleventh Annual Exhibition of the New Society of PAINFERS in WATER COLOURS, at their Gallery, 53, Pall-man, near St. James & P. Jose — Open from Nine o'Clock till Dusk. Admission is, Catalogue 6d.

APTAIN SIBOY E'S MODELS — The Original Large MODEL of the BATTLE of WATER LOO be just OPENED at the EGYPTIAN VALL, Piccalilly, showing in a surface of to sugary feet, the whole of the hostile armies at the were disposed and engaged when the fill in the proof Wellington gained the Victory. "Admirable and the Catalogue of the Sugary Gazette. The NEW MODEL shows the BRITISH CAVALRY, led by the Marquis of Anglesey, and of the IN-NTRY, by Sir Thomas Picture, in the immediate presence of the immortal Wellington. The life and spirif which Captain Siborne has injused into this model, is, to us, almost inex Neable." "Output's Service Cazette. Open from Eleven, Morning, till Nine, Evening. At Nasson to each Model, 19. "The Models are for Sale."

XPLOSIONS in STEAM-BOILERS, OI PAPLUSIONS IN STEAM-BOILERS, and not those arising from incrustation, are now lectured upon by Dr. as Three And on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at the FOLTEGINIC INSTITUTION. Professor Backhoffner lectures a property of the Professor Backhoffner lectures working Model of which, carrying visitors, is exhibited Daily and acrious MECHANICAL HAYD; new and beautiful Objects in the CHANICAL HAYD; new and beautiful Objects in the CHANICAL STRIMENTS by the DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c. lling; Schools, half-price. Ryan daily Nine, a the daily at SPHERIO in the Eve CHROMA Working Admission

OYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY, Lowther-arcade, Strand. OYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY, Lowther-arcade, Strandertea, ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY,—Now Exbibiling, Daily, at Two o'Clock, and every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, the grand WORKING MODEL
OFILIBROWS ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, without a Vaive. The INFANY SAPPHO,
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, and Tuesday and Saturday Mornings. Mr. J.
RUSSELIS LECTURE on CHARACTER on the alternate Evenings, KOLLMANN'S
PATENT LOCOMOTIVE, for Working RAILWAY CURVES, every Day and Evening.
LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, &c., Daily. Major BENIOWSKI will LECTURE on ARTIFICIAL MEMORY every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and Mr. LOGAN on PHRENOLOGY, in the Evenings of those days. The GAS MICROSCOPE, CHROMATROPE
ELECTRICAL ELLS, DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., Daily. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price

Third Edition, with Cuts, price 5s.,

RETTELL'S HAND-BOOK to the ISLE of WIGHT, considerably Enlarged and Improved. siderably Enlarged and Improved.

J. Mitchell, Bond-street; and Cunningham, 193, Strand.

Second Edition, Just Published, price 5s. 6d., with Cases and Plates,

R. MADDOCK'S TREATISE on a SUCCESSFUL MODE
and AFFECTIONS of the HEART.

London: SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, Paternoster-row; Balliers, 219, Regent-street.

Will be ready with the August Magazines, Part I, Price Thirteen-pence, of RODWELL'S COMIC NOVEL THE METALES OF AN UMBRELLA! Illustrated with Engravings by Landell's from Designs by Phil! 1-This part will contain nearly as much matter as is usually found in an ordinary Octavo Volume, and Twenty Illustrations in the First Style of Art. A highly-finished Portrait of the Author, G. HERBERT RODWELL, Esq., dr-wn on Stone by the celebrated Baugaira, will be presented Gratis to every purchaser of this part.

Published by E. Mackenzie, 111, Fleet-street; and sold by all Booksellers.

SIR HENRY HALFORD.—This Day, price 6d. each; postfree, 7d., or seven northern symmetric forms. free, 7d., or seven postage stamps,
HINTS ON CONSUMPTION AND ITS RELIEF.
HINTS ON GOUT AND ITS CURE.
HINTS ON RHEUMATISM AND ITS CURE.
HINTS ON RHEUMATISM AND ITS CURE.

on Diet and Indigestion.

By the late Sir HENRY HALFORD, Bart. Collated by a Professional Colleague.

London: Henry Richards, Brydges-street, Covent-garden.

Just Published, Price Six Shillings,

By J. AMERY, Esq. Being Adapted for One Year, and Longer if Required. Containing Form of Valuation and Inventory of Stock, Journal of Weekly Transactions and Occarion
Ing Form of Valuation and Inventory of Stock, Journal of Weekly Transactions and Occarion
Ing Form of Valuation and Inventory of Stock, Journal of Weekly Transactions and Occarion
Ing Form of Valuation and Inventory of Stock, Journal of Weekly Transactions and Occarional Memoranda of Hiring, &c. With Example

Sheets, showing the manner of entering the different items in the Journal, Ledger, and Cale Account, Also, the Essay on Farm Accounts, as read by the Author at the Montbly Meeting

of the Stewponer Farmers' Club, at whose request it has been published—Stourbridge

Thomas Milliary; London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.: and all Booksellers.

New Editions, improved, Foolscap, 4d.; Fine Paper, 5d.; Post, 6d.; with a full allowance to

Schools,

procuring these books through their Booksellers are requested to write direct to the Publishers.—Souter and Law, School Library, 131, Flict-street, London.

ENLARGED TO THE SIZE OF "PUNCH."

JOE MILLER THE YOUNGER, Price Three-halfpence, No. 111. contains a laughable Comic Ficture of Parliamentary Haberdashery, or Sessional Schling Off; The Overs of the House of Lords, or the Learned Bakers, with namerous other Engravings. Tales of Tame Animals, or Stories of Social L fe, illustrating the Sinnal Schling off; The Overs of the House of Lords, or the Learned Bakers, with namerous other Engravings. Tales of Tame Animals, or Stories of Social L fe, illustrating the Sinnal Schling off; The Overson of the House of Lords, or the Lords of Social L fe, illustrating the Sinnal Schling of Stories of Social L fe, illustrating the Sinnal Schling of Stories of Social L fe, illustrating the Sinnal Charling; Joe Miller's Clowin; Breaking-up for the Holidays, Recourses of R. c., Villany; Brucheries Wan., Bricher Threchaftpence, Stamped, or know the Sinnal Charling of Stories of R. c., Villany; Brucheries Wan., Brich Threchaftpence, Stamped, or know to Story of Stories of R. c., Villany; May be had of all Booksellers and Newamen.—Office, 159, Fleet-street.

Now Ready, in 3 vols., with Potravita; 31s. 6d., bound, THE MEMOIRS OF AS RELATED BY HERSELF.

Along the numerous remarkable personages of whom interesting particulars and anecdotes are given in these volumes, will be found the following:—George III., George IV., Queen Caroline, Pitt, Fox, Canning, Sheridan, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Aberconn; Lords Chathan, Butt, Liverpool, Hawkesbury, Hood, St. Asaph, Bridport, Broughan, Palmerston, Carrington, Ebrington, Suffolk, Byron, and Camelford; Sir Edward Sugden, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Abercombie, Walter Scott, Thomas Moore, Beau Brummeil; Lady Charlotte Bury, Lady J., Mrs. Ritzberbert, &c., &c.

WHITTAKER'S POPULAR LIBRARY.

Now Publishing, in parts, price Ss. 6d. each, large svo, each equal to a common Svo. volume, 1

Price Ninegence cach, Ismo, illustrated with Maps, Plates, and Woodcuts,

Price Ninegence cach, Ismo, illustrated with Maps, Plates, and Woodcuts,

WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED EDITIONS of PINNOCK'S

CATECHISMS, on the following subjects:—

Scolland-Irelance—Pance—An eige—Rome—Greece—Jews.

GEOGRAPHY. Ancient—Nodern, Improved Edition—Modern, Original Edition—Sacred and Asia—Use of the Globes.

GRAMMAR. English—French—German—Italian—Latin—Spanish—Greek—Hebrew.

MATHEMATICS, &c. Algebra (two parts)—Arithmetic—Geometry—Navigation—Land Surveying.

weeping. Religions Evidences of Christianity—Liturgy of the Church of England—latural Theology—Religious Benominations—Scripture History.

NATURAL FILLOSOPHY. Astronomy—Anatomy—Chemistry—Geology—Hydrody-amics—Mechanics—Natural Philosophy—Optics—Prementics.

FINE ARTS, &c. Architecture—Drawing—Music—Lainting in Oil—Perspective.

NATURAL HISTORY Botteny (Coloured One Shilling)—Conchology—Horticulture dimeralogy—Natural History—Mammalia—Birds—Fishes—Reputles—Insects—Crustacea—Judiusca.

LITERATURE. Peetry-Mythology-Rhetoric-Logic-British Biography-Classica Biography.
MISCELLANEOUS. First Catechism—General Knowledge—Intellectual Philosophy—Agriculture—English Law—Heraldry—Medicine—Morai and Social Duties—Trade and

All SUBMAN Agriculture-English Law-Heraldry-Medicine-Morar and countries and countries of the various editors (* * Each Catechism has been carefully re-edited, and were the names of the various editors to be given they would be found to include those of men the most distinguished in their various professions and pursuits. Every edition is also carefully supervised, so as to comprise the latest discoveries or improvements.

Whittakka and Co. London: and to be had of any Booksedler.

This Day is Published, in foolscap Svo., price 6s., cloth, pp. 536, Fourth Edition,

TALES OF THE COLONIES; or, The Adventures of an

Emigrant. By CHARLES ROWGROFT, Esq.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., Corubill.

DOOKS FOR YOUTH.—FIELD'S JUVENILE BOOK
ESTABLISHMENT, 6; Quadrant, corner of Air-street. The largest and best selected
Stock of Juvenile Volumes in London, comprising the Works of the most popular Writers, in
plain and elegant bindings, Also an endless variety of Children's Coloured Picture Books,
and Stationary of every description. 65, Quadrant, Corner of Air-street

THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY JOURNAL (No. 20, for JULY 19th), Contains—Illustrations of the Genius of Hood, with a Portrait and Eleven Designs. London Wall, with an Engraving of the Gate of the Bloody Tower. Rip Van Winkle; by Washington Irving. Circassia and Georgia Borage, with an Engraving, &c. &c. Price Twopence.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price ls.; by post, ls. 6d.,

WHAT to EAT, DRINK, and AVOID; addressed to the Nerrous and Dyspeptic.

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.,

SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; Carvalle, 147, Fleet-street; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street,

Mann, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.

Just Published, price 10s, bound,

OGHLAN'S HAND-BOOK FOR ITALY—North, Central,

and Southern; including every information—mode of travelling, expenses at hotels,

&c.—for an entire Tour. Also, a new edition of COGHLAN'S HAND-BOOK FOR CENTRAL EUROPE, containing Belgium and Holland, Germany. France (including Paris),

switzerland, Jersey and Guernsey, with a New Map of all the Ballways to the present time.

Price 10s., bound, or, both in one, 20s.—London: II. Hughes, 15, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

UBSCRIBERS TO THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN PUBLIC LIBRARY, CONDUCT STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE, are supplied with all the New and Popular Work for persuad in "com or Country as soon as Tublished; have the choice of an immense of hection of the hest "coks in the English, French, Italian,

BOOK New an ks they order: twelve and Boxes, free of ex-and of each year. st-free, on application to IVE HUNDRED AND and ROMANCES, to BE DISPOSED be Works of Sir Walter Scott, Dicker cent Works, well worth the standard worth and the standard worth worth and the standard worth worth and the standard worth PIRCULATI LIBR RIVE

FIFTY VO OF, for only TWE James, Marryat, MPORTANT to PERSONS FURNISH 5000 Pieces of the very best Dining and Nawin, a designs, registered patterns—all at 3 followers of 1s, 3d, and others, not registered as 3d; a factured in 1843, now selling at 2s, 11d, common ensive, and by far the cheapest, stock of super him the kingdom. List of Prices and Drawings of the stock of the selection of the select

OSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED or Wires; Loose Teeth Supplies without Syratum.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, Surgefon Denvisys. Barteet, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated dineral without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and coring the Took. Che and tion of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth with neglect, the use of calomel, or diseases of the guma. Incorrolible without pain, preventing the control of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the wood of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the wood a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the A single tooth, 10s.; a set, £5 5s. Arranged on the most approved privalent of the prefect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six.—Mons. on the Diseases of the Gums and Teeth" may be had free, on application a Berners-street, Oxford-street. without Sp

OHN CAPPER and SON, Linendrapers to the Queen, Offin Carpella and Soun, Linendrapers to the Queen, have for the convenience of an Extensive Cornexion in the West End and surrounding wis bourhood opened an additional Family Linen Warefroom, at 28, Regent street, business will be undeviatingly conducted on the same principles, and the articles will be the same high character, for which their shop in Gracechurch-street has been known for nearly SPEVENTY TEARS and the losses incident to Credit Business being entire avoided, JOHN CAPER and SON can offer the full advantages of prompt payments, it is such a reduction in prices as can only be sustained by selling invariably for IMMEDIAT PAYMENT WITHOUT DISCOUNT. The Stock contains Damask Table Linens, shee ings, and all Household Linen and Cotton Goods; French Cambrics and Handkerchief Long-cloths, Dimities, and Twilled Cambrics; Muslins for Curtains, Cravats, &c.; Flannel Blankets, Quilts, Table Covers, &c.

The business in Gracechurch-street is continued without change.

The business in Gracechurch-street is continued without change.

OURNING — Court, Family, and Complimentary. — The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regentstreet, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article of the very best description, requisite for a complete outflit of Mourning, may be procured from this Establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up, and a note particularing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either town or courtry. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Closks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid, or even sea-water. Black and Grey, and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmers, Platis, and Merinoes, of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for Mourning in millinery, flowers, fulle and Nett Sleeves, Collars, Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c. &c.—W. C. JAY and Co.

Fancy Silks

Coloured Moires
Black Ditto
Coloured Satin Turcs
Black Ditto, ditto
Silk Velvets
Black Crapes
inens, Table Linens, Sh Valenciennes Lace Lisle and Mechlin Ditto French Blonds Muslin Dresses Cachmere Ditto French Merinos Black Ditto

Irish Linens, Table Linens, Sheetings, &c.

ADIES requiring any of the above Goods, will oblige
KING and SIEATH by writing for an asortment of Patterns, which will be sent
free of nostage, and all Parcels above the value of £5 will be sent carriage paid. La dies residing in the country will thus be enabled to select from an immense stock, combining every
variety of fabric and novelty of design, and derive a great advantage from purchasing in Town.

Every article is warranted of the best manufacture.

Fancy Silks, from

Satins for Dresses, from

Satins for Dresses, from

Satins for Dresses, from

Silk Velvets for Dresses, from

Silk Velvets for Dresses, from

Silk Velvets for Dresses, from

MPPench Merinos, from

Silk Velvets for Dresses, from

MPPench Merinos, from

MPPench MPPenc

IMPORTANT CHEMICAL DISCOVERY.

FOR CLEANING GOLD and SILVER PLATE INSTANTANEOUSLY, without wearing the precious metals in the slightest degree.—JONES'S SILVO-GALVANIC CREAM, a new chemical discovery, recommended by the emisest Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c., and sold in half pint, pint, and quart bottles, at 1s. 61–92, 6id, and 48.

CREAM, a new chemical discovery, recommended by the eminent Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c., and sold in half pint, pint, and quart bottles, at 1s. 6d, 2s. 6d, and 4s.

The following Letters at once establish the usefulness of this new discovery;—

"I have examined the preparation invented by Messrs, JONES, for cleaning silver, called SILVO-GALVANIC CREAM, and find it to be safe, effectual, and instantaneous in its operation. Heing founced on chemical principles, it merely removes the tarnish on plate, and restores the white silver lustre without abradine or wearing the precious metal itself in the slightest degree.

"ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

"London, 13, Charlotte street, Bedford square, March 8th, 1845."

"Gentlemen—We have now given your valuable cis. overy a fair trial, and have no hesitation in saying it is the best compound we have ever tried for cleaning Gold and Silver without placed by the Stamp and March Stamp and March Stamp and Stamp and

ELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.
The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient excommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons.
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt. From top of Trousers to bottom
From under the Legs to bottom of
Trousers
Size round top of Thigh (tight)
Size round Caif. m centre of Back to Elbow joint tinued to length of Sleeve at Continued to length of Sieeve at Wrist
Wri

TRIBUTAN:—H. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Ontlitters, and Ossrava.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, naving. Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, naving learned that the nutradesian-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no con-General Warehousemen.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connection with any other bouse in or out of London; and those who desire grounde Chear Cheing, should (to prevent disappointments, &c) call at or send to, 184, Minories, or, 86, Aldeste, opposite the Church.

ahould (to prevent disappointments, acc, can according to the Church.

N B.—No business transacted at this Establishment, from Frid: y at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed until twelve o'clock.

PPRENTICE WANTED for FIVE YEARS, to a SADDLER, CARRIAGE and CHAISE HARNESS, and COLLAR MAKER. (Premium required) by to Mr. G. MASTERS, utbridge.

ANCING.—LESSONS in the MAZURKA, CELLARIUS VALSC, POLKA, and VALSE a DEUX TEMPS, (as taught by Cellarius), by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition ferms may be had on application.

DWARDS' PATENT FIREWOOD WHEELS—the Cheap-est and Quickest mode of Lighting Fires ever offered to the Public A certain fire in the set in the public of the Public of the Penny; or, for spiller's Bachelor's Kettle, Three for a Penny-Manufactory, IS, Wharf-road, City-road.

TONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern mprovement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The grateduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d, stamp.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN EUROPE.—FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Fire Irons, best Sheffield Plate, ornamental Iron and Wire-work, Garden Engines, Rollers, &c., Japan Tea-trays, Baths, &c.—PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, adjoining Madame Tusaaud's, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—N B. Every article is marked in plain figures at the lowest cash prices

WANTED, by a Gentlewoman of Middle Age, who has been accustomed to good society, a Situation as COMPANION to a LADY, or CHAPERON to YOUNG LADIES. She is of a most cheerful disposition, has excellent health, and, from her high principles, would prove an acquisition to those deprived of maternal care, Unexceptionable References can be given. Address (free) H. F., 79, Gracechurch-street, City

UPERIOR FRENCH BEDDING.—HEAL AND SON'S MATTRESSES, of fine long wool and horse hair, are quite equal to the best that are made in Paris. List of prices of every description of Bedding sent free on application to their establishment. HEAL and SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196 Tottenham court-road

ham court-road.

INGRAM'S MANUFACTORY, 29, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

INVALIDS' and CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.—Children'S
Chaises, Vis a-vis Wagons and other Carriages, from Ten Shillings to Twenty Guineas,
Invalids' Wheel Chairs of first class comfort from £3 to £35. New and Second-hand. Spinal
Carriages. Any with Hoods. On Sale, or Hire.

IGHTER and SOFTER than FLANNEL.—THRESHER'S

INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS, manufactured expressly for warm climates, are perfectly free from every irritating or disagreeable quality. They are manufactured by THRESHER and GLENNY, and can only be procured at their East India Outfitting Establishment, 152, Strand, London. It is very important to notice that every article is marked "THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE," as no other material possesses the same ansorbent qualities. One sample wais coat sent free on receipt of a P.O. order for 6s. 6d.

CILVER FLAT HORIZONTAL WATCHES, carefully finished, with engine-turned cases, jewelled in four holes, going barrel to continue the action the Watch while winding, are offered, price 3½ Guineas each. These elegant little arches will be found to perform very correctly, and a printed undertaking is given th fixed terms on which they will always receive any attention required.—T. COX S AVORY atchmaker, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London. N.B. Second-Watches purchased in exchange.

CHWEPPE'S SODA and other ALKALINE WATERS is water. Schweppe's Liquid Magnesia is of the finest quality, and is as a cure for gout, acidity of the stomach, &c., by the first London setup of the stomach, &c., by the first London setup.

THE MIN SUMER VACATION.—YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

—Those with have the furnishing of "Materials" for Boys' Clothes, and are anxious to purchase on the molecular than the construction of WOOLLEN 60 OBS, where very material will be found, suitable for the equipment of Youth. Every a did is morreed plain figures, and sold at the smallest profit, from which washes are the construction of the co OF ROSES AND ROSEMARY.—This cle is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, (from Paris), 7, King. street, St. James's-square, as the most ve of the Hair, being a Powade, it will be successfully and Lawricians.

LONDON WALL. (AR) to inform the Nob dry and Gentry, as well as siness is 165 OV 10 TO their old-established looples (oppose Hower and James's), and the trust that patronacy will be continued the Account of the Stock research Reduction. A lark Stock Chintzes, Dadet, worthy of attention.

EDUCATION SCHOOL CE. — Madame

Le at Guines, near Calais, Piaco board, instruction in the fing frawing, and every thing to consider a ionary, and washing to include a cristest upwards of the form phow in London, at 25, Nortolk-st. CUDDIFORD'S DATENT FLEXIBLE

AUTION TO TRAVELLERS OF THE RHINE.—In con-

who hope to profit by the reputation enjoyed for upwards of a polycable return of this celebrated perfume, JUHN MARIA FARINA, prosite ogne—Established 17:09. ROUCH END ACADEMY, HORNSEY.—

established school, situate in one of the healthiest localities in the machine n, YoUNG GENTLEMEN are BOARDED and EDULATED on the machine not be advantages to be derived from the highly indicious system of educations been continued in successful operation under the management of the present It could be wished, as the most indefangable exertions are invariably made to carry the was and intentions of the parent into effect, and that too under the mildest possible treat mt. The most satisfactory references to merchants and gentlemen, residing in Londot elsewhere, whose sons have been brought up at this establishment, can be obtained, to her with prospectuses of terms, and other particulars, by applying personally, or by lette the Primcipal of the Crouch-End Academy, Hornsey. The present vacation will terminat the 25th mst.

to the Frincipal of the Crouch-End Academy, Hornsey. The present vacation will terminate on the 25th mst.

RUITY and LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 26, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELUS, London.
Capital £1,000,000, in 10,000 88 here of £100 each.
TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. Lord Menteszle
The Right Hon. Lord Menteszle
The Right Hon the Lord Chief Baron
The Hon. Mr. Justice Erle
Charles Putton Cooper, Esq., Q.C. LL D.F.R.S.
George Capron, Esq.
DIRECTORS.

J. Francis Ewatt, Esq.
John Herbert Koe, Esq., Q.C.
J. Phillimore, D.C.L., F.R.S.
George W. K. Potter, Esq.
Sir Fortunatus Dwarits
John T. Graves, Esq., F.R.S.
Charles Henry Moore, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Hoare, J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern M. J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern M. Ser George W. K. Potter, Esq.
Sir Francis Palgrave, J.R.S.
Charles Henry Moore, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Hoare, J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern M. J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern M. M. J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern M. J. Str. George W. K. Potter, Esq.
Sir Francis Palgrave, J.R.S.
Robtt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern M. J. Str. George W. K. Potter, Esq.
Bobt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern M. M. J. Str. George W. K. Potter, Esq.
Bobt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern M. J. Str. George W. K. Potter, Esq.
Bobt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern M. M. J. Str. George W. K. Potter, Esq.
Bobt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern M. M. J. Str. George W. K. Potter, Esq.
Bobt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern M. M. J. Str. George W. K. Potter, Esq.
Bobt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern M. M. J. Str. George W. K. Potter, Esq.
Bobt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern M. M. J. Str. George W. K. Potter, Esq.
Bobt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern M. M. J. Str. George W. K. Potter, Esq.
Bobt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern W. K. Potter, Esq.
Bobt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern W. K. Potter, Esq.
Bobt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern W. K. Potter, Esq.
Bobt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern W. K. Potter, Esq.
Bobt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern W. K. Potter, Esq.
Bobt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Ern W. K. Potter, Esq.
Bobt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Exp. M. A. Salva M. S. Str. George W. K. Potter, Esq.
Bobt J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Exp. M. A. Salva M. S. Str. G

flife. The assured have the option of participating in the profits, or of effecting their policies rithout participation at a reduced rate of premium.

Four-fifths of the Profits of the Society are divided every five years among the participating penders in the form of an immediate or reversionary bonus, or by reduction of premium, at the option of the assured.

ution of the assured, are all it assured by another has gone beyond the prescribed limits without the know-of the party interested, this Society renews the policy on the same terms as they would required for its count-macroe had their consent been previously obtained. urances for which immediate dispatch is required may be effected on the same day that they are mean-off. are proposed and are proposed are proposed are proposed as the second are proposed as the second are tables have been calculated by the Actuary from the government returns of mortality he whole kingdom.

ne whole singdom.

Frey requisite information relative to assurance in all its branches may be obtained by ying personally, or by letter, to the Actuary at the office.

Populations none solicitors in the country, or stroug of acting as agents of the Society, may deressed to the Secretary.

Let usual commissi allowed to all solicitors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ALLOTMENT of SHARES in this Company has been perfected, and all parties to whom Shares have been given will receive Letter of Allotment on or before TUESDAY NEXT, the 22nd inst. The Committee regret that the number of applications has prevented their making any allotment to many persons of undoubted respectability, and has compelled them to give to all a much smaller number of shares than they applied for. Those applicants who may not receive Letters of Allotment will be pleased to accept of this intimation as an explanation of the cause.

By Order of the Committee,

By Order of the Committee,

By Birchin-lane, Lombard-street, London, July 17th. 1845.

ATHS.—R. and J. SLACK solicit an inspection of their extensive assortment of SHOWER, HIP, and SPONGING BATHS, every article of the best manufacture, at prices 30 per cent. under any other House. Their Book, containing Drawings and Prices of Bats, as well as every article in Furnishing Iromongery may be not graits, or sent to any part of the Kingdom post-free. 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House. Established 1818.

House. Established 1818.

XTRAORDINARY SALE.—PITT'S RETIREMENT.—In consequence of Mr. George Pitt, 11, Ludgate street, St. Paul's, having let his premises, and retiring from business, he has sold in one lot, for cash, his valuable and extensive Stock of Silks, Mantilles, Shawis, Table Linen, Embroidery, Raby Linen, Foreign Lace, Ribbons, Stockings, Parasols, Gloves, &c.: the whole in good condition, and lately 'ought, will be Sacrificed, at held free or pres, on MONDAY MEX and following days, at BAILEY and CO's, ALBION HOUSE, 77, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

WHE Thorn that veils the Primrose from our view is not more invidious in Nature, than superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck, or Arms of Beauty. For

invidious in Nature, than superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck, or Arms of Beauty. For its removal HUBERT'S ROSEATE POWDER stands pre-eminent. Beware of Counterfeirs! The Genuine has been signed G. H. HOGARD for the last forty years.

Sold for the Proprietor, by Hooffa, Chemist, 24, Russell-street, Covent Garden; and by most Perfumers. Price Four Shillings, or two in one parcel Seven Shillings.

VERYTHING FOR THE WORK-TABLE at MECHI'S MANUFACTORY, 4. Leadenhall-street, London.—Ladies are respectfully invited to visit this Emporium of Elegances, to select their scissors, thimbles, finger-guards, silk-winders, needles, pins, piero-rs. netting boxes and materiais and all other requisites loakes in papier mache and fancy woods; also, a great variety of ladies' companions and pockets pokes, elegantly fitted up. Splendid papier mache and fancy woods; also, a great variety of ladies' companions and pocketbooks, elegantly fitted up. Splendid papier mache blotting and writing cases, card cases, card-racks, watch-stands, playing card c. ses, and pole screens, ink-stands, &c.; chessmen in ivory and bone, some superlatively beautiful.

FOR THE MOORS.—The HEATHER SHOOTING JACKET
For the park or street, the Llama Cloth Paletot
For the park or street, the Llama Cloth Paletot
For the sea. side, or continental travelling, the Paletot d'Ete
All Nicoll's registered of Llama Wood according to 6 and 7 Vic. cap 65.

Address 114, Regent-street, London.

Address 114, Regent-street, London.

HOOTING.—The Heather-coloured JACKET of LLAMA
WOOL, retains the principles of shape given in NICOLLS' Registered Paletot.
There are many gentlemen who have no liking for field sports, ye would much incline to the
Registered Jacket, it unto confining the chest, and giving a general sense of freedom, os light recommendation for the library, or the early morning walk in the country: but the Registered Jacket, for the purpose designed, viz. Shooting, is found to be truly good; the Heather recommended; but many patterns may be seen at most of the agents, in the principal country towns, or at the spacious warchouses, 114, Regent-street, London.—II. J. and
D. Nicoll (twenty paces north of Quadrant).

ATE Distressing Accident at Worthing by the Upsetting of a Pleasure Boat.—R. WILSON'S PATENT LIFE-PRESERVING COATS JACKETS, and WAISTCOATS, for Yachting, Boating, Voyaging, Fishing, and Swimming Patronised by the Royal Yacht Clubs. This invention may be worn without being visible, "All who avail themselves of this invention may venture forth wit out any risk of being drowned!"—Morning Post, March 24, 1835.—ibl Life Coats, for Yachting, £2 16s. Rowing Jackets, £1 10s.; Swimming Waistcoats, £1 1s.. Ladies' Silk Life Spencers, £1 5s. Sent to any part of the United Kingdom, by sending the size round the body, and Post-office order.—For further particulars, address R. Wilson, 30, Edwards street, Portmansquare, London.

ECONOMICAL LUXURIES for WET or WARM WEATHER.—BERDOF'S SUMMER WATERPROOF OVER COATS, FROCKS, SIJOTING JACKETS, &c., to wear either with, or in lieu of, another coat, for which they will prove most agreeable substitutes. These well-known light and gentlemanly garments are made in the best manner, are thoroughly respectable, equally free from vulgarity and singularly and in outstied novelty, having, been in extensive printion, or exclude any rain whatever, and no untried novelty, having, been in extensive printion, or exclude any rain whatever, than six years. A Large Stock of First-rate Garments, in new and greatly admired materials (manufactured expressly for W. 6.), kept to select from, of which as inspection is confidently invited.— Made only by W. Berdos, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Corabil), (North side).

(manufactured expressly for W. B.) kept to select from, of which an inspection is confidently invited.—Made only by W. Berdons, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Corabilit, (North side).

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT.—The LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK ISSUES Circular Notes, for the use of Travellers and Residents on the Continent. These Notes are payable at every important place in Europe, and thus enable a Traveller to vary his route without inconvenience. No expense is incurred, except the price of the stamp; and when cashed, no charge is made for canimission. For the convenience of the public, these Notes may be obtained Branches of the Bank, viz.—of the London and Westminster Bank, in Lothbury, or at the Branches of the Bank, viz.—

The Branches of the Board, 15t. James's-square.

Stratford-place, Oxford-street.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, General Manager.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION and BENEFOLENT FUND, 42, Moorgate-street, London.

TRUSTERS.—S. G. Prescott, Esq.

Thomas Baring, Esq. M.P.

TRUSTERS.—W. G. Prescott, Esq.

Baron L. de Rothscaild.

Forms of Proposal for Mutual Life Assurance, to meet every contingency. Annuities, Endowments, Loans, &C., his Found Annual toport, and every contingency. Annuities, Endowments, Loans, &C., his Found Annual toport, and every contingency. Annuities, Endowments of the Proceedings at the Election of Annuitants, and at the D. Inner, on the 28th of May last, may be had, on applica ion.

DOCTOR DE DASSEL, of Van Diemen's Land, and HOLWY'S PILLS.—Extract of a letter from John Knight, Esq., dated "Launc, ston,
st of Jarch, 145 - Professor Holloway - Dear Sir, I am authorised by Doctor De Dassel,
of this John, to inform you that, having sitnessed here in several instances the extraordisary effects of you pills, he in consequence is induced to say that you may make use of his
name as a testing their efficacy. Sinced, John Knight, Carr Villa, late proprietor of the
Launc-ston Advertise."—These Pills act upon the foundation of the system, thus curing
he prost deep roted conjulaints, even when every other treatment has failed.—Sold at Procept. Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand; and by all respectable Vendors of Medicine
froughout the civilised work.

ELECTION FOR CAMBRIDGE.

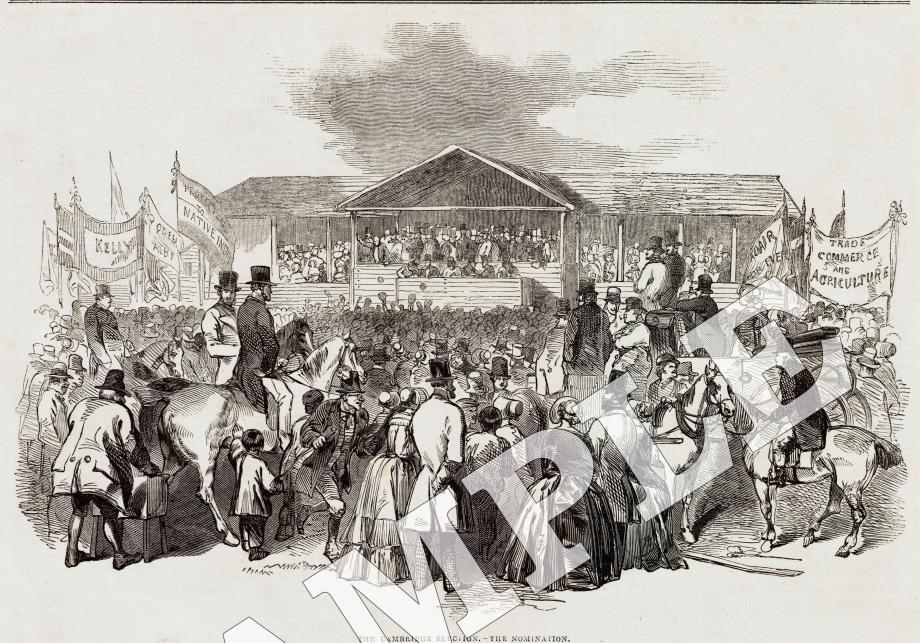
The romination for the representation of Cambridge, vacant by the acceptance of the office of Solicitor-General by Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, took place on Jorday.

Captain Purchas proposed Mr. Kelly, and T. J. Ficklin, Esq., seconded the

Mr. Alexander Shafto Adair, and ested for some time. Julian

Captain Purchas proposed Mr. K. Ily a nomination.

Mr. Pryme then came forward to propose was received with groans and hisses, wh skrine, Esq., briefly seconded the nomina Mr. Kelly by a addressed the electors, his ricent, and groans and by see from the speech, Mr. Kelly said—"When I previous vate individual and in that character of I have the monour to be a member of terretor you with my principles unchanged I assert that I appear before you hidd same principles which you approved of I find that the calls of the order which principle. I shall be ready and willing to that office valid me. (Hear, hear.)" Mr of bri' ery fowerly made against him. met by loud cheers from site. In the course of his before you, I was then a prisely our suffrages. Now as Government, but I stand and criv of "No, no.") ious die ler Majest I have the honour to be a member of let Majest's Government, but I strand before you with my principles unchanged. (Cheers, and crie of "No, no.") I assert that I appear before you holding, and prepared to maintain the same principles which you approved of two year) ago. (Cheers.) And when I find that the calls of the office which I hold are inconsistent with those principles. I shall be ready and willing to reade in the state from which that office yelled me. (Hear, hear).") Mr. kelly they denied the allegations of brit cry formerly made against him. Ar. Kelly they denied the allegations of brit cry formerly made against him. Ar. Kelly they denied the allegations of brit cry formerly made against him. Ar. Kelly they denied his vote on the Maynooth rant:—It is with pad that I find since I came here, that many of my most respected friends after from me on a most important constitutional measure. I mean the propriety and policy of the pecuniary grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. (Cheers and hisses.) I must do justice to myself by teclaring that II had believed the measure would in any way impair or prejude lally affect the stability and power of the Protestant Church and the Protestant faith, no human consideration could have induced me to give it my support. (Uprow.) But, believing in my conscience that it is altogether unconnected with religion—altogether unconnected with the stability, the power, and prosperity of the Protestant Church; believing it to be altogether a mere question whether we should give such support to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth as to enable it to impart a fair education to its scholars, and which support we are bound to give under the most sacred obligations, and under a continuance of more than fifty years—believing it to be a mere question whether we shall leave a certain number of Roman Catholics and Roman Catholic priests in ignorance, or afford them the means of enlightenment: on that ground alone did I give my support to the measure." After adverting to some o hanged. (Cheers a hidding and pred of two years aghich I hold are into the fall of the cheer into the cheer in the cheer i



ings. He then referred n these terms to some turn which had taken place:—"He was sorry that anythin pened to mar the full effects of their triumph; that peaceably and harmlessly carried on a collision took violent feelings of a number of their supenents, in co three unfortunate men, who d. that the Conservatives should than the aggressors. (Hear, her for the Solector-General at the themselves inoffensively the ill-usage which the would rather, he declar the victims in this outra they were, Three cheers wer iop of his

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

The correspondent of the Times describes the conduct of the "navyes" bearing Mr. Kelly's clours as very violent, and states shad that the effect of inducing retaliation on the part of the Whits. He say, "In Thesday Mr. Adair was escorted the Hop Hotel by a numerous phosession of his friends, and had passed the end of Downing street, in which the Tory procession had halted, when one of his followers erceiving it stopped, began to hoot and groan. Their indees only end avoured to urge them onwards and to prevent a chilsion. A few of they boldly rashed 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



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

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

ferce; fists were not sufficiently effective to gratify the vengeful disposition
of the antagonists. Sticks 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

state, made a match. A dreamatch. A dreamatch. 'One of the

Barnwell, where they met with their drow ensued, which the police at length stopped.

who as injured, as mentioned by the Solicitor-General, or death. When I sent off my despatch another was the third was pronounced to be in a fair way of recovery." at the

MR. FITZROY KELLY, M.P.

The rourn of Mr, Fitzroy Kelly, the new Solicitor-General, to Parliament for Cambridge, has only been gained by a majority of 17, another proof that each a man of first-rate talents finds it difficult to obtain popular support in the pressent 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 deleated, with Mr. R. Wason, by Messrs. Milner Gibson and Tuffinell, 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

—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 Alex. ander 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. Generals 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 Ho ase 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 keels 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.," Exeter, 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, easiln.

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

"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.

""" "Griental Chess. or Specimens of Hindostance Excellence in that cele-

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.

'unemis."—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."

Chronicle."

"X. Y. Z."—The argest provincial Chess Club in England is that o. 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. 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.

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

K takes P

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.



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

	GAME	110. 10.	
WHITE (G.)	BLACK (S.)	WHITE (G.)	BLACH (S.
1 K Ptwo	K P one	12 K R to K sq	K Kt to K 2nd
2 Q P two	Q P two	13 Q to K Kt 4th	K B P one
3 K P one	QBPtwo	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	QB 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 Pone	18 Q to K Kt4th	P takes Kt
8 K B to Q Kt 5th	P takes Q P	19 Qtakes doubled F	KR 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	