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[THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION, AND REPRODUCTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS, IS RESERVED.]

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[PRICE { WITH A PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, } 6D. STAMPED 7D.]

WHAT IS PARLIAMENT COMING TO?

THE abortive discussions on the government of India, which have wasted so much of the present session of Parliament, will not have been in vain if they open the eyes of the public to the unworkable and effete character of the House of Commons; if they fix the attention of the country upon the dodging and shifting of those who call themselves leaders of parties, and enable plain people to see how the several representatives of political traditions are each of them, like Wolsey, "hedging and coasting his own way." Mr. Disraeli has been accepted as the champion of the party in office, and his task seems to be to keep them in office regardless of the dignity and power which used to accompany it in days gone by. Lord Palmerston and his followers, animated by the twofold craving to regain their lost position and to avenge themselves for its loss, are lying in wait for Mr. Disraeli, ready to trip him up at the first favourable opportunity. Lord John Russell and his party, equally eager for office, cry out fair play, and will not allow the "judicious bottle-holder" to take an unfair advantage of his successful rival; but they are just as ready to give him the finishing blow when they think it can be given with exclusive advantage to themselves. Mr. Gladstone, who has no objection to be Premier, stands by and assumes the judicial character, contriving, meanwhile, by his decisions, like the Anarch old, "more to embroil the fray;" whilst Mr.

Roebuck, and Mr. Bright, and Mr. M. Gibson, hit all parties right and left with exemplary impartiality. And this is the great council of the nation! These are the guardians of British liberties! the legislators of an empire upon which the sun never sets! Behold, my son, how small a share of wisdom it requires to govern mankind! For, indeed, mankind in a general way do not require that their governors should have wisdom, only that they should say they have it. Mankind, and especially the British variety of it, are strong worshippers of idols; not images of silver and gold, graven by man's device, but idols of the cave, the offspring of many imaginations. The great idolatry of Britain at the present moment is Constitution worship; and it is the more intense and deep-rooted that not one in a million can give any account of the nature or attributes of its object. It is an ineffable something concealed from mortal view by sacred mysteries and priestly reticency. It is sometimes a lamp, for there is no phrase more common with the political hierarchy than "the light of the Constitution;" but, then, it is also a machine, for we hear as frequently of "the frame of the Constitution" and "the working of the Constitution." It is, moreover, a farm or estate, for it has "landmarks;" and the Earl of Derby has declared that it is an old house in the mediæval style of building. It is, in short, a convenient term which sums up a multitude of scattered ideas, and serves orators

for almost as many purposes as the word salad served Jack Cade. It has somehow become associated in the minds of British subjects with the idea of freedom, and hence its constant recurrence in political eloquence.

We are somewhat of nominalists in our philosophy, and believe that this renowned word, though it may call up certain conceptions in men's minds, represents nothing particularly definite, and that, if it were banished from our language to-morrow, we should be not one whit less tenacious of our personal and political rights, nor less ready to assert our liberties. It is time for full-grown men to leave off such delusions, and to see how whatever is really valuable to them as private individuals and citizens of the State, is trifled with by this *quasi* constitutional legerdemain. All the parties we have alluded to swear by the Constitution; each of them declares most solemnly that it, and it alone, "walks in the light, &c.;" and yet they are all at war with one another, and each of them affirms that the others are all wrong. We infer, therefore, either that none of them know anything about the Constitution, or, if they do, that they care nothing for it, and simply make use of the word as a compendious mask for their own particular designs. Mr. Disraeli's display on Monday night last afforded a striking illustration of what we have now stated. The brief gleam of sunshine that cheered his passage over the financial *pons asinorum* had begun to grow dim; dark clouds



MAY FLOWERS.

were gathering round his pathway, and his mind was prescient of impending disaster. He came to propose the very simple course that his Indian resolutions should be taken into consideration on Friday; but, impelled by the secret power that urges men on to their doom, he diverged from that narrow path into a general defence of the indefensible and defunct Bill No. 2. It was, perhaps, natural that a production which had cost the right honourable gentleman so much ingenious thought and patient elaboration, should have laid a strong hold upon his affections. We are all prone to estimate things, not according to their intrinsic value, but by the care and pains they have cost us. The ugliest and worst formed child in a family is generally the greatest favourite with its parents. Hence Mr. Disraeli could not allow his Bill to sink into quiet oblivion. He would scatter a few flowers of rhetoric over its little grave. What were the objections to it? There stood the author of its being to show that these very objections were its highest recommendation. It had been objected that it was not simple, that, in point of fact, it was complicated, intricate, ricketty. "Well, what of that?" said Mr. Disraeli; "was not our own Constitution complicated, and yet it worked well?" Mr. Disraeli does not believe in simplicity of construction, however strong his faith may be in the simplicity of the representatives of the people. There is no truth in the adage that "all things done well are done simply." A straight line is not the shortest that can be drawn between two points, either in mathematics or morals. The catenary curve is less graceful than the double fret, and the labyrinth is the perfection of ornamental gardening. There is a snare in simplicity; people understand it so easily, whilst complexity gives an agreeable exercise to the faculties. A fool is simple, and Coleridge says a knave is a fool with a circumbendibus; that is, with the necessary degree of complexity to render him useful.

All this may be very correct; but why did Mr. Disraeli appeal to the Constitution? If he meant by the Constitution, the form which society has assumed in this country for the discharge of its national functions, there can be no analogy between that and an Act of Parliament. The British Constitution, in this sense, has been the slow growth of many centuries; it has been shaped by a thousand different causes, many of them in the highest degree disastrous, and not a few calculated to extinguish the last spark of liberty. Through all these the strong spirit of popular freedom made its way, and was moulded into shape like the growing oak that rends the rock, but retains the form impressed upon it by the stony barriers that repressed its infancy. The measure for the government of India, on the other hand, is *pro re nata*. The conditions of the problem are all before us; the interests to be consulted, the errors to be avoided, the whole object to be accomplished; and shall we, instead of adopting the most direct, efficacious, and—under correction we say it—simple means of effecting that object, out of pure, constitutional pedantry, imitate the roundabout and complex method by which our ancestors groped their way, in darkness and ignorance, to national liberty and light? Knickerbocker tells us that the Dutch colonists of New Amsterdam, before it became New York, built their streets on the margins of the devious paths which their cows had traced in going to and from the pastures. Had Mr. Disraeli been the governor of that colony, when it was proposed to erect a new city he would have maintained that a cow track was the best possible line for a street. He says the British Constitution works very well. We deny it. It works badly; it is giving great dissatisfaction. Look at the way in which the country is bamboozled by the different parties in Parliament. How the public time is wasted, taxation increased, charlatans thrust into power, merit degraded, economy scouted, and personal emolument and honours recognised as the chief objects of public activity. The Constitution does not work well; it works in favour of the rich and against the poor; it throws the power of the State into the hands of about a dozen families who form a rigid oligarchy; it covers the skilful hypocrite who borrows title deeds for his qualification; and it punishes the man whose title deeds were his own, but not of the value he supposed. It gives the franchise to corrupt freemen, who would sell the fee simple of their salvation for a *quart d'ecu*, and denies it to myriads of educated mechanics who possess both knowledge and conscience. It is not satisfactory. The country is crying out for its reform; and, therefore, Mr. Disraeli's argument from it for his India Bill is the severest condemnation of that bill itself.

It is probable that he had some misgivings about the tendency of this line of reasoning, for he speedily changed his battery and opened another. We scarcely know how to characterise Mr. Disraeli's second argument in defence of his deceased favourite. Ingenious it was, no doubt; but it was with an ingenuity which, like "vaulting ambition, o'erleaps itself and falls on t'other side." "India," said Mr. Disraeli, "is a complex country, inhabited by persons of different races, religions, manners, customs, and languages; therefore the body to govern it should be also complex." If this be good for anything, it must go farther and insist that the governing body should exactly correspond in complexity with the governed; that, for every variety of race, religion, and language, in India, there should be a corresponding member of the Council of the same race, religion, and language. If the argument does not mean this, what does it mean? Surely Mr. Disraeli does not intend to say that, because India is a complex country, therefore mere complexity in the government, without any correlation with the governed, is all that is wanted. Does he indorse the celebrated dictum—

"Who drives fat oxen must himself be fat?"

No doubt the homoeopathic maxim, *similia similibus curantur*, was floating in his memory when he enunciated this astounding proposition; but one complexity having no similarity with another complexity, cannot, even on homoeopathic principles, have any curative efficacy; and therefore the Chancellor of the Exchequer's logic is *nuga canora*. The elective element is the worm at the root of the Derby attempt at Indian legislation. One steady administration, responsible alike to Parliament and the public, will, we foresee, be the ultimate result of the present agitation. Mr. Gladstone's Jesuitical effort to discourage all legislation will be properly estimated by the strong common sense of the English people, who know that their interest in the subject may be absorbed by some newer events, and their knowledge of the facts of the case be effaced by time, and who will therefore strike while the iron is hot, and not allow the advocates of the East India Company to lull them into a

delay which may easily slide into utter forgetfulness. The public want a responsible executive for India, and we confidently believe that they will not countenance any elective scheme which would divide the responsibility of the home government of India, and baffle every attempt to drag corruption and malversation into the light. We care not by whom such a scheme may be proposed, but we have strong confidence that it will be the will of the country that it shall be carried into effect. And the will of the country has been already felt within the walls of Parliament to the defeat and disappointment of some who thought they had fixed a drag upon the wheel of Fortune.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official return of the Customs' Revenue for the month of March, which amounted to 14,951,043*fr.*, being a decrease of 1,205,599*fr.* on the corresponding period of last year. The receipts of the first quarter of the present year were 40,793,299*fr.*, showing a falling off of 3,407,821*fr.* as compared with the first three months of 1857. Those items of revenue which show the greatest decrease during the first quarter of the present year are sheep and cattle, 19,611*fr.*; mahogany, 44,948*fr.*; potable liquors, 1,734,180*fr.*; corn, 360,259*fr.*; raw cotton, 552,660*fr.*; linen and hempen thread, 70,125*fr.*; oleaginous seeds, 52,306*fr.*; indigo, 31,915*fr.*; raw wool, 135,243*fr.*; rough castings, 357,821*fr.*; bar iron and steel, 66,285*fr.*; lead and tin, 27,569*fr.*; zinc, 7,487*fr.*; gold and silver coin and bullion, 64,095*fr.*, the amount imported of the former being 541,548*fr.*, and of the latter 2,162,638*fr.*; nitrates of potass and soda, 45,789*fr.*; pepper, 10,315*fr.*; raw and spun silk, 27,323*fr.*; foreign sugar, 360,401*fr.*; linen and hempen cloth, 117,916*fr.*; sundries, 1,055,616*fr.* Those articles which show the greatest improvement are coal, 332,941*fr.*; cocoa, 4,698*fr.*; coffee, 15,002*fr.*; hemp and flax, 83,093*fr.*; cochineal, 15,277*fr.*; oil, 177,734*fr.*; copper, 7,435*fr.*; salt, 9,935*fr.*; sulphur, 16,827*fr.*; and foreign colonial sugar, 1,063,798*fr.*

A letter from Paris says no opportunity is lost by a certain clique at the Tuileries to inculcate the belief that a war with England would be popular. They are now getting up a public subscription in Brittany under the following pretext:—It is alleged that at the commencement of the great revolution some English troops who landed at a place called St. Cast, near St. Malo, where there were no French troops, were attacked and utterly routed by the peasantry. Only a dozen or two got away to tell the tale. This wondrous feat of arms, although it is said with much point to be a "legend" among the people of that part of Brittany, has never to this day been adequately commemorated. But now all at once the Bretons are said to be astonished that no monument has ever been erected on the St. Cast field of battle. A one sous subscription is now set on foot, and you will be told that the enthusiasm with which the idea is received throughout Brittany passes all imagination. The coppers are expected to come in so fast that the monument will raise its head in the course of a few months.

The result of the Paris elections is that, in the third district, Gen. Perrot, the Government candidate, has obtained the majority; that in the fifth district, M. Esk, the Government candidate, has also been returned by a majority; and that in the sixth district, M. Jules Favre, the opposition candidate, has been successful.

The numbers were—

Third district ... Perrot	10,111	Lionville	7,410
General Perrot is elected.			
Fifth " ... Eck	8,774	Picard	8,590
M. Eck not having the majority required by law, a new election is to take place on the 9th and 10th of May next.			
Sixth " ... Favre	11,303	Perret	10,163
M. Favre is elected.			

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 16th ult. state that the sensation caused by the attempted assassination of General Gerdugo had not declined. The assassin is a police spy by profession, and in 1854 he was specially charged to watch the movements of the Vicalvarist generals. They discovered this and threatened to kill him, but General Verdugo, one of them, interfered and saved his life. He went to Paris, and subsequently to London, and there published violent pamphlets against the Count de Lucena (O'Donnell) and the other Vicalvarist chiefs. On the day of the crime, meeting in the street General Verdugo, against whom, notwithstanding the service he had received at his hands, he appears to have entertained peculiar animosity, he said, "Do you know me?" The general answered, "I do know you, sir, as everybody else does, and I request you to quit my presence!" On that, Rivera, drawing forth a long triangular poignard, plunged it deeply into the general's side, and took to flight, throwing away his weapon as he did so; but the spectators of the deed pursued and arrested him. As to the general, his wound was found to be of such gravity that the last sacraments were administered to him. On the 16th the general was not dead, but his condition remained extremely serious. The general only uttered a few words after being stabbed, and they expressed concern for his wife. All the notable personages of Madrid, and a vast crowd of people of all classes were flocking to the house in which the general lay, to inquire after him.

The latest intelligence gives hope that he will recover. His wife, a lady of great intellectual ability, has published a pamphlet, in which she ascribes political motives for the attempt; but the publisher has been fined for issuing it.

ITALY.

M. de Lamartine has published in *La Presse* a reply to some of General La Marmora's remarks in the Turin Chamber. Apropos of the story of his having seen Austrian sappers working on the fortress of Alessandria, he says that he has not been in Piedmont since 1822. As to his not suffering the Mediterranean to become an Italian lake, he treats the report as "stuff." His policy was explained in his "Manifesto."

PRUSSIA.

The ordinary session of the Prussian Chambers closed at Berlin on the 27th ult. The Upper Chamber on the previous day adopted by 89 votes against 40 the law imposing a duty on beet-root sugar. The Minister President, Baron von Manteuffel, delivered a speech in which he gave a *resumé* of the labours of the session. He stated that the vote relative to the construction of the railway from Königsberg to the Russian frontier had induced the Government to commence the works immediately. The law which has passed relative to the increase of a duty upon beet-root sugar had been framed with a due consideration to the wants of the Treasury and of the consumers. "Thanks be to Providence," said the Minister, "since the dangers of war have been removed from our frontiers, the public prosperity has not ceased to increase, in spite of the temporary dearth of articles of food, and the commercial crisis, now happily at an end."

M. Manteuffel added that the King's full recovery was almost assured, and he concluded with eulogizing the Prince of Prussia for his devotion in discharging the functions to which unfortunate circumstances had summoned him.

SWITZERLAND.

A general election took place on April 18 in the canton of Neuchâtel, for the nomination of the Constituent Assembly, which is to proceed to the revision of the cantonal constitution. Out of 104 deputies, the Radicals have 56, the Independents 22, the Conservatives (old Royalists) 10, while 9 are uncertain. Seven of the elections are not yet terminated.

INDIA.

A dispatch dated Alexandria, April 20, brings us intelligence from Lucknow to the 22nd of March. On the 20th Brigadier Campbell's force returned from the pursuit of the enemy. Hutchison, of the Lancers, was dangerously wounded, and Cooper, of the Rifles, dead. On the 21st the Nombries (Nana's) retreat was stormed. He escaped, and a reward of 50,000 rupees is offered for his head. Outram's force had discovered and destroyed rebels in Lucknow, and the Prime Minister is among those reported as killed. Cape, of the 13th Native Infantry, and Thackwell were murdered by the enemy. Fanatics

still fire on our troops. The Governor-General's proclamation calling on the Zemindars to submit had produced no effect. Oude is pacified, the enemy flying towards Sundeera. Jung Bahadur goes to Allahabad. No civil officer had yet been sent to Lucknow by the Government. Some inhabitants were returning to the city. The heat was increasing daily. A telegram from Allahabad of the 24th states that Sir Hope Grant was sent on the 23rd to disperse a body of insurgents under Rajah Jalal Singh at Karee, and returned perfectly successful. He took twelve guns. The Disarming Act was being enforced in the North-west Provinces. The sentence on the King of Delhi had not yet been made public.

Advices in anticipation of the overland mail have been received from Calcutta, to March 22. The *Hurkaru* informs us that the infamous Nana Sahib is said to be still at Shajehanpore, and the principal rebels are stated to be with him; the rebels are reported to have again entered the Fattyghur district and attacked Kenwall and driven off the police posted there.

The notorious ex-Commissioner Yeh has been brought from Canton to Calcutta in her Majesty's ship the *Inflexible*, and is at present a State prisoner here. He is not, we understand, to be placed under any restraint beyond what is necessary for his safe custody.

The trial of the King of Delhi is not yet over; he has made his defence statement, which is universally admitted to be extremely weak. It merely amounts to this, that he was not a free agent in the rebellion, but was compelled by the soldiery to act as he did. But there can be no doubt that he took an active part in the insurrection, and is therefore criminally responsible. It is reported in Calcutta that it is the intention of government to send him to the Andaman Isles, which has lately been converted into a penal settlement. About 500 Sepoys are on their way already.

The Overland Mail, which dates from Calcutta to the 22nd of March, and from Madras to the 29th, has arrived. The papers contain very little intelligence later than that received by the last Bombay mail. The rebels dispersed at Lucknow were said to be in force along the river. We find in these papers no account of the defeat and escape of Nana Sahib, mentioned in the telegram. The Disarming Act was being put into force in the north-west, the inhabitants generally seeming disposed to resist. The King of Delhi had not yet been sentenced. There was a report from Burmah that the King of Ava was threatening our station adjoining his territory.

CHINA.

Canton continues tranquil. An Imperial edict was received on the 6th of March. Yeh's conduct is condemned. He is degraded, and a successor appointed. The latter is to settle disputes with the barbarians, who, excited to wrath by Yeh, had entered the city. Lord Elgin and his colleagues had left for the North, the former on the 3rd of March. The *Inflexible*, with Commissioner Yeh, had arrived at Calcutta.

The following is from the summary of the *Overland Friend of China*, of March 15:—"Whether the French admiral's words, and a knowledge of the fact that 5,000 French soldiers in six steam transports are now at no great distance from these shores, reached Peh-qui, we cannot say; but certain it is that on the arrival of Admiral Seymour in Canton, on Wednesday, his Excellency was informed that Peh-qui, who had before refused, only waited to know the day to send a guide with the exhibition against the marauders in the surrounding country, as had been requested. It is not generally known that the Spanish Government have joined the French in their share of the expedition, and, in the *Durance*, have sent over 500 soldiers of the Manila garrison. For the present, these men will be employed in the capacity of police, at Canton; and, it is said, the whole of the English Marines, as well as the native troops, will be brought to Hong Kong, the 59th leaving this garrison for Canton, permanently, until relieved by another Queen's regiment.

"On the arrival of the French troops spoken of, it is not improbable but a flying visit will be paid to Shaou-hing-foo. Indeed, excepting by some such demonstration, we see no feasible means of bringing the natives of the provinces to their senses. The Russian and American Ministers are gone no one knows where. The Baron Gros and the English and French admirals are in Hong Kong."

AMERICA.

The Steam-ship *Hammonia* has arrived with advices of April 15. On the 14th the House of Representatives at Washington acceded to the Senate's request for a Committee of Conference upon the rejected Kansas Bill. A memorial from the Mormon Legislature was presented, setting forth their grievances in the peculiar style of the Saints. The necessity of a railroad to the Pacific was strongly urged.

The great rise in the waters of the lower Mississippi creates the most serious apprehensions. The water is now higher than it has ever been before, and it is expected that when the great accumulations of water from above are added to the already overwhelming tides, the devastation will be terrible. Great storms of wind and rain are prevalent in the south-west. A dreadful hurricane passed over Bentonville, in Arkansas, by which nearly every house in the town was blown down and twenty-five lives lost. The groans and cries of the wounded could be heard for twenty-four hours afterwards from under the ruins of the houses, where they suffered the most intense agony.

Honduras is in alarm from the devastation of the Yucatan Indians in the neighbourhood.

Freights in New York were very heavy, and 693 vessels were in port waiting to be employed.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—War between the Orange River Free State and the Kafir tribes governed by Moshes has commenced. The courts and shops at Smithfield, a town in the Free State, are all shut. The Rev. Mr. Moffat has left the missionary station at Kruman for Cape Town to meet Dr. Livingstone. The enlistment of Kafirs for service in India is going on slowly, and the crops on the colonial frontier and in British Kaffraria are likely (it is said) to turn out a complete failure. The Kafir chief Pato has been tried and convicted of horse-stealing.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—A slight disturbance between the natives has occurred at Bonny, which has resulted in the death of one of the chiefs and the restoration of peace. Intelligence has reached Lagos of the Niger expedition at Goba. One death occurred among the whites; all the rest are healthy. The property pillaged from the French trader at Acera has been restored. The Monrovia treasury is in a low state. Dr. Livingstone sailed for the Cape on the 31st of March.

The earthworks, says a Paris letter, are nearly finished on the entire railway line from Caen to Cherbourg. The houses for the guards along the line are built, the intermediate stations are considerably advanced, and the stonework of the terminus at Cherbourg is concluded. The stores for merchandise are rapidly progressing, and the houses for the safe keeping of the locomotives are commenced. The last line of rails is being fixed, and 40 waggons are daily employed in conveying sand for the road. The great metal bridge over the river Vire is carried on with great activity, and the other bridges over the Tante, the Douve, and the Madeleine are commenced.

A communication which the *Nord* has received from Berlin asserts that the Prince of Prussia has irrevocably declared that he will not accept the regency if offered to him by the Landtag only, but will be content with exercising a mere delegated power, as long as his brother chooses to entrust him with it. This would be quite in the spirit of the Hohenzollern family, who always closely cling to each other, but it is very doubtful whether such a state of things, if the King should unhappily not recover, would be practicable.

A Warsaw letter in the *Silesian Gazette* says:—"A temperance society has been formed in this country, and, thanks to the co-operation of the clergy, the peasants have not only enrolled themselves *en masse* in its ranks, but generally show themselves very faithful to their engagements. In the governments of Plock, Augustowo, Lublin, &c., drunkenness, which was formerly one of the predominant vices of the Polish peasantry, has completely disappeared."

Queen Christina is extending her network of family ties. She has already established a link with the Bonapartes, and has now become a connexion of the Ferretti family, as on the 13th of April she witnessed the contract and nuptials of Luigi Count Mastai Ferretti to a Signorina del Drago. Count Luigi was, in 1847, a professed Knight of Malta. It seems he must be content with a revenue of about 2,500 dollars, given him by his uncle on condition that he forthwith leaves Rome.

Prince Jerome Napoleon is about to inaugurate with a classic banquet his new Pompeian abode in Champs Elysées. It is on a far larger scale than the motel of the Crystal Palace, and the materials are of costly marble all throughout. The atrium, with the group of Bonaparte busts, forms fitting *lætas* and *penates*; while the profusion of limpid fountains makes it quite a complete summer residence, but in winter it must be well-nigh uninhabitable.

A portion of the park of the Tuileries is about to be converted into a private garden for the Imperial family.

SHAKSPEREAN FESTIVAL, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

(Specially Reported for this Journal.)

THE twenty-third of April—the anniversary of the birth of England's poet, William Shakspeare—is always a great day at Stratford-on-Avon. The anniversary just celebrated proved no exception to the rule; indeed, the good people of the town showed themselves more than ordinarily disposed to do honour to the memory of the great man whom they love to claim as "one of themselves." Many of the inhabitants of Stratford-on-Avon have peculiar ways of showing their enthusiasm; but it is, perhaps, no less sincere. Throughout the day they rang the bells with wondrous vigour, while bands of music paraded the streets from early morn till dewy eve. The instruments mostly employed were tin kettles, old saucepans, and short pieces of hard wood. By the uninitiated the melody might not at first be fully appreciated, but it improved upon acquaintance; and those who had the privilege of passing the whole day at Stratford on the twenty-third of April had ample opportunities of becoming familiar with the quality and volume of the sound produced with the rude instruments alluded to. There was no cessation till past midnight. Many of the "free-thinkers" in the town celebrated the day in the small beer-shops, or inns, and hotels, as they call them; here they spent the evening in imbibing the good things provided by the landlords, and in singing songs in that remarkably high key which seems to distinguish the amateur vocalist on holiday occasions. The dancing was equally effective. Each party acted independently of the other; and as the musician (when there was one) displayed the same original turn of mind, there was no more confusion than might have been expected; in fact, circumstances were such, that each person had himself alone to please, and he did it marvellously well. Some, who belonged to "the Upper Ten Thousand," amused themselves in a different manner. During the day they exhibited an unusual degree of bustle and activity; modesty, wisdom, and business-like importance being strongly marked upon each face. To these gentlemen the dinner was the crowning enjoyment. How they praised their national weakness for "solids," and how they acted up to it! Then came the happiest moment of their lives. By-the-bye, this suggests a question, is it frankness, or is it a surfeit of modesty which induces Mr. Big-man to say, iterate, and insist that he is "very unworthy" of "the great honour," &c. &c. Why does he tell us over and over again that he is so very "humble" amid the brilliant circle around him? Then, again, how is it that Mr. Glibtongue speaks about a want of words to express himself, when he talks with a fluency difficult to follow? Why does he persuade us there is so much difficulty, when everything seems so easy? And, finally, why do one and all take such pains to declare that they are called upon "unexpectedly," when we have the immovable conviction that we have come expressly to hear them? However, such matters must pass; we have pleasanter things to notice.

The festival of Friday evening was preceded by a meeting of the Stratford Shaksperian Club, and by a reading of the play of "Hamlet," by the Rev. J. Young, son of the great tragedian. Both were fully attended; but the honours of the day were reserved for the banquet, which was held in the large room of the Town Hall, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. B. Buckstone, of the Haymarket Theatre. The company included the *élite* of the surrounding neighbourhood, as well as many literary and theatrical celebrities from London.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and heartily responded to, after which

The CHAIRMAN said: It is now one-and-twenty years since I first visited Stratford; from that time until within the last three or four years, whether I may have been at Birmingham, Leamington, or at any place near this town, I have always felt it to be a delightful duty to enjoy a day here, and I assure you that the happiest hours of my life have been passed in this picturesque and primitive town and neighbourhood. I only state this that you may feel I have a proper veneration for the memory of our Shakspeare, by never omitting any opportunity of visiting his birthplace, and that beautiful church where his yet undisturbed ashes repose. (Cheers.) It is pleasant, at a meeting like this, to celebrate the birthday of our greatest English dramatic poet, to see that it is kept as it ought to be, with feelings of gratitude and affection, and in the way that we keep the birthday of our dear friends and relatives whose memory we love. Leigh Hunt in his "Indicator" for the year 1820, writing on Shakspeare's birthday, hoped that the time might come when it should be a subject of public rejoicing, when the regular feast should be served up, the bust crowned with laurel, and the theatres sparkle with illuminations. He, moreover, suggested to the then manager of Drury Lane Theatre, Mr. Elliston, that if he would light up the front of his theatre with the name of "Shakspeare" on the 23rd of April, he would warrant the manager a call, and whole shouts of acknowledgment. Gentlemen, much of this genial, and now venerable writer's hope, is realised. (Cheers.) I know of several festivals in London to-day to celebrate the occasion, to say nothing of the festival here; while, to realise Leigh Hunt's suggestion to the manager, I feel much pleasure in telling you that the front of the Haymarket Theatre in London is this evening illuminated in these words, "April 23rd, Shakspeare's birthday;" though, if the house was to honour me with a call to-night, I should have some little difficulty in appearing before the curtain (laughter); and, gentlemen, I know it will please you to hear that, as the Haymarket is essentially a comedy house, that the play there to-night is "Much Ado about Nothing," while at the Princess's Theatre Mr. Charles Kean gives the "Midsummer Night's Dream." (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am happy to say, that in my boyhood, like most English boys, I was a constant reader and an ardent lover of Shakspeare. At a very early age many of his patriotic and philosophical passages I knew by heart. Harry the Fifth's heroic reply to his cousin Westmoreland, Talbot's fierce retort to the Countess, the death of the Cardinal, Hamlet's soliloquy, Macbeth and his air-drawn dagger, and many other immortal fragments were, at that time as familiar to me as household words; and there is little doubt but my intimate acquaintance with them led me at least to become a player, and an humble writer for the stage. (Applause.) On emerging from boyhood, and while yet a young actor, I was one of the first members of a Shaksperian club called "The Mulberries." It was not then a very prominent one, for its meetings were held at a certain house of entertainment in Vinegar-yard, Drury-lane. The club assembled there once a week; they dined together on Shakspeare's birthday; and in the mulberry season there was another dinner and a mulberry feast, at which the chairman sat enthroned, under a canopy of mulberry branches. Shaksperian songs were sung; members would read original papers or poems, relating only to Shakspeare; and, as many artists belonged to our ranks, they would exhibit sketches of some event connected with our poet's life; and I once had the honour of submitting a paper, called "Shakspeare's Drinking Bout," an imaginary story, illustrating the traditional event when the chivalry of Stratford went forth to carouse with

"Piping Peabworth, dancing Marston,
Haunted Hillborough, hungry Grafton,
Dudging Exhall, Papist Wicksford,
Beggarly Broom, and drunken Bidford."

Gentlemen, all these papers and pictures were collected together in a book, which was called "Mulberry Leaves." You will believe me that the club was not intellectually insignificant when amongst its members, then in their youth, were the late Douglas Jerrold, Leman Blanchard, the Landseers, Frank Stone, Cattermole, Robert Keeley, Kenny Meadows, and subsequently, in a more important place of meeting, Macready, Talfourd, Charles Dickens, and many other celebrities. (Cheers.) You will very naturally wish to know who, became of this club; death thinned the number of its member's important pursuits in life took some one way and some another, and, after twenty years of much enjoyment, the club ceased to exist, and the Mulberry Leaves disappeared—no one knew whither. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, as Washington Irving beautifully discourses of "the spire of Stratford Church becoming a beacon to guide the literary pilgrims of every nation to the tomb of Shakspeare," I cannot forbear relating a story, not of certain pilgrims, but of certain passengers by a Warwickshire coach, that, years ago, used to pass through this town. The story may not be exactly true, yet, as poetical justice is well carried out in it, I will attempt to tell the tale as told to me. It was the custom of the coachman, on arriving here, to stop with his load before the house in which Shakspeare was born, so that any of the passengers might, if they pleased, alight for a few moments and inspect the ancient edifice. Now, it happened at one of these stop-

pages, when the old coach had its full complement of "four inside and twelve out," all the passengers expressed a wish to see the house, except "one inside." He was a sallow, demure person, in black, with a neck-cloth of the orthodox colour. (Laughter.) But he was no clergyman; he was a petty accountant, residing somewhere in the neighbourhood. The passengers entered the now cherished dwelling, and were soon occupied in writing their names amongst the thousands already inscribed on its humble walls, while the coachman had to wait longer than usual. At this the sedate "one inside" began to rate the driver for his delay, and presently the delighted passengers re-appeared in front of the house. Seeing this, he turned his wrath upon them, denounced their proceedings in strong conventicle terms, and doomed all the "three insides and twelve outs" to eternal perdition; to which prospect they good-humouredly submitted, until he had the temerity to assert that our poet was, at that moment, in a place not to be named to ears polite. (Laughter.) At this, the "three insides and twelve outs," with ladies—God bless them!—amongst them, formed themselves into a phalanx of indignation, and declared that they would not travel any further with the fellow, and insisted upon the coachman dropping him. He threatened legal proceedings; he was going on important business, and so forth; but the "fifteen" did not care; they would have him out, and out they compelled him to go. (Laughter.) They gave their names and addresses to the coachman, undertaking to guarantee him and his employers against harm. The glorious "fifteen" then resumed their seats in and on the vehicle; the coachman gaily cracked his whip; the merry rattle of the hoofs of his four horses echoed through the quiet street; and the old coach went on its way amidst the cheers of the "fifteen," leaving the angry "one inside" alone in his glory on the pavement in front of the house in which Shakspeare was born! (Continued laughter and applause.) But the poetical justice to which I alluded was carried still further. This accountant was subsequently discovered to be a defaulter in his business, and I heard the story that I have told you some years afterwards from a poor clerk once in his employ, and to whom the "one inside" had frequently paid sums as hush-money to conceal his delinquencies. In strong contrast to the portrait of this demure accountant, it is indeed pleasant to see amongst the supporters of this festival the vicar and so many members of the clergy. That the Church should ever look upon a well regulated stage with suspicion must be regarded as a strange anomaly. Both are teachers—the Church of high and sacred themes, of morals, and of virtue! The stage is also a moral teacher, an instructor, and a satirizer; where the mirror is held up to Nature—where our faults and follies are exhibited, not for the purpose of imitation, but to be beheld painted in living colours, and seen only to be despised. (Cheers.) I will now, gentlemen, proceed to give the much venerated toast of the evening, and though it must be only to the "memory of Shakspeare," yet we should not be very wrong if we were to drink his health as if he were still living; for, though not in the body, he is not daily talking to us in the spirit of his writings—instilling into our hearts and minds his poetry, his philosophy, his wondrous wisdom, and his mirth? Is not his language as pleasant to our ears, and as easy to comprehend as it was in the days of Elizabeth? (Cheers.) Not for an age, indeed, but for all time he stands; and while the foundations of the world remain unshaken will the words of Shakspeare be as familiar to those that come after us, as are the first syllables we were taught in infancy. And this is the stamp of the true poet, and that conviction leads me to quote the first lines of a delightful lyric written by Leman Blanchard, and originally read at one of the "Mulberry feasts":—

"Ever since the dawn of time,
Have poets told their sylvan stories;
Gemming life with truths sublime,
And crowning men with living glories.
Praise to all, but blessings dear
On him to whom all hearts were given;
Now a breathing violet here,
And now a streaming star in heaven.
Oh! the great, the glorious page,
The everlasting line of Shakspeare,
Ages yet shall feel regret
At losing thee, my gentle Shakspeare."

(Loud cheers.)

The Chairman's toast having been duly honoured, one of the members of the "Birthplace Committee" read a report of the proceedings of that body. A gentleman named Mr. John Shakspeare, said to be a descendant of the poet's family, had munificently presented the sum of £2,500 for the purchase of the house in Henley-street, to be cared for as a national monument. The princely generosity of this gentleman had enabled the committee to secure the premises and the adjoining houses also. By removing the latter from either side, and by securing a plot of ground behind, the committee had isolated the birthplace, to prevent the possibility of its destruction by fire. The work had been very satisfactorily performed, under the direction of Mr. Barry, the architect, son of the well-known Sir Charles.

Mr. BUCKSTONE, in acknowledging the toast of "the Drama," took occasion to refute what had recently been said about its decline. He believed that there was no decline of the drama, nor would there ever be a decline of the noblest drama in the world—the English—with Shakspeare at its head. He always observed that these croakers who talked about the decline of the drama, were invariably the people who went in with orders. (Loud laughter.) Only the other night, when her Majesty visited the Haymarket Theatre, he was requested not to commence the comedy till she arrived, which, it was expected, would be a quarter to eight. A short piece was therefore played first; but when it was over her Majesty had still not arrived. An overture was played two or three times, and then, some of the audience being very clamorous, he was obliged to go before the curtain and explain. A stentorian voice then called out "Why didn't you come sooner?" The same gentleman exhibited a noisy, exacting disposition throughout the evening; indeed, the box-keeper had to remonstrate with him, and in doing so recognised him as one who had come in with one of his (Mr. Buckstone's) orders. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. TILBURY, the comedian, gave "Tennyson and the Poets of England," to which Mr. J. E. CARPENTER, the song-writer, made a modest and very telling reply. Several other toasts were also given, and the party separated at a late hour, evidently delighted with the proceedings, and particularly with their Chairman, whose voice, genial disposition, and facetious style, infused an unusual degree of spirit into the affair.

A word as to the journey thither. The speed and management of the railway to Leamington (nearly 100 miles from London) is really excellent. Our reporter did not leave London till five o'clock on the night of the festival, yet arrived in time, albeit there were nine miles of coach road beyond the railway station. The return journey was equally expeditious.

The railway interest in France is in such a drooping condition that the Emperor has personally undertaken the superintendence of an investigation into the causes of the prevailing depression, and also of the embarrassed state of the money market.

The reply of the Court of Naples to the last Sardinian note has been officially communicated to Count Cavour. It is couched in moderate terms, but contains a flat refusal of the Sardinian demands respecting the seizure of the *Cagliari*.

Lady Castlestuart has brought an action against a tradesman for false imprisonment. Her ladyship, in consequence of some delay in the paying her cheque, was detained at Marseilles two days. Laïtte hastened to give security, and the case was dismissed.

The French Emperor's farm at Sologne is an immense tract of waste soil on which he has set on foot a comprehensive system of thorough drainage, on the Scotch principle. This is no agricultural plaything, but a vigorous working model experiment of wholesale reclaiming land.

The report from the Prussian court is that our Queen will not visit Berlin this year, for an important family reason in connection with her Majesty's health, which precludes distant travelling.

At Cannes, besides the usual aquatic bathing, "sand" baths are now in vogue on the warm beach, the patient being imbedded up to the neck in the sandy element. It is said to be specific in rheumatism.

A man has invented a chair for hot weather, by which the person who occupies it is refreshed by an artificial breeze, produced by two or three pair of side bellows.—*American Paper*.

The *Independence Belye* gives currency to the rumour that the English alliance was to be cemented by a marriage between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

The Queen of Spain proceeds to Alicante and Valencia for the opening of the railway there on the 12th of May.

THE NEW GATE AND LODGE, KENSINGTON, OPPOSITE PRINCE ALBERT'S ROAD, HYDE-PARK.

THE new lodge, Kensington, is now in the course of erection, and in a few days the workmen will commence fixing the gates. The iron-work is from the foundry of Mr. Thomas Turner, of East-street, Manchester square, and the whole is from the designs of Mr. J. C. Richardson, of Kensington-square. When completed, they will form a beautiful entrance to Hyde-park from the Kensington Gore Estate. This estate, it will be remembered, was purchased by the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 with the surplus funds from the profits of that exhibition. The estate itself consisted of a very elegant class of gentlemen's residences, with a considerable amount of orchard and garden ground. They lay between Kensington Gore and Old Brompton, and were a very superior set of country houses for so short a distance from town. Most of them have been levelled to the ground. Gore House, the residence of the late Lady Blessington, is about the last that has just been cleared away.

In place of these houses we have gigantic mansions erected; indeed it may be said to be an extension of Belgravia. We give a specimen of these mansions. The one in our engraving stands at the corner of Prince Albert-road, opposite the gate. It was proposed to elevate the opposite corner to the National Gallery, but this intention has, in consequence of some opposition, been abandoned. The architect of this building is Mr. Herring.

THE INDIAN RESOLUTIONS.

THE following are the resolutions to be proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on Monday next:—

1. That, as the territories under the government of the East India Company are by law to remain under such government only until Parliament shall otherwise provide, this House is of opinion that it is expedient that the transfer of such government to the Crown should now take place, in order that the direct superintendence of the whole empire may be placed under one executive authority.
2. That for this purpose it is expedient to provide that her Majesty, by one of her principal Secretaries of State, shall have and perform all the powers and duties relating to the government and revenues of India which are or may be now exercised and performed by the East India Company or by the Court of Directors or Court of Proprietors of the said Company, either alone or with the approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.
3. That such Secretary of State shall be responsible for the government of India and the transaction of business in the United Kingdom relating thereto in the same manner and to the same extent as any of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State are responsible in the several departments over which they preside.
4. That, in order to assist such Secretary of State in the discharge of his duties, it is expedient that a Council be appointed of not less than twelve nor more than eighteen members.
5. That, in order to secure the greatest amount of knowledge and experience in the management of the affairs of India, it is advisable that the principal portion of the members of the Council shall have served in India for a term of years to be limited by statute.
6. That, with a view to the efficiency and independence of the Council, it is expedient that it should be partly nominated and partly elected.
7. That the members of the nominated portion of the Council shall be selected by her Majesty, subject, as a general rule, to the qualification above expressed, and one-half at the least of the elected members shall possess the like qualifications.
8. That the members of the elected portion of the Council shall be chosen by a constituency composed of persons who have previously held military commissions or civil appointments in India, in her Majesty's service or in that of the Government of India, or who may possess a direct interest, to an amount to be specified, in some property charged or secured on the revenues or territories of India.
9. That the Council shall be presided over by the Secretary of State, or by some member of the Council to be nominated by him as vice-president.
10. That arrangements shall be made from time to time by the Secretary of State and the Council for the meetings of the Council, for the mode of procedure at such meetings, and for the distribution and transaction of business.
11. That all dispatches, letters, orders, and communications shall be addressed to the Secretary of State, and shall be open to the inspection of every member of the Council, except such as are now by law addressed to the secret committee of the Court of Directors.
12. That the recommendation of persons for first appointments shall be made to her Majesty by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Council; and the same rules shall be observed in the making of such recommendations as have been followed by the Court of Directors in the making of such appointments.
13. That, for the purpose of ascertaining the fitness of persons for the several appointments for which they may be so recommended, the same rules for the examination of cadets and of clerks shall be adhered to which are now followed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, until the same be altered by the Secretary of State and Council of India.
14. That provision shall be made for transferring to the Crown all the real and personal property of the Company, except their capital stock, and the dividend thereon, so as to vest the same in her Majesty, for the purposes of the government of India; for continuing the charge on the revenues of India alone of the dividend on the capital stock of the said Company until the redemption thereof, and of all the territorial and other debts and engagements which are payable by the Company out of the revenues of India; for auditing the accounts of the Home Government of India, under the direction of her Majesty's Treasury; for laying such accounts annually before Parliament; and for securing the preference given by the 3rd and 4th of William IV. to the dividends on the capital stock of the said Company and the right of the said Company to demand the redemption of such dividends, and their right on the security Fund undiminished and unaffected by the transfer to the Crown of the direct government of her Majesty's Indian possessions.

Last night (Friday) Lord John Russell proposed his amended Indian resolutions. He proposed—

- To fix the number of Councillors at eleven, exclusive of the President;
- All to be nominated by her Majesty;
- And to be practically permanent in office (*i. e.*, holding office during good behaviour, and removable only on addresses from both Houses of Parliament);
- That the proposed Vice-Presidency shall not be created;
- Nor any element in the Council resembling the present Secret Committee of the Court of Directors;
- That no patronage shall attach to any member of the Council except the Secretary of State; and
- That all first appointments shall be thrown open to public competition, with one restriction, *viz.*, that one-fourth of the vacancies shall be reserved for the sons of old Indian officials.

We observe by the London papers that the correspondence of the *Times*, containing the intelligence from Lucknow of the 15th of March, reached Suez, *via* Calcutta, by the *Candia*, on the 2nd of April, was received next day at Alexandria, whence it was immediately dispatched to Corfu, where it reached at 11.50 a.m., on the 7th per Austrian steamer. By 2 p.m. on the same day it was telegraphed to Malta, and thence to Cagliari by 4 p.m. by submarine cable; reached London during the night, and was published in the early morning edition of the 8th, and the journal containing it reached Malta by ordinary post, per French steamer, on the afternoon of the 13th of April, exactly six days from the time it was dispatched from Malta, and twenty-six days from its leaving Lucknow. We reckon that this telegram alone, containing some 650 words, cost the proprietors of the *Times* in its transmission not less than £150. With such facts as these, showing the vigilance and activity of the correspondents and agents of that journal throughout this long route, it cannot be matter of surprise that the *Times* should stand unrivalled among the leading newspapers of the world, and that, in spite of the many advantages and privileges which Government dispatches have over those of the press and private persons, the Government finds not only great difficulty in keeping pace with it, but has on several occasions been outstripped and come in second in the field.—*Malta Times*.

It is said that the great hotel in the Champs Elysées, which was to have been destined to the Duchess d'Albe, has lately been adjudged to another destination, and one of so much importance from old association, that the affair has been the means of bringing Madame de Montijo in all haste from Madrid.

A grant of 50,000 francs is before the Chamber for the purchase of the great collection of stuffed birds and ornithological manuscripts of the late Prince Camillo, ex-Speaker of the Roman Parliament, and cousin of Napoleon III.

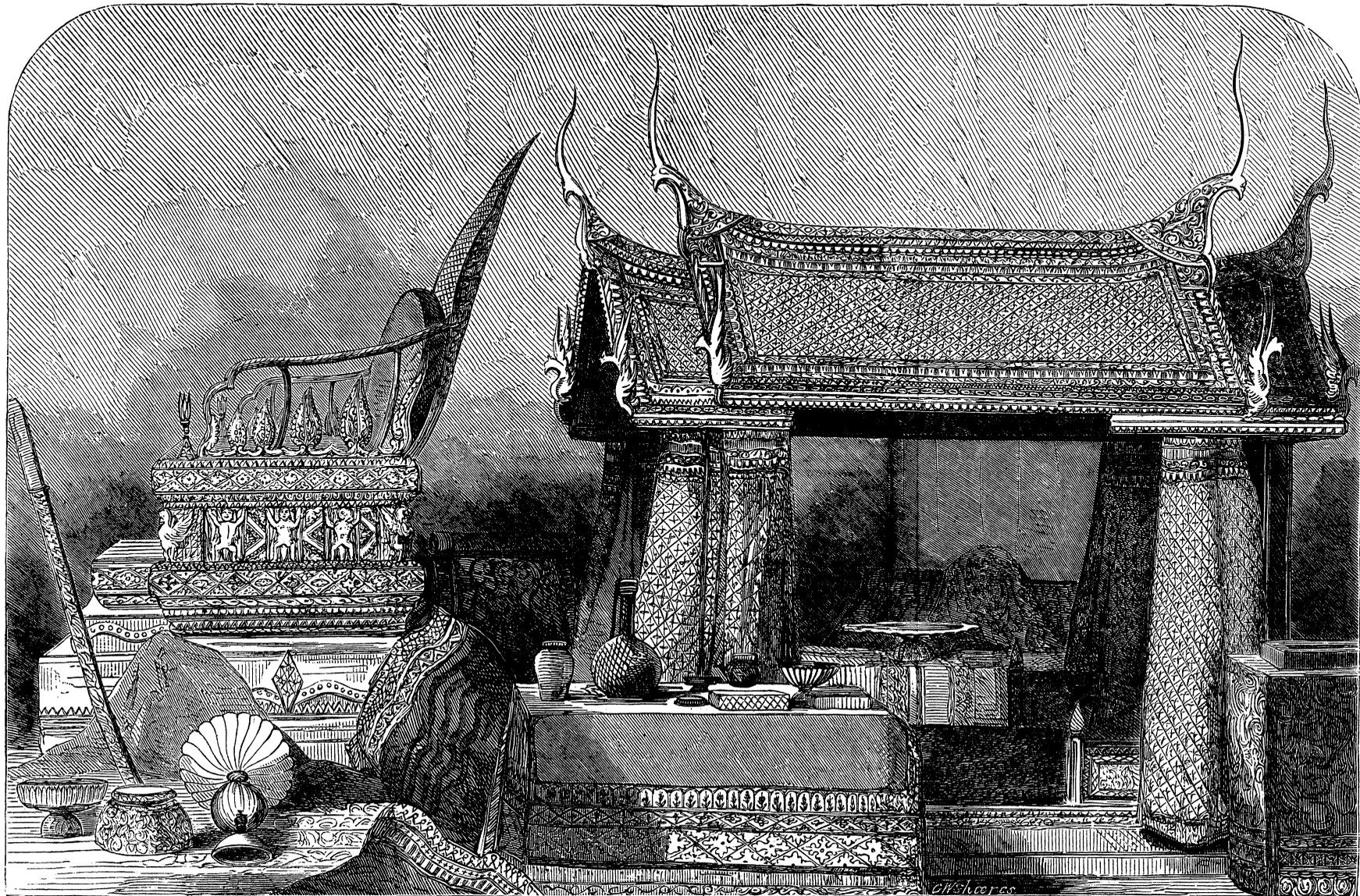
Madame Hope, daughter of Gen. Rapp, has presented to the town of Colmar a portrait of her father, painted by Lagrenée. It is to be placed in the museum of the town.

We are informed that Sir Colin Campbell had positive orders to take Lucknow at once, and that he complied, though the step was contrary to his own judgment.

The Prince Royal of Naples is expected in Vienna at the commencement of May. From Vienna he will visit Munich and Possenhofen. Count Gaston de Lenthilac is about to be married to Mdllle. Charlotte, daughter of Baron Charles Dupin.

A decree for the liberation of 30,000 slaves in Dutch Surinam is said to have reached that island.

The Queen of Spain is said to be *enroute*.



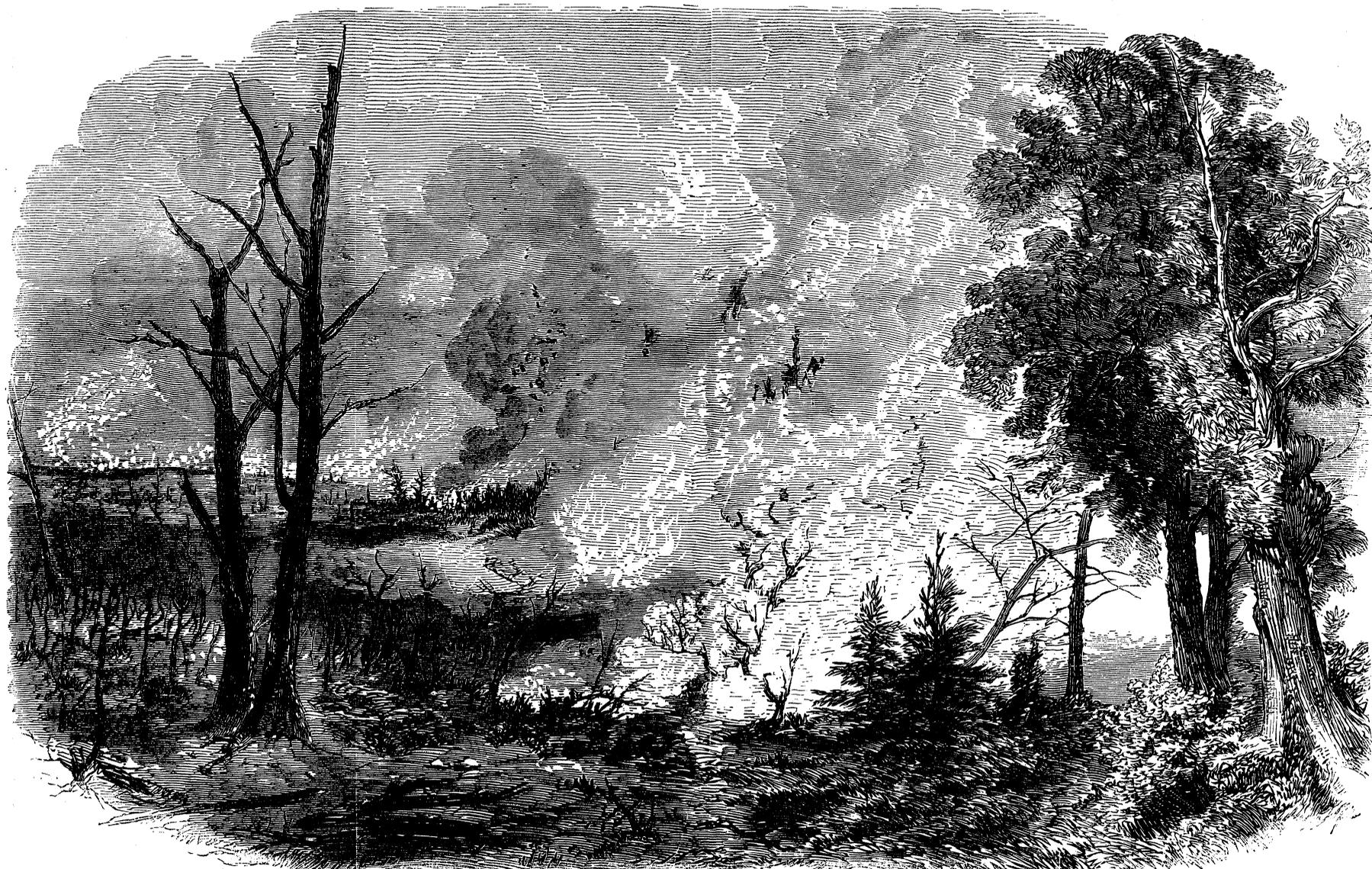
PRESENTS FROM THE TWO KINGS OF SIAM TO THE QUEEN.—(IN THE KENSINGTON MUSEUM.)

THE SIAMESE PRESENTS TO HER MAJESTY.

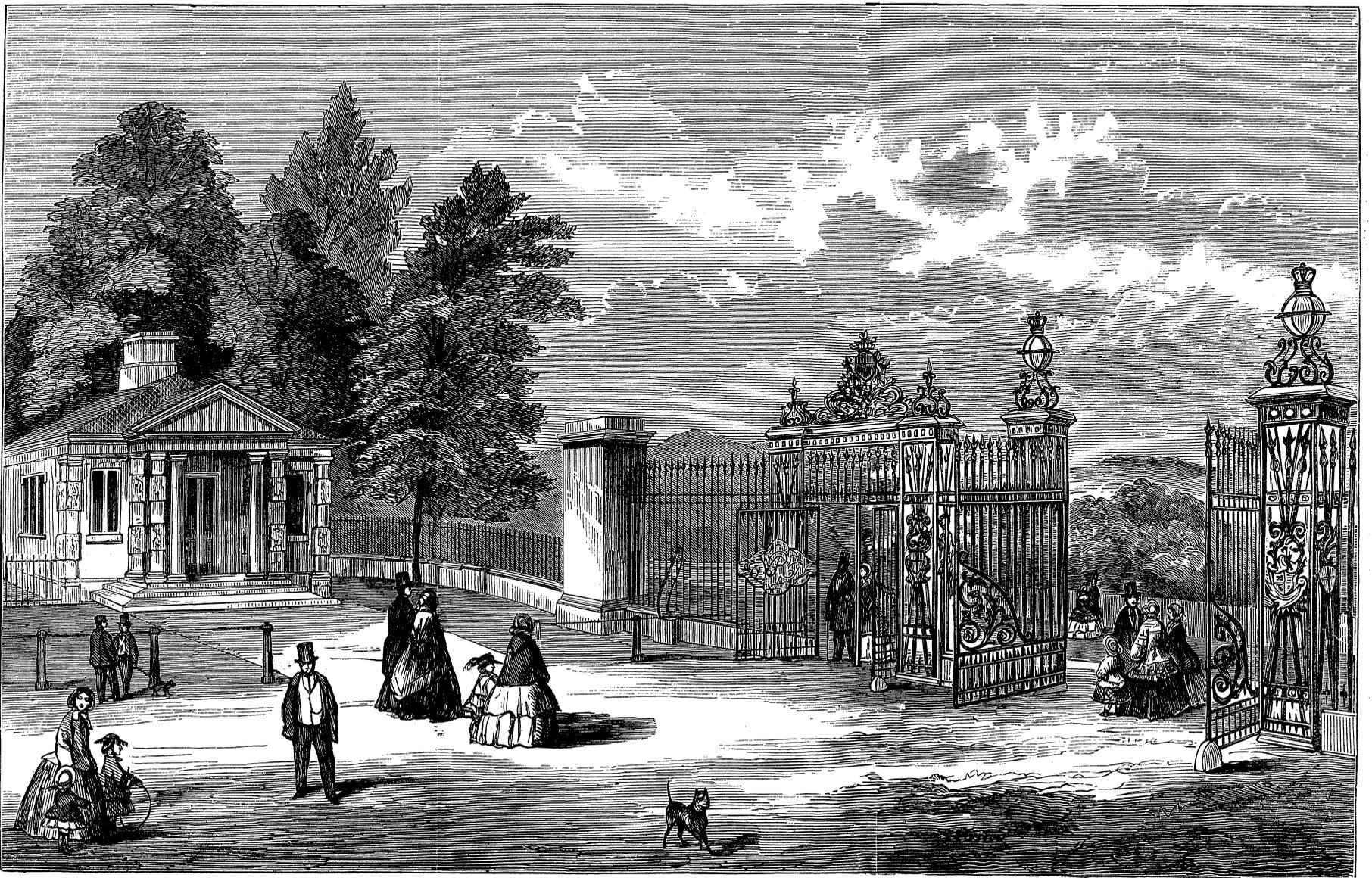
THE Siamese Ambassadors were received by the Queen at Windsor Castle on Thursday, November 19, 1857. Thya Mantri Surlywase, one of the representatives of the First or Major King of Siam, bore autograph letters from the King, written in gold. The presents from the Two Kings of Siam to her Majesty the Queen were arranged on either side of the room. They consisted of an eastern crown of gold and enamel, enriched with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies; a gold-collar, thickly studded with rubies; a large star; a massive ring, set with diamonds and a variety of precious stones; a golden belt, enriched with rubies; a chair of state or throne; a rare and valuable white shell, having a number of jewels inserted; a cup and a saucer of agate; a state palanquin; a state saddle and bridle; a number of umbrellas, covered with gold embroidery; several boxes and cups of

solid gold; two silver salvers, with gilt embossed edges; a metal drum; and a variety of other articles of rarity and curious workmanship, together with a painting of the court of the Kings of Siam. The Ambassadors having been introduced to Her Majesty, the first Ambassador delivered an address, in the course of which he said:—"We have received the Royal mandates of their gracious and excellent Siamese Majesties, Thra Bard Somdetch Thra Taramendr Maha Mongkus, and Thra Bard Somdetch Thra Twarendr Rameso Mahiswareso, the former Chief or Major King of the Siamese kingdom and its adjacent tributary countries, Laos, Cambodia, and several provinces of the Malayan peninsula, and the latter our most respected sovereign the second King of Siam, to convey both their Majesties royal letters with the accompanying presents, and lay the same at your royal Majesty's feet, as a mark of respectful and sincere homage

of both their Majesties the Two Kings of Siam to your most gracious Majesty, the all-powerful and enlightened sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the vast British colonies in different parts of the world, on which the sun, we know, never sets." The Ambassadors left England at the end of November, returning through France, to their own country. The Queen, about a week ago, graciously condescended to exhibit these presents at the Kensington Museum, where they may now be seen. The accompanying engraving gives a faithful sketch of them. On the right hand side is the state palanquin, on the left the throne, the "umbrellas covered with gold embroidery," and the Siamese sword of state presented to Lord Palmerston as Premier, and in front the smaller presents, the "collar," "belt," and rings, and stars, and shells. It is altogether a splendid and unique collection of Eastern objects of virtu



THE FIRE ON FRIMLEY HEATH.—(SEE PAGE 205.)



NEW GATE AND LODGE, KENSINGTON—(OPPOSITE PRINCE ALBERT ROAD, HYDE PARK.)



SPECIMEN OF THE NEW BUILDINGS ON KENSINGTON GORE ESTATE.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION.—The Bishop of Exeter moved that a select committee should be appointed to inquire into the deficiency of the means of spiritual instruction and places of Divine worship in the metropolis and in other populous districts of England and Wales, especially in the mining and manufacturing districts; and to consider the fittest means of meeting the difficulties of the case.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE INDIA BILL.—Lord GODERICH asked if the Government meant to withdraw their India Bill. Mr. DISRAELI replied by saying he thought the bill should be suspended, not destroyed, so that the Government might know which was best to be done after the India resolution had been discussed.

CHURCH-RATES.—Sir J. TRELAWNY wished to know when he could have a day for the discussion of this question. The answer of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was that he would willingly give a day if any good could come of it.

BANKERS' CHEQUES.—The House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, a resolution was passed establishing a stamp duty of one penny on bankers' drafts and cheques.

MILITARY ESTIMATES.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Captain VIVIAN wished to have some fuller information than had as yet been afforded respecting the army estimates.

Mr. DRUMMOND commented upon the tendency, which he believed to be the general case, of Europe to enlarge the dimensions of standing armies. England, he observed, amidst all her professions of peace and commerce, was not less bellicose than other countries.

Colonel SMYTH drew attention to the recent decision of the Government relative to the disembodiment of the sixteen regiments of militia. Sir DE LACY EVANS expressed his high appreciation of the militia, regretting that for fiscal reasons the Government had resolved to diminish it to so great an extent.

Lord PALMERSTON confessed that the militia had behaved well, were highly useful in periods of emergency, and had supplied a large number of recruits to the line. There were, however, many objections to the maintenance of this force when the period of crisis had passed away.

General PEEL said that within the last few weeks the number of soldiers in the regular army had increased so much that it became necessary either partially to disband the militia or to increase the estimates.

Lord A. V. TEMPEST complained of the injustice inflicted upon the officers of the Land Transport Corps, and moved, as an amendment, that a select committee should be appointed to inquire into the case.

After some discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, upon a promise, given by Sir J. PAKINGTON, that the Government would grant the select committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE presented a petition from Birmingham, praying for a better system of government in India. He expressed his disapproval of the plan of a government for India proposed by the Ministry. The noble earl withdrew his motion for certain returns connected with the Indian Civil Service.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—The House of Commons was this evening very full when the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved his resolution that they should go into committee on the Indian resolutions on Friday. Although it was generally understood that the battle was postponed until Friday, there existed considerable excitement, which the speeches of Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. GLADSTONE served to increase.

ADMISSION TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.—After the report on the Navy Estimates had been agreed to, Mr. MONSELL moved that an address be presented to her Majesty praying that no alteration might be made in the arrangements which regulate the admission of cadets into the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

General PEEL opposed the motion and defended the proposed changes. After a spirited discussion the Government, who persisted in their opposition, were defeated by a majority of 40.

Excise Duties Bill.—On the motion that the Excise Duties Bill be read a second time, Mr. O'BRIEN, who was supported by a number of Irish members, moved that it be read a second time that day six months; but he could only get thirty-five members to follow him into the lobby.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY.

OATHS BILL.—The Earl of WICKLOW moved an amendment to the first clause, omitting the words declaring "that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within these realms."

The amendment was opposed by Lord LYNDBURST, and ultimately withdrawn.

The Lord CHANCELLOR moved the omission of the fifth clause, under which a Jew was allowed to take the oath by omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian." On the religious question he argued at much length in favour of maintaining inviolate the Christian character of the House of Commons.

Lord LYNDBURST defended the clause. He pointed out the risk of unseemly collision that would be incurred between the two Houses of Parliament, or between the Commons and the legal tribunals, if that House proceeded, as had been threatened, to admit Baron Rothschild to his seat by a simple resolution of their own. It was no doubt the duty of that House to stop precipitate legislation; but they ought not to reject a measure so perseveringly urged by the Commons, and enforced by the opinion of the people. Before assuming so obstinate an attitude, they should be quite sure that they were standing on a rock.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH supported the amendment, as did the Duke of RUTLAND.

The clause was defended by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Earl Granville, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and the Marquis of Londonderry; it was opposed by Lord Dungannon and the Bishop of Cashel.

Their lordships divided.—For the clause, 180; Against, 119; Majority against the clause, 39. The bill as amended was then passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION ACT.—The HOME SECRETARY, in reply to Mr. Cross, stated that a bill designed to continue and amend the Corrupt Practices at Elections Prevention Act was in course of preparation, and would shortly be introduced.

BROWN BESS AND THE ENFIELD RIFLE.—General PEEL said, in reply to General Codrington, that Enfield Rifles had been supplied to every regiment sent recently to India. In all 82,000 of this description of weapon were issued for the service of troops in that country.

MASTERS AND WORKMEN.—Mr. MACKINNON moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable masters and workmen to form councils of conciliation and arbitration.

The motion was seconded by Mr. THORNEY and assented to by Mr. WALPOLE. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

COUNTY FRANCHISE.—Mr. L. KING sought leave to introduce a bill to extend the franchise in counties in England and Wales, and to improve the representation of the people in respect of such franchise. The chief feature of the bill was to extend the franchise to £10 householders in counties; and its effect, as he contended, would be to remove many of the anomalies and inequalities which now existed in the representative system of the country.

Mr. BYNG seconded the motion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the bill, not because it extended the franchise, but on account of its partial operation. The county electorate already gave, on an average, 3,300 votes to every member, while in the boroughs the number was only 1,280; and this disproportion must undergo serious aggravation if the present proposal was adopted. Declaring that the Government would seriously devote themselves to the preparation of a general Reform Bill, Mr. Disraeli met the present motion by moving as an amendment the previous question.

Lord J. RUSSELL controverted the argument based upon the numerical proportion of electors and representatives. The bill now presented was, he thought, calculated to effect a moderate and beneficial reform; and as it was

so difficult to pass a large measure, the House would, in his opinion, do wisely to accept it as an instalment. He felt more distrust than hope touching the reforming professions of the present administration, and on that account also he wished not to let go the bill now offered, and which he regarded as a "bird in the hand."

Mr. LABOUCHERE also supported the motion, sharing the doubts expressed by Lord John as to the prospects of a Reform Bill next session.

The discussion was continued by some brief remarks from Mr. PHILIPPS, Mr. J. LOCKE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. BENTINCK, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. STANHOPE, and some other members.

The question was then put with the amendment, but the latter was not pressed, and the motion was agreed to without a division, amidst loud cheers from the Opposition benches.

CHURCH-RATES.—Mr. PULLER moved a resolution:—"That the House should on Wednesday resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of considering the expediency of providing for the repair of churches and the maintenance of churchyards, by substituting for church rates such an annual rent-charge upon all hereditaments in respect of which church rates may now be lawfully assessed upon the occupiers thereof as will most fairly represent the total annual amount now raised by church rates; such rent-charge to be a fixed and uniform poundage on the rateable value of such hereditaments, and to be made a charge on the owners of the same."

Mr. WIGRAM seconded the motion. Mr. BUNTON moved as an amendment another resolution, setting forth that "In some parishes power should be given to make an addition to a limited amount to the tithe, in order to maintain the fabric of the churches; and that in some parishes in towns power should be given to the churchwardens or the vestry to place a rental on a certain proportion of the sittings."

General THOMPSON seconded the amendment. Sir J. TRELAWNY opposed the motion, which he contended did not provide a remedy, but only fixed the injustice of church rates. He objected also to the amendment, believing that the only satisfactory solution consisted in the total abolition of the impost, as provided by the bill he had introduced to the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the motion, but admitted that some provision should be made to maintain the fabric of the churches. He was therefore ready to consider any fair proposal that might be offered for that purpose.

The HOME SECRETARY thought that the principle on which the resolution had been founded was perfectly sound. The objection that it created a new and compulsory charge on the land was, however, fatal. He proceeded to vindicate the plan of a compromise, which, in his opinion, would prove satisfactory.

Mr. ROEBUCK inquired why the minister had not himself brought in a bill embodying the compromise which he seemed to admire so much? On that (the Liberal) side there was no acceptance for any compromise. They would be satisfied with nothing less than the total extinction of church rates, and this object they were resolved to accomplish.

Mr. WIGRAM having briefly spoken, Mr. BUNTON withdrew his amendment.

Mr. PULLER also wished to withdraw his resolution; but this course was not assented to, and the House divided—Ayes, 54; Noes, 317; majority against the resolution, 263.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BILL.—Mr. CAIRD moved the second reading of the Agricultural Statistics Bill. He severed the question from all party or class considerations, and advocated the measure as one from which the whole community would derive benefits analogous to those obtained by the full statistical information already furnished regularly respecting the supply of cotton and other imported commodities. Within ten years, he observed, £111,000,000 had been paid to foreign countries for grain, much of which was brought in under a most complete ignorance of the actual produce of our home harvest. Describing the machinery of the bill, he stated that the returns were to be furnished altogether voluntarily, and collected through the medium of the Board of Trade. The principle had been tried for ten years in Ireland, and during four years in Scotland, with complete success.

Mr. PACE moved, as an amendment, that the second reading should be deferred for six months.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. DU CANE.

After a lengthened discussion, the House divided, when there were—For the motion, 135; against it, 241; majority against the bill, 106.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE obtained leave to introduce a bill to define the rights of members of the medical profession, and to protect the public from the abuse of medical imposition.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY.

THE ANNEXATION OF OUDE.—The Earl of ALBEMARLE said he had been entrusted with a petition which rendered it incumbent on him to make a few remarks. The petition was from 12,000 inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, and contained a request for the restoration of the King of Oude to the throne of his ancestors. Considering that British subjects had an unquestionable right of making their observations to Parliament by petition, provided such petition were couched in respectful language, he consented at once to lay the petition upon their lordships' table; but he now stated what he had said to the petitioners themselves, that it would not be in his power to support its prayer. The annexation of Oude was a fait accompli, and could not now be reversed without risking British rule in India. He proposed on Monday, the 10th of May, to move the following resolution:—"That it was the opinion of the House that the practice of annexing the states of native princes in India for supposed default of heirs, or under the pretext of mal-governance, was a flagrant violation of international law, opposed to the feelings of the people of India, derogatory to the Christian character, and dangerous to the stability of British rule; and that that House therefore pledged itself thenceforward to abandon such policy." He now moved that the petition be laid on the table.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Mr. WALPOLE, in the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved that on and after Thursday, the 13th day of May next, orders of the day on Thursdays shall have precedence of notices of motion.

Mr. BRIGHT inquired whether the House would proceed with the Church Rates bill on the 13th of May.

Mr. WALPOLE said the hon. baronet who had charge of the bill might put it down for that day. The day would be open to all members.

The motion was agreed to. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—Mr. DIVETT gave notice that in the event of Lord Harry Vane's motion on India coming before the House, he would move as an amendment, "That it is inexpedient further to proceed with legislation for India during the continuance of the present Government in office." (Loud laughter).

MAYNOOTH.—Mr. SPOONER rose, and was received with cheers and laughter. He moved "That this House do resolve itself into a committee to consider the Acts for the endowment of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights and interests." He assured the House he was not going to make a long speech (cheers and laughter), for he believed everything that could be said had been said upon the subject. Notwithstanding this assurance he entered into a lengthened examination of the theological teaching of Maynooth.

Mr. WALPOLE said the question had been settled by Parliament, and he held that it would be very unwise to interfere with it.

Two amendments to Mr. Spooner's motion stood on the paper, but they were not pressed. The House ultimately divided, and the numbers were—for the motion, 155; against it, 210; majority, 55. Mr. Spooner's motion was consequently lost.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.—A bill of Serjeant Deasy, M.P., and Mr. Bagwell, M.P., provides for the establishment of reformatory schools for the better training of juvenile offenders in Ireland. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, on application, may order an inspector to report on the condition and regulations of established reformatories, and to include them as reformatories within the meaning of the Act. Justices of counties and councils of towns may grant money in aid of such schools, subject to conditions. No money may be granted to reformatories unless certified by the Chief Secretary, acting on the inspector's report. Juvenile delinquents under sixteen years of age may, in addition to the sentence passed, be sent to these schools for a minimum of two and a maximum of five years, and they may be then wholly or partly maintained at the cost of the Treasury. The parents of the delinquents, if able, may be compelled to contribute 3s. a week to the maintenance of their children in the reformatory, and, in default of payment, may be committed to gaol for three months. The Act is limited to Ireland.

THE INCREASE OF THE WHISKEY DUTY.—The amount of duty paid in this city to the Excise on spirits, in anticipation of the budget being adopted, is about £80,000. There has been also an anticipatory duty paid the Customs on coffee, but to an insignificant amount.—Cork Examiner. Upwards of £5,000 duty was paid into the Excise and Customs in this city during the past week by spirit dealers, in anticipation of the rise stated. One trader took 75 puncheons out of bond. One large wholesale house, in Ellen-street, paid duty on 150 puncheons of whiskey, in anticipation of an alteration of the spirit duty by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Limerick Chronicle.

THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW.—The annual cattle show of the Royal Dublin Society was opened on Tuesday, and, says a correspondent, "it is conceded on all hands that it is in every material department the best exhibition of the kind that has taken place under the auspices of this valuable institution. An intelligent person with some knowledge of agricultural produce, who recollects the state of this country, say a dozen years ago, would be struck by the evidences of improvement, of prosperity, here displayed."

A deputation from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland has given a congratulatory address to the Viceroy on his appointment to the Viceregalty.

William Dargan, Esq., contemplates expending a sum of over £4,000 in reclaiming some of the strand of Tramore.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Titens, Albion, Guigliani, Mattioli, and Vialletti.—On TUESDAY, May 4, will be revived Verdi's Opera, "IL TROYATORE;" Leonora, Mlle. Titens; Azucena, Madame Albion (her first appearance this season); Mauro, Sig. Guigliani; Ferrando, Sir Vialletti; and Il Conte de Luna, Sig. Mattioli (his first appearance in England); and the new Ballet, entitled, "FLEUR-DES-CHAMPS," the principal parts by Madlle. Pocchini and Annetta. On THURSDAY, May 6, an EXTRA NIGHT, will be repeated Verdi's Opera, "IL TROYATORE;" and the new Ballet, "FLEUR-DES-CHAMPS." A limited number of boxes have been reserved for the public, price 21s. and 31s. 6d. each; may be had at the Box Office at the Theatre.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, "MUSIC HATH CHARMS," "KING LEAR," and "SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF;" TUESDAY and THURSDAY, "THE STOCK EXCHANGE;" or, "THE GREEN BUSINESS;" "FAUST AND MARGUERITE;" and "SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF."

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—The New Series of Illustrations by Mr. and Mrs. REED (late Miss P. HORTON) will be repeated every Evening (except Saturday) at 8. Saturday Afternoon at 3. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Stalls secured, without extra charge, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-st., and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-st.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.—M. GOMPERTZ has the honour to announce that on Monday next, May 3rd, he will submit to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, his new and improved GRAND HISTORICAL DIORAMA OF THE INDIAN MUTINY. Prices of admission—Stall Seats, numbered, which may be secured at the Hall between eleven and one, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Exhibitions daily at 3 and 8 o'clock.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, King William-Street, Strand.—28th CONCERT, commencing at 8. On Saturday a Morning Performance, commencing at 3. Burlesque Circus Nightly. Prices 1s., 2s., and 3s.

GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS.—Messrs. HOWES and CUSHING, Proprietors.—Unprecedented success. Fifth week. New scenes introduced. The largest Equestrian Establishment in the World, numbering over Two Hundred Men and Horses, is NOW OPEN, for a short season, at the ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester square, giving TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY, commencing at Half past 2 and a quarter to 8 o'clock p.m.

In consequence of the immense attendance at the evening's performances, the proprietors beg to state their intention of continuing the Grand Morning Entertainments daily until further notice. The Day Performance is fully equal to that of the Evening. Admission—Private Boxes, from 22s. to 43s. 3s.; stalls, 6s.; reserved seats, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Private boxes and stalls can only be secured at the Alhambra Palace, and Mr. Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Box-office open from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m. No fee for booking places. No programmes are correct, but those purchased inside the building; and only One Penny each is allowed to be charged. Carriages must set down towards Charing-cross; taking up to the North.

EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN PLANTS.—Messrs. WATERER and GONFREY beg to announce they propose exhibiting during the month of JUNE next, on a most extensive scale, their well-known COLLECTION OF RHODODENDRONS and other American Plants, in the ASHBURNHAM PAVILION, King's-road, Chelsea, erected by Mr. Simpson for the purpose, in 1856, and to which now is added a new and distinct covered entrance from the King's-road, thereby affording protection to visitors in inclement weather.—Knap Hill Nursery, Woking, Surrey.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous Communications, purporting to relate to facts, cannot be noticed. The correspondent's name should be given as a guarantee of authenticity, but will not necessarily be published.

Rejected Communications must be called for at the Publishing Office. Authenticated Sketches of persons, places, and events, of importance in England and other countries, accompanied with written explanations, will be received, and if made use of will be paid for. Persons who may feel disposed to send such sketches, are requested to bear in mind that the qualities required in them for our purposes are not elaborate ornament and finish, but freedom, distinctness, and fidelity to the original subjects.

All letters on business and Post-office Orders (payable at the Strand Office) connected with the ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD, should be addressed to Mr. JOHN TALLIS, and all Communications for the Editor to 199, Strand, London.

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PART III., comprising Nos. 9 to 12, and Portraits of Sir Colin Campbell, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord John Russell, and Dr. Livingstone, price 2s., stamped by Post, 2s. 6d., will be ready on Saturday, April the 24th; the Portraits alone worth 10s.

Red Morocco Cloth Cases for binding the First Volume from January to June, beautifully embossed, Gold back and side, may now be had, price 2s. 6d. Reading Cases, for keeping the numbers clean, gilt back and side, 2s. 6d. each.

NEAT GILT BEAD FRAMES for the Steel Engravings may be had at the Office, 1s. 9d. each.

N.B. The Steel Engravings can only be supplied to regular Subscribers.

NOTICE.

THE Portrait of LORD JOHN RUSSELL will be issued on Saturday, May 15th.—[Advertisements intended for this Number should be sent in early, as only a limited number can be taken.] To be followed by Portraits of—

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD, GENERAL WILLIAMS OF KARS, GENERAL WINDHAM, &c., &c.

Portraits already issued, which may be had with the present or any back Number, to complete sets:—

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, DR. LIVINGSTONE, LORD PALMERSTON, THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA, and THE PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Illustrated News of the World.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1858.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE rejection of the Oaths Bill in the House of Lords might have been expected, though a good deal of indignation has been got up on the occasion. We cannot say that we are at all surprised at such a result. The basis of the demand which has now been made annually for some time past for the admission of the Jews into Parliament is a simple constitutional principle; but general principles, however just, are seldom the objects of much popular enthusiasm. Had it been possible to associate the exclusion of the Jews with anything like persecution, the whole country would be up in a flame of vindictory justice; but, unfortunately for the cause of the Hebrews, it is only the Gentiles who take it up, and urge it forward. Year after year they fight the battle with a pertinacity and pluck that does them infinite credit; and the descendants of JACOB meanwhile looking on with supreme indifference, caring little apparently whether their champions are beaten or not. The adage declares that "Heaven helps those who help themselves," and we are disposed to think that the principle applies also to earth and its denizens. The knights of Jerusalem in the House of Commons do their devoir gallantly; but no Hebrew voice

bids them God speed. When an English grievance is to be redressed, the aggrieved parties support their parliamentary advocates with petitions, deputations, and public meetings; but no petitions have emanated from the excluded Jews. The synagogues are silent; Duke-street is dumb; St. Mary Axe makes no sign; and therefore the cry of the champions who contend for their rights is hollow, and bodes nothing of success. The present state of the question is meanwhile eminently unsatisfactory. The Lords have not merely rejected the bill sent up to them by the Commons, but they have done so with some very energetic expressions of contempt for the political cowardice which would counsel the Peers of England to beware how they provoke a collision with the popular branch of the Legislature. Lord DERBY, we fear, cannot be altogether absolved from what, to uninitiated eyes, must appear to be double dealing in relation to this question. We are justified in believing that the various members of the Cabinet act in concert with one another on a question so important. It is for the Earl of DERBY, then, to explain to the country how it happens that the most important members of his Government in the House of Commons vote for a measure which the House of Lords is whipped up by him for the express purpose of defeating. We cannot in reason object to the course taken by the new Chancellor; it is perfectly consistent with his antecedents; but if the question of the admission of the Jews is to be an open one in the Commons, it ought not to be closed and foregone in the Lords by all the authority and influence of the Government. For our own part, we do not hold the admission of the Jews into Parliament to be a question of very vital importance either way; and seeing that they themselves are much of the same opinion, it would be a pity if, for a mere flourish about principle, any dead lock were to take place between the two branches of the Legislature, on a subject in which the parties supposed to be most deeply interested take no interest at all.

The public will rejoice at the success of Mr. MONSELL in his attempt to keep open the appointments in the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers to persons educated in all parts of the country. Our readers are not all probably aware of the importance of this event in its bearings, not only upon these two branches of the service, but upon the progress of education generally. For the last three years young gentlemen, wherever educated, have been permitted to offer themselves for competitive examination at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and if they possessed the requisite amount of knowledge and ability, received appointments in the Artillery and Engineer Corps. The officers thus furnished were found to be admirably qualified for their duties, and calculated to increase greatly the efficiency of the forces with which they were connected. The effect of this open competition upon the several educational establishments of the kingdom was most salutary. By setting a few valuable prizes before them, it stimulated both teachers and pupils to the most strenuous efforts at excellency in all the prescribed branches of study; and although many were, of course, disappointed, yet no disappointment could deprive them of the results of such excellent training, nor prevent the course of education at the principal seats of learning from assuming a more careful and practical character. It pleased the powers that were, however, about the close of last year, to intimate their intention of putting an end to this system, and of closing the doors of admission to the two scientific corps against all students, whatever might be their merit, unless those who were educated at the Academy of Sandhurst. Admission to Sandhurst, it is true, was still to be left open to all who possessed sufficient merit to pass a preliminary examination; but in that establishment, and in that alone, was the professional education of the candidates for appointments in the service to be conducted. The effect of this proceeding is obvious; all other roads to admission into the two corps were to be stopped, and the only access was to be through Sandhurst. That favoured spot was to be the single gate through which the aspiring youth of the country could enter upon the career of distinction. Sandhurst was to have an exclusive monopoly of the education of British Artillerists and Engineers, the two most important branches of the military service of this nation. This must have proved extremely disadvantageous to the service, by shutting out some of the choicest talent of the land; for it is evident that many a youth of genius, who might have acquired, with limited means, the necessary instruction in his father's house, or in the neighbourhood of his home, would be utterly unable to sustain the expense of a three years' course at the Academy of Sandhurst. The effect of this monopoly on the educational spirit of the country would not have been less disastrous; it would have at one blow destroyed the impulse which had been communicated to teachers and pupils throughout the land. From all these sinister consequences the division on Tuesday night has saved us; and we cannot help rejoicing that Mr. MONSELL refused all attempts to induce him to compromise so important a principle.

Connected with this defeat of a retrograde policy towards the very worst forms of monopoly, were two circumstances which strongly illustrate the evil of a weak government. Mr. DISRAELI, hoping to conciliate the support of the late Ministry and its adherents, took up this measure from them, and proceeded to a division, but was defeated by a majority of 60; many of the very men who formerly approved of the plan against which Mr. MONSELL's motion was directed, voting in the teeth of their previous acts for the mere purpose of defeating the man who, with his colleagues, occupied the places from which they had been ejected. It is impossible to pity Mr. DISRAELI when he calculates upon the loyalty of his opponents to their own principles, and is betrayed. He has no right to expect that he ought to hold his present posi-

tion except on some mature and well-defined system of policy. This constant tacking, trimming, and wearing ship, to catch the variable and baffling gales of parliamentary favour, is humiliating to himself and damaging to the country. He had another instance of the instability of the foundation on which he is building his hopes of official longevity in the treatment he received on Mr. LOCKE KING's motion for leave to bring in a bill to extend the franchise in counties. Mr. DISRAELI, believing that Lords PALMERSTON and JOHN RUSSELL were sincere in their desire to postpone until next year all legislation on Parliamentary Reform, moved the previous question upon Mr. LOCKE KING; but it was negatived without a division, and leave given to bring in the bill. Negatived without a division! This is the coolest and stoniest kind of Parliamentary contempt. The leader of the House of Commons submitting to be negatived without a division! Well, he will not square his yards again, we trust, to catch a breath from Lord JOHN ÆOLUS—RUSSELL we mean—who seems to have as many winds in his bag as the flatulent old gentleman who supplied ULYSSES with a similar article in former times. We have a real admiration for Mr. DISRAELI's talent; but we think it a great pity that he should be compelled, as he is on all occasions, to look to his avowed opponents for support. This constant appeal *ad misericordiam* is not dignified—is not safe—is not worthy of a man of genius; and it produces most unpleasant effects upon his followers. See how Mr. DISRAELI has damaged poor Mr. WALPOLE by asking Lord JOHN RUSSELL to take the Indian resolutions into his own hands. Struck with admiration at the cleverness of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, who "greatly legislates," the HOME SECRETARY determines to imitate him; and, therefore, when the Church-rate debate was becoming too close for the Treasury benches, Mr. WALPOLE humbly implored the late Government to bring forward the measure which they had prepared on the subject, and thus put an end at once to the responsibility of Ministers and the ceremony of the debate. This grotesque proposal of course elicited shouts of laughter, and some stinging remarks from Mr. ROEBUCK; but he ought to have remembered that Mr. WALPOLE is a simple, honest man, who takes all things, even jokes, literally; the same Mr. WALPOLE; in short, who proposed the franchise as a reward to militia men.

THE ORIGIN OF HEATH FIRES.—In another part of this week's impression we give an engraving illustrating the destruction caused by the recent fires on Frimley Heath. In the *Times* of Thursday there appeared a letter, signed by Mr. Alfred Mellersh, agent for the Lord of the Manor of Fibrigh, in which he says:—"As an agent of much of this class of property, the origin of these heath fires has long engaged my serious attention. They are twofold—accidental and wilful. The accidental often arise from the embers of a pipe, or the smouldering fire of a gipsy encampment, but more frequently from the ashes of a railway engine. The large fire of last year at Fibrigh I have no doubt arose from the latter cause. But it is the incendiary fires (which those of Friday and Saturday were) which are the most serious, as they are so carefully planned and so scientifically carried out, that the skill of a London detective to trace the perpetrators of them would be at fault. It is notorious that the incendiary works by means of fire balls, prepared from cotton steeped in acid (muriatic, I think), and compressed together according to the time they are required to lie before combustion takes place. I believe they can be made to ignite in three hours, or to lie dormant for a week. It would be a sheer accident to catch an incendiary in the act of dropping his fire balls. From this statement you can understand the difficulties of ever tracing the originators of these fires."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.—At a meeting of the Town Council of Birmingham, on Tuesday, the sum of £3,000 was voted to defray the cost of the preparations necessary for her Majesty's visit. The question as to whether the Members of the Council should appear in robes was discussed, and decided in the negative; but the Mayor himself will appear before her Majesty robed, and doubtless many members of the Council will follow his worship's example. Designs for the decoration of the hall have been approved; and in consequence of a communication from Colonel Phipps, the Mayor and Town Clerk will attend in London this week for the purpose of the various routes to Aston-hall which lay before her Majesty, in order that she may select the one along which it may be agreeable to her to pass.

HAVELOCK MEMORIAL FUND IN MANCHESTER.—Upwards of 1,000 boxes and books for subscriptions have been obtained, and several hundreds have arrived at the Licensed Victuallers' Association offices in Brazennose-street. Among others who have nobly come forward, Mr. Robert Barnes has subscribed £100. A gentleman from London, at the Palatine Hotel, having received a letter of introduction from the Bishop of London to the Bishop of Manchester, has had a very satisfactory interview with the latter right reverend prelate on the subject. Ministers of other denominations are also coming forward to honour the great Christian hero in the triple shape of a national statue, a provision to the daughters for whom no parliamentary grant has been made, and assistance to the widows and orphans of the gallant men who fell under Havelock's command, when rescuing the women and children in Lucknow.—*Manchester Advertiser.*

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LITERARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the members was held in the reading-room, Paddington-terminus, on Monday last. The secretary's report showed a continued increase in the number of members. While in the preceding year there were 7,000 volumes circulated, the number had increased to almost 10,000, nearly 70 per cent. of which consisted of works on philosophy, history, biography, physical science, &c. The treasurer's report showed that after a liberal expenditure for books and all other necessary requirements of the society, a considerable balance remained at the bankers'. A very gratifying part of the report was that which informed the members that during the past year Sir Watkin Williams Wynn had presented the society with the sum of £60, which had been expended in the purchase of standard works. T. H. Bertram, Esq., had presented the whole of *Blackwood's Magazine* from its commencement to the library. The cordial thanks of the members were accorded to these gentlemen, to the directors of the company, and to the proprietors of the London and country press, for their valuable assistance.

A bust of Napoleon I., from the chisel of Canova, adorned the Museum at Caen, but at the Restoration, when the fallen Emperor's statue was dragged down from the Place Vendôme pillars, this bust was broken by Legitimist iconoclasts, the fragments being gathered by some dissident Normans. Guy, the town architect, has succeeded in reproducing a complete effigy out of the mutilated features, and it has resumed its old plinth or pedestal.

Great satisfaction is felt at Marseilles at news that the Washington Government had summoned Captain Durham from Savannah, to give an account of how and wherefore he broke the French laws and violated the international code, by levanting with the *Adriatic*.

Twenty-two vessels were captured by English cruisers during the last twelve months for being engaged in the slave trade. All but one were American, and the larger number belonged to New York, Boston, and New Orleans.

"Heaven made Washington childless," says the Yankee proverb, "that his country might call him father." "Heaven," say the Opposition newspapers, "has made Buchanan childless—that his country might not look upon his like again."

A letter from Paris says:—"Several papers have announced the arrival in Paris, en route for London, of Lord Howden. This is not the case. His Lordship is still at his post in Madrid, where, it appears, he has been requested to remain until his successor is ready to take his place."

From a table published in a recent number of the *Moniteur Algérien*, it appears that in the course of last year the European population of Algeria increased from 160,000 to 180,000. That augmentation is the greatest that had taken place for some years.

A French dispatch says:—"A note of the Porte reproaches the Viceroy of Egypt for having written a letter favourable to the piercing the Isthmus of Suez, and orders him to take no further steps in the matter." The Emperor of the French has completed his fiftieth year.

Court and Varieties.

The Queen has signified her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the following officers and men engaged in India:—Lieut.-Col. H. Tombs, C.B., and Lieut. James Hills, of the Bengal Artillery, for gallant conduct before Delhi; Lieut. W. A. Kerr, for bravery at Kolapore; Sergeant John Smith, for gallantry at the Cashmere-gate; Bugler Robert Hawthorne, of the 52nd Regt., ditto; Lance Corporal Henry Smith, of the 52nd Regt., for bravery at Delhi; Sergeant Bernard Diamond, and Gunner Richard Fitzgerald, for an act of valour at Boolundshur.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday, at which numerous presentations took place. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon Mr. Adam Bittleston, the Chief Justice of Madras.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, honoured the performance at the Princess's Theatre with their presence on Monday evening.

Her Majesty, the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, visited the exhibition of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours on Tuesday.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the junior members of the royal family, made a private visit to the Royal Academy on Thursday.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, called upon his Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau, at Maurigy's Hotel, on Tuesday.

Mr. George G. Adams, sculptor, had the honour of submitting to her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort his bust of the late General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B.

The Queen and Prince Consort inspected on Wednesday the great "Blanche Barkly" gold nugget, weighing 146lb. troy weight of pure gold, just arrived in London from Melbourne. This specimen was submitted by Mr. S. H. Napier, of Liverpool, who was accompanied by his nephew, Mr. Charles Napier, one of the diggers who discovered the nugget.

A State Ball will take place at Buckingham Palace on Monday, May 3rd, and a concert on May 10th.

The Prince of Wales took up his residence at the White Lodge, Richmond-park, on Wednesday last.

The Ministers met in council on Saturday last at Mr. D'Israeli's official residence in Downing-street. The Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lords Derby, Ellenborough, Stanley, Malmesbury, and Hardwicke; Sir John Pakington, Mr. Secretary Walpole, and General Peel attended.

A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday afternoon at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Downing-street.

A deputation, introduced by Mr. R. Wigram Crawford, M.P., had an interview with Lord John Manners, First Commissioner of Public Works, on Monday, at the Office of Works, Whitehall-place, on the propriety of further examination into the question of deodorizing and utilizing the sewage of the metropolis before the execution of any scheme which involves the waste of the sewage and the pollution of the river with it, and that Government should test these plans for the public welfare.

The Countess of Derby will give a full dress party, at the official residence of the Prime Minister, in Downing-street, on her Majesty's birthday, Saturday, the 15th of May.

Lady Charlotte Egerton has issued cards to 400 for her first ball, which will be honoured by the presence of the French Royal Family. The second ball will take place at the end of May, and will be given for her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge.

A marriage is on the tapis between the Countess Dowager of Effingham and Thomas Holmes, Esq.

On Wednesday, the marriage of Viscount Castlerosse, M.P., son of the Earl of Kenmare, and Miss Thynne, daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Thynne, was celebrated at St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Chapel, Cadogan-terrace, Cardinal Wiseman officiating.

On the 22nd ult. the marriage of Edward Thornhill Applewhite, Esq., of Grosvenor-street, with Miss Eleanor Hind, daughter of Philip E. Hind, of Portland-place, was celebrated at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a distinguished circle of the friends of both families.

On Saturday last the marriage of the Hon. Reginald Capel, son of the Earl of Essex, with Miss Fazakerly, niece of Lord Rokeby, was solemnized in the church of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

The marriage of the Earl of Harewood, of Harewood Park, Leeds, with Miss Smyth, only daughter of Colonel Smyth, of Heath-common, Yorkshire, will shortly be solemnized.

Miss Corbett, daughter of G. Corbett, Esq., is about to be married to J. Astley, Esq., nephew of Viscountess Torrington.

On Tuesday his Excellency the French Ambassador visited the British Museum, and, in the company of M. Merimee and Mr. Panizzi, was occupied for several hours in examining the treasures of that valuable institution. On his excellency's entrance, he was an object of general curiosity and observation; and among those who appeared to take greatest interest in looking at him was Dr. Bernard, who formed a striking contrast to the soldier-ambassador. The curiosity of Dr. Bernard, however, was not reciprocated by his excellency, who was intent on a reference to the Paris edition of M. Thiers's "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire."

It will be a source of satisfaction to those interested in the success of submarine telegraphs to know that the Government has it in contemplation to allow a limited number of scientific persons, especially those whose attention has been directed to this subject, to go out in the *Agamemnon* to witness the submerging of the Atlantic cable.

Amongst the curiosities now shown at the India House is actually a revolver-musket at least sixty years old, which at once disposes of all claims as to originality even of construction. This revolver, we believe, was taken by Sir David Baird at the storming of Seringapatam.

To the mournful list of deaths which have occurred in India, we grieve to add that of the beautiful Mrs. Dundas, who accompanied her husband when his regiment was sent to the relief of Lucknow. Mrs. Dundas will be remembered as Miss Long, the second beauty of Windermere.

It is said in the clubs that the public will very shortly find that Sir James Outram will be the hero of the Special Correspondent of the *Times*, just as, under his glowing pen, General Windham became the hero of the Redan.

It is asserted at the clubs, that the new Lord Chancellor (Lord Chelmsford) is manifesting very decided opposition to law reforms.

Petitions have been signed by 325 residents and traders at Camden and Kentish Towns, praying for the abolition of the turnpike gates and bars within six miles of Charing-cross, and also the Metropolitan Roads Commission. Also, that in future the sums requisite for road repairs may be raised by a less offensive mode than turnpikes, and applied by a more satisfactory body than a commission, upon which the contributors are not represented.

The Annual Meeting of the Church of England Young Men's Society was held on Tuesday evening last at Exeter Hall. The large room was well filled with an attentive audience. The chair was occupied by the president of the Society, Lord Haddo. The Rev. J. B. Owen, J. Macgregor, Esq., the Rev. W. McCall, the Bishop of London, and Mr. Joseph Payne addressed the meeting.

The Fourteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Friends of the Church of England Scripture Readers' Association was held on Wednesday at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Bishop of Ripon presided, and amongst those present were the Earl of Effingham, Lord Ebury, Sir W. A. Farquhar, Bart., Messrs. H. Kingscote, R. Hanbury, M.P., W. F. Baynes, &c.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Slack delivered a lecture on the subject of "Press Prosecutions"—Mr. Peter Alfred Taylor in the chair—in support of the Press Prosecution Defence Committee. The admission was, therefore, by payment, and a large assembly was present in the great hall. Mr. Bernard and Mr. E. James were also present and addressed the assembly.

A very numerous deputation of Members of Parliament, Clergymen, and others opposed to the endowment of the Royal College of Maynooth, waited upon the Earl of Derby, on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of protesting against the continuance of the grant.

The Government emigrant ship *Fitz-James*, 1,307 tons, Captain M. J. Hamilton, sailed from Plymouth on Friday, the 23rd ult., for Sydney, New South Wales, in charge of Surgeon Superintendent Osborne Johnson, with 456 emigrants.

The Secretary of the Society of Arts has received a communication from the executors of the late Mr. R. Horsman Solly, to the effect that he has bequeathed to the society the sum of £100.

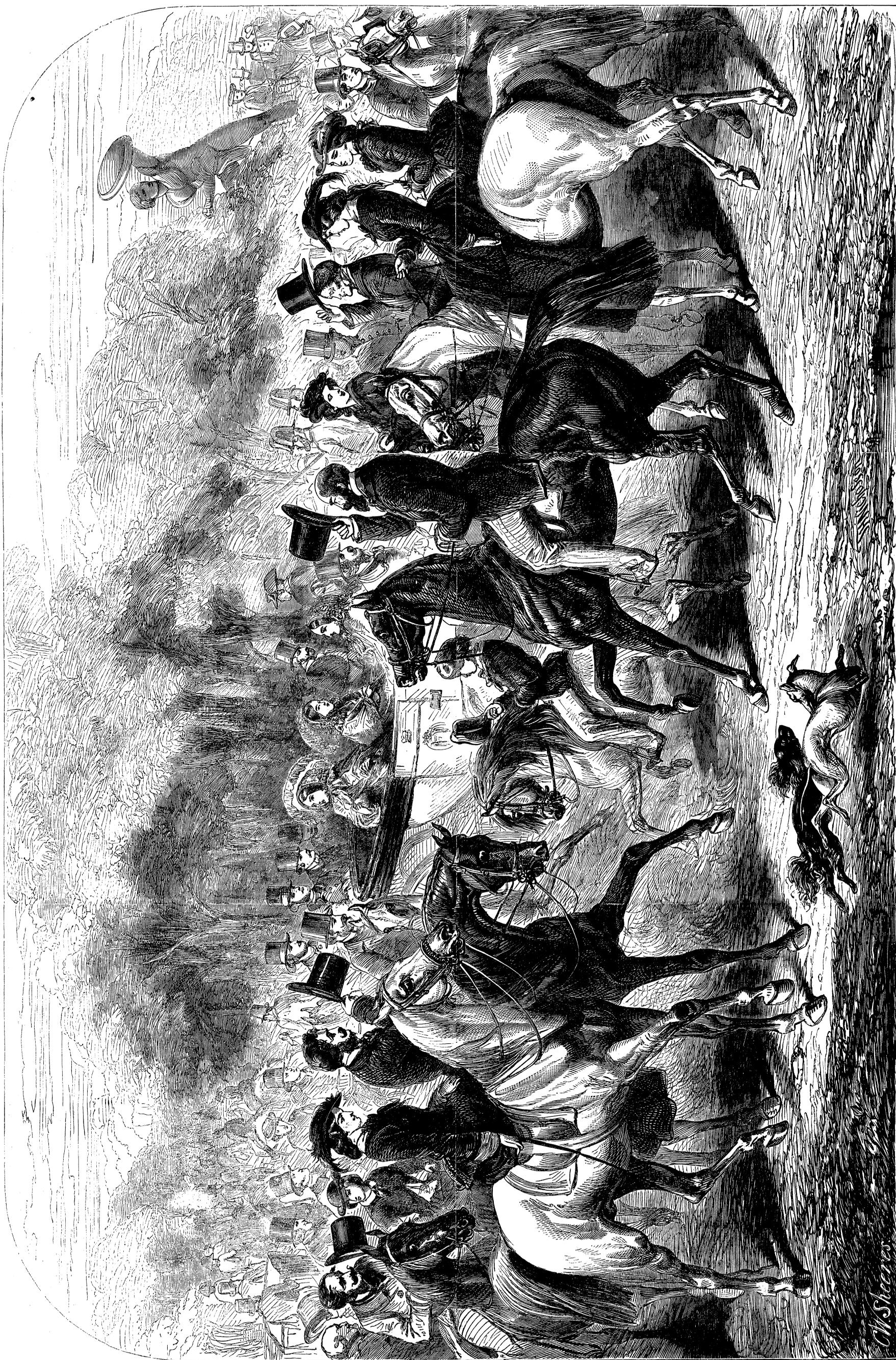
Mr. Glyn has been elected to succeed the late Mr. Roberts as chairman of the Committee of Bankers, and Mr. Bevan is to be deputy chairman.

The Fifteenth Anniversary of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, when Lord Talbot presided.

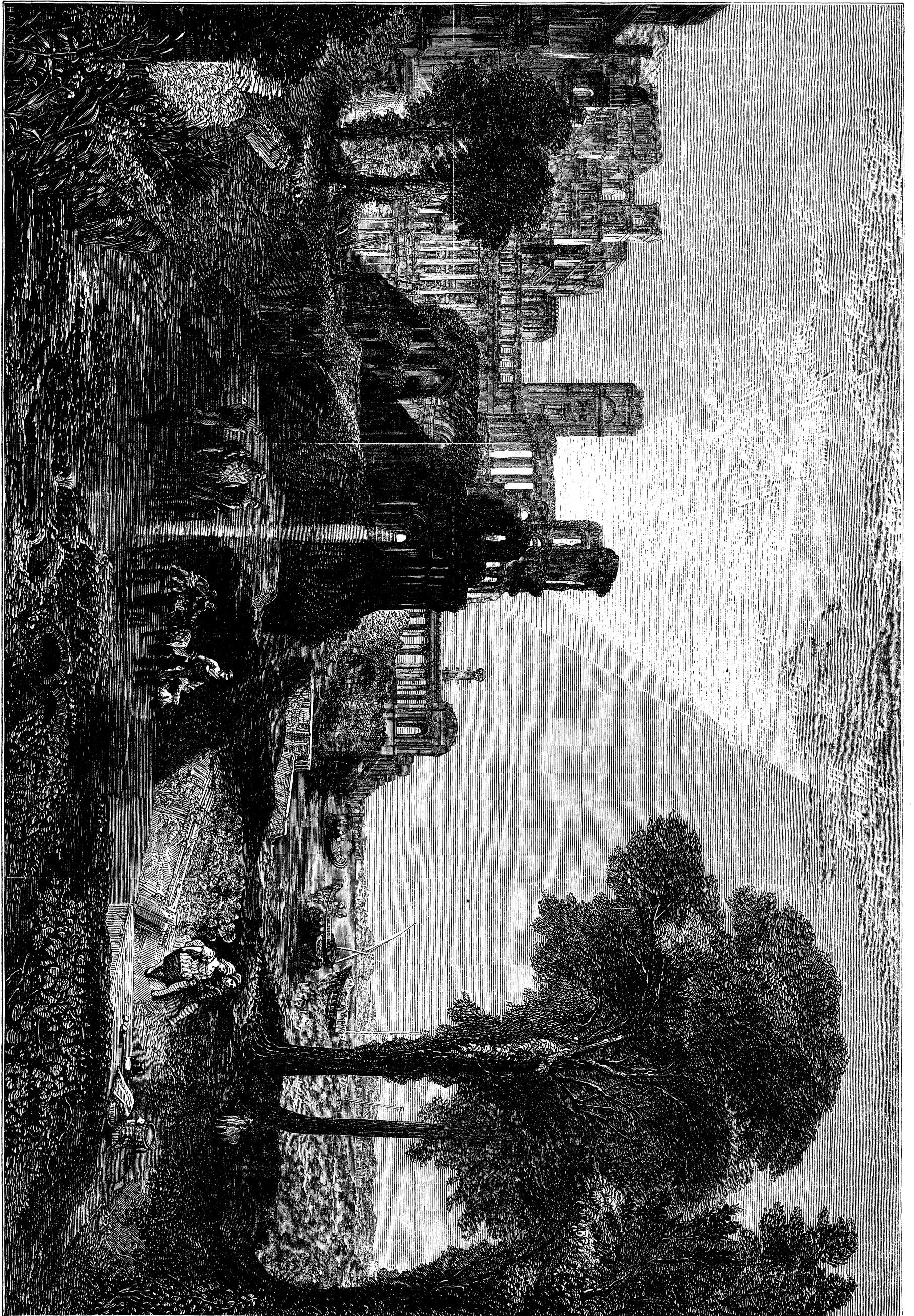
At a meeting of the Committee of Bankers held on Tuesday it was resolved that, in the event of the penny stamp becoming law, the cost of such stamped cheques shall be charged to their customers.

The charming pianiste, Madame Szavardy, better known to our readers as Wilhelmina Clauss, has arrived in London, having been engaged by Mr. Mitchell for three *matinées musicales*.

We are glad to learn that Madlle. Finoli, who has lately been suffering from a very severe indisposition, is sufficiently recovered to make her appearance at St. James's Hall.



ROTTEN ROW, HYDE PARK.



CALIGULA'S PALACE AND BRIDGE—(AFTER A PICTURE BY TURNER IN MARIBOROUGH HOUSE.)

ROTTEN ROW, HYDE PARK.

We give this week an engraving of Rotten Row, where now, during the London season—that is, from April to July—may be seen all the wealth, fashion, and splendid equipages of the nobility of the country. Rotten Row is situated on the south side of Hyde Park, between Hyde Park Corner and Kensington. Between the hours of five and seven in the afternoon this roadway is crowded with hundreds of equestrians, and ladies in great numbers. Altogether the scene is a very brilliant one. At the time when our artist took his sketch her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort, and several members of the Royal family, were in Rotten Row; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord John Russell, Sir Charles Napier, and many others, whose portraits will be recognised, were also in view.

Books and Periodicals.

SCHOOL DAYS OF EMINENT MEN. By John Timbs, F.S.A. London: Kent and Co.

Mr. Timbs has already made himself a name in English literature; his previous works are too well known and too highly appreciated to render any eulogium upon him necessary. In the handsome volume now before us he has broken fresh ground, and with his wonted ability and charm of style, produced a book which we have no doubt will speedily become a universal favourite. The school-days of eminent men could hardly fail to prove an attractive theme even under ordinary treatment; but handled as it is by Mr. Timbs, an enthusiast in education and deeply read in all that belongs to it, the subject becomes invested with an absorbing interest. The plan of the work is happy; it gives ample scope for the full development of the author's idea. Mr. Timbs briefly sketches it in his preface when he tells us that:—

The present volume is divided into two sections. The first is historical as well as biographical: it sketches the Progress of Education, commencing with the dark age of our history, when knowledge was wrapt in the gloom and mysticism of the Druidical grove; and thence the narrative travels onward and upward to the universal teachings of the present time. In this section are portrayed the Education of each Sovereign, his early habits and tastes, which often exercised powerful influence upon the people. In each reign I have described the foundation of the great schools, and sketched the educational customs of the period. The teaching of its illustrious men is also incidentally recorded; and wherever such men have proved benefactors by the proposition or establishment of special schools or systems of education, their lives and plans are narrated with fuller detail. How fraught with pious memories and hallowed associations are those great institutions of this great country—her public schools! How consecrated are their localities—how illumined by the bright lights of centuries—whether around an ancient college nestling at the hill-foot—fit home for the tender and young—as at Winchester; whether amid picturesque spires and towers, as in “the watery glade” of Eton; or in the kindred regal munificence of Christ's Hospital and Westminster—in the olden cloister and cell peopled with busy sons of learning, and earnest expounders of the Reformed Faith; or where citizenship and philanthropy have kept pace with kingly dispensation, raising within many a city, town, and hamlet, homes for the orphan and friendless—where the good seed might be sown, and the tiny child trained up in the way he should go.

The second section of the work is devoted to ANECDOTE BIOGRAPHIES, or sketches of the early lives—the school and college days—of eminent men who, by their genius, learning, and character, have shed lustre upon their name and country. In these brief memoirs I have recorded the incidents of their birth, boyhood, and education, until they have entered upon the world-wide field of action.

This design is faithfully adhered to throughout, and strange, but authentic, glimpses are afforded to the reader of the manner in which British minds were trained in the earlier and ruder ages of our history; nor is the least interesting portion of the volume that in which the education of England's kings is portrayed, from the days of the Imperial Plantagenets down to our own times. It is a book which will entrance the young and delight the more mature by its copiousness and variety, as well as by the animated pictures it exhibits of habits and events over which the curtains of time have long descended. The first section is, in fact, a compendious history of education and educational establishments from the earliest times, enlivened by notices of historical names which took the lead in the intellectual labours and distinctions of past generations. The second section is, however, fraught with a nearer and more stirring interest. It shows us our greatest men in the germ; enables us to contemplate them as they lived, and learned, and played the truant, ere the dream of greatness had entered their fancy. The contents of this volume bear out in a remarkable manner the observation that great men have usually admirable mothers. There is also comfort for such parents as are troubled with naughty and forward children; they do not always turn out to be the worst men and women. We cannot think that many persons will be found indifferent to the instruction and delight which this little volume is calculated to yield. Who, for a few shillings, would deny himself of half an hour's conversation whenever he pleased with Burke, or Wellesley, or Canning, or Wellington, or Scott, and hundreds such as boys, when life was just dawning upon them, and their hearts were full of those splendid though vague fancies and dumb aspirations which afterwards took form in utterances and achievements which have shed upon them a glory that will only grow brighter with time. We thank Mr. Timbs for this healthy and pleasant addition to our literature, and for the common benefit wish it an extensive and enduring popularity.

NOVA SCOTIA CONSIDERED AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION. By P. S. Hamilton. London: John Weale.

The author of this work is a practising barrister in Halifax, and the work itself is published by the authority of the provincial Parliament of Nova Scotia: it may therefore be relied upon as authentic and trustworthy. Mr. Hamilton has done good service to his country by pointing out so inviting a field for emigration, especially at the present time, when the thoughts of so many in the manufacturing districts are turning towards the colonies in search of happier homes than the mother country can offer them. What an estate would half a dozen acres like that described at page 20 be to an industrious working-man:—

Mr. Leonard Dennis, of Carleton, in this township, has raised the present season, from one acre of ground, the following crop:—6 tons pumpkins, 14,000 ears of corn, 3½ bushels shelled beans, 4 bushels do. peas, 10 bushels do. corn, 5 bushels carrots, 5 bushels turnips. Mr. Dennis has realised from the produce of this acre upwards of £80.

The soil is, with few exceptions, extremely fertile, and would offer but little difficulty to any one accustomed to British husbandry:—

Oats, barley, rye, and buckwheat may be raised in abundance and at comparatively trifling cost in all cultivable parts of the province. Indian corn, which is so very profitable to the farmer where it does grow well, can be cultivated with success in all parts of the interior; but the light warm soil and sheltered situation of the lands in the valley of Annapolis and King's Counties renders them particularly favourable for its growth. Potatoes and root crops of every description succeed well everywhere. The potatoes of Nova Scotia are very highly esteemed in the United States markets, to which large quantities of them have been exported of late years. They are produced in the greatest abundance in the dry alluvial valleys of Annapolis, King's, Hants, and Colchester.

As a grazing country, Nova Scotia, considering its extent, probably stands unrivalled among the provinces and states of the eastern part of North America. Rearing live stock and keeping a dairy has long been considered a particularly profitable business in every part of the province, notwithstanding that until late years little pains have been taken to introduce the most approved and profitable breeds of cattle into the country. All the interior counties, from Annapolis to Inverness inclusive, together with many parts of those on the Atlantic coast, are admirably suited to this purpose; and King's County, Hants, Colchester, and Cumberland, may be named as pre-eminently so, owing to the extent of their marshes and intervals, which, with but little cultivation, yield almost inexhaustible supplies of fodder. Among the agricultural products not named in the census returns referred to, especial mention may be made of flax and hemp. The latter of these has never been cultivated, so far as the author can learn, except by way of experiment. Flax has been raised, in some parts of the province, with a view to profit; but only to the extent of supplying material for some inconsiderable domestic manufactures. Both flax and hemp of excellent quality can be

grown without difficulty in most parts of Nova Scotia; and if cultivated to any extent, would yield a handsome profit to the grower. Hops, likewise, grow luxuriantly, especially in the deeper soils of the interior; but farmers have never thought of cultivating them except for domestic purposes. A good opportunity exists of cultivating them with profit. As already intimated, the apple, plum, pear, and cherry, in all their varieties, flourish well in all parts of the province. Fine peaches, and grapes are grown in the open air in some parts, but have not been cultivated to any extent. (Pages 31, 32.)

The upset price of Crown lands at the present time is one shilling and nine pence per acre, and wild land can be purchased from private individuals at prices varying from that of the Crown lands up to twenty shillings. As climate ought to be a subject of primary importance to the emigrant, Mr. Hamilton devotes a whole chapter to the climate of Nova Scotia. He says that there are no diseases peculiar to the colony; that the air is remarkably pure; and that—

Those violent and protracted intermittent fevers which are so prevalent in other parts of America, in and about the same latitude as Nova Scotia, are never generated in that country. On the contrary, a person afflicted with disease of that kind, and who may have undergone the most skilful medical treatment, with no permanent beneficial result, will, on removing to Nova Scotia, become quite well in a short time, owing merely to the curative effects of the climate.

Owing to the peninsular position of Nova Scotia, and the tendency of large bodies of salt water to equalise the temperature of the atmosphere in their vicinity, it is not subject to such great extremes of heat in summer, and cold in winter, as the neighbouring provinces of New Brunswick and Canada, and the North Eastern States. The extreme of cold is 25 deg. Fahr. below zero; the extreme of heat, 95 deg. above, in the shade; but it must be observed, that there is seldom a year in which the temperature attains either of these extremes. The mean temperature of the year is 43 deg.; and there are about 100 days in which the temperature is above 70 deg. in summer, or above 62 deg. in the remainder of the year; and about twenty nights in which it is below zero. (Page 66.)

We can safely recommend Mr. Hamilton's work to the intending emigrant. It is carefully and ably got up, and bears the marks of truth upon every page. There is no flourishing or pretence about it: it is a plain, conscientious, and thoroughly exhaustive exposition of the character and resources of what promises to be, some day, one of the most interesting and valuable of our colonies.

MR. J. LEIGH SOTHEY'S WORK ON THE BLOCK-BOOKS.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands has directed that a copy of Mr. Sothey's work shall be purchased for His Majesty's private library at an advanced sum to that at which the author offers the work to the public. According to the Act of Parliament, five of the public libraries in this country are entitled to a copy of every work published. We learn that the British Museum will obtain a second copy of Mr. Sothey's work by purchase at the sale on Wednesday next.

The Rev. W. H. Havergal, in his “History,” has traced the Old Hundred to W. Franc. The proofs are in a work in the Library of St. Paul's Cathedral, “a Geneva edition of a portion of the ‘English Psalter,’” dated 1561, and a copy of the same Psalter, dated in 1555, is in the possession of Mr. G. Offer, of Hackney.

Common and Table Talk.

A NEW LIBERAL PREMIER.

At the beginning of the week the clubs were rife with the report that a new Liberal Premier was “on the cards.” All efforts to reconcile Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell had been fruitless. Leader of the bulk of the Liberal majority, Lord Palmerston refused to serve under Lord John Russell, and, at variance with Lord Palmerston's policy both towards France and China, Lord John would not serve under Lord Palmerston. Without Lord John's aid, Lord Palmerston could not beat the Ministers; so was there no third course to be struck out which might combine the two rival statesmen in the same Administration, under a common head, and seat the Liberals once again on the Treasury benches? Lord Aberdeen was not to be thought of. The experiment had been tried in 1852, and had failed; nor was there any other Peelite or Liberal-Conservative politician of sufficient standing to unite Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell under his Premiership. So a new Liberal Premier, of purely Whig antecedents, and without any taint of Peelism, was in demand. Lord Granville was “the favourite.” He is sufficiently liberal; better still, he is god-natured; he is a protégé of Lord John Russell's, who promoted him from the Mastership of the Buckhounds to a seat in the Cabinet, and he worked well with Lord Palmerston; he is a favourite at Court, and his *bon homie* makes him popular with Parliament and the public. But the negotiations, it is understood, have failed for the present. Lord John must be recognised “master of the situation” before he deigns to treat.

THE “HOUSE” ON MONDAY—LORD GODERICH.

There was a great uncertainty on Monday as to the course that would be pursued on the Ministerial motion for adjusting the Indian difficulty by a discussion on resolutions. The indignant Palmerstonians were for opposing the Ministerial proposal at *l'outrance*, and urged their chief to measure his strength against the scanty forces of the Government, even though the latter should be reinforced by Lord John Russell's contingent. But the wary ex-Premier had been warned, and in his own mind declined the encounter. It was whispered to him that many members who had swollen the triumphant majority for the introduction of his India Bill were now murmuring against over-precipitancy, and recommending delay. So the ex-Premier contented himself with launching at the Ministry one of the happiest speeches which he has ever delivered, and which recalled the old days of Sir Robert Peel's second Ministry when Lord Palmerston used to close the session by a sarcastic summary of its sayings and doings. In his vernal costume, triumphant, jaunty, and juvenile-looking, Lord Palmerston presented a singular contrast to his rival opposite, Mr. Disraeli, who, despite his successful budget, looks haggard and careworn. The House was crowded to hear Mr. Disraeli's defence of the Ministerial India Bill, and Lord Palmerston's exultant dissection of its provisions. It lingered to listen with surprised attention while Mr. Gladstone, in silvery accents, exclaimed, “a plague on both your bills!” and panegyrised the East India Company, cheered by the stalwart Mangles, the chairman of the doomed corporation, and that weird-looking gentleman, Colonel Sykes, its vice-chairman. Yet Mr. Gladstone's speech told, or rather it confirmed the opinion of many wavering members that they had been proceeding with undue precipitancy. So, when Mr. Gladstone had sat down, and the House was thinned by the rush of members to dinner, yet started Mr. Gregory, one of the new members for Galway county, confessing himself a convert to delay, and proposing a motion against resolutions or any other immediate legislation for India. Yet Mr. Gregory voted for the introduction of Lord Palmerston's India Bill, and is an avowed Palmerstonian! Lord John Russell was alarmed. The House was thin; the motion might be carried, and the glory of initiating Indian legislation be wrested from him. The *mot d'ordre* was given; the lobbies sent back their members to vote against Mr. Gregory and to listen to a further discussion, in which Mr. Vernon Smith himself declared Lord John Russell “the leader of the House,” and disposed of all the gossip about intrigue by announcing that in November last Lord John had pointed out to him that the best mode of proceeding was by way of resolutions. Mr. Gregory saw that he had no chance, and withdrew his amendment, yet not without strengthening the impression that the House is not so zealous as it was for immediate Indian legislation.

Lord Goderich's ardour to lead the attack on the Ministry, and his recent parliamentary policy generally, have occasioned considerable surprise. This young nobleman is the son of Lord Ripon, the “prosperity-Robinson” of old days, and who proposed the famous Corn Law, repealed through the exertions of Mr. Cobden, whom Lord Goderich has succeeded as Liberal member for the West Riding. When Lord Goderich entered the House of Commons some six years ago, he was preceded by the reputation of being an ultra-Liberal aristocrat. He was known to have sat at the feet of Messrs. Maurice and Kingsley, and to have dubbed himself a “Christian Socialist.” Liberals looked on him as a Lord Stanley of their side of the House without Lord Stanley's Conservative antecedents. Lord Goderich took up the question of competitive examinations in connection with the Civil Service, and defeated the late Ministry on it. He voted with Lord John Russell against Lord Palmerston's China policy, and, with the approval of Mr. Cobden himself, was chosen member

for the West Riding at the ensuing general election. Naturally, he was looked on as a follower of Lord John; but this session he voted for Lord Palmerston's Conspiracy Bill, and is eager to oppose both Lord John and the present Ministry on the India question. Should Lord Palmerston return to power as Premier, Lord Goderich, it is hinted, looks for office.

THE DEFEAT WHICH WAS NO DEFEAT.

The Government have been nominally defeated on Mr. Monsell's motion to address the Crown praying that no change be made in the late system of admission to the Cadet's Academy at Woolwich. Yet, let justice be done (and in military circles it is done), to General Peel for his candour in the matter. The obnoxious change, against which the House of Commons protested, was really the proposal of Lord Panmure; and General Peel has done his best to adjourn its operation. Many members of the late government voted against a change which was proposed by one of their own colleagues; and the member of the House of Commons who was directly responsible for it, the late Under-Secretary for War, Sir J. Ramsden, absented himself from the division! The motion for the address came appropriately from Mr. Monsell, a member at no time very conspicuous in the House, and who has been less so than ever since his conversion to the Roman Catholic creed. As Clerk of the Ordnance (an office now abolished), Mr. Monsell was cognizant of the reform introduced into the Cadet's Academy at Woolwich, and many improvements in Woolwich Arsenal were due to his quiet zeal. Mr. Monsell, though successful with his motion, owed his triumph more to the justice of his cause than to his oratory. He is, perhaps, the most inaudible member in the House.

THE CONSERVATIVE REFORM BILL AND MR. LOCKE KING.

Should a Conservative Ministry survive (which by many is doubted) to bring in a new Reform Bill, what will be the principle of the measure? The question was indirectly answered by Mr. Disraeli the other evening, in the discussion on Mr. Locke King's motion for the extension of the £10 franchise to counties. Mr. Disraeli comes out as a friend to the extension of the suffrage. Oh, yes! in counties, perhaps (to judge from Sir Fitzroy Kelly's recent declaration) even in boroughs, the very Conservatives have given up “finality” and consent to the extension of the franchise. But then they make, as Mr. Disraeli did, the reservation that any scheme of parliamentary reform should include an increase in the number of the county members; those Conservatives, *par excellence!* The landed interest, in Mr. Disraeli's ingenious statement, assumes an air of “injured innocence.” The counties, he avers, return fewer members than do the boroughs, in proportion to their electoral population. Lower the elective franchise in the counties, if you like, he cries, but at the same time give the counties more members. Even at present they are inadequately represented, and the creation of more electors will but increase the anomaly! The argument is neither very new nor very old. It was not broached, we believe, until 1852, and then by Mr. Disraeli. Whatever its merits or demerits (and ultimately its success would lead to the establishment of those “electoral districts” which are so dreaded by the Conservatives), it owes its authorship to the right honourable member for Bucks.

Singular has been the fate of what is familiarly known as “Mr. Locke King's motion.” Seven years ago, the Conservatives left the House when it was made. The advanced Liberals carried it against the opposition of Lord John Russell, then Premier, and the Russell administration was temporarily upset. Year after year, Mr. Locke King has persevered. Last session, his pet motion was only defeated by a junction between the Palmerston Whigs and the Conservatives. This session its principle has been virtually affirmed by the House of Commons without a division, for “the previous question,” with which it was met by Mr. Disraeli, amounts to nothing.

PELLISSIER AND THE JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE.

In spite of last week's ovation to Marshal Pelissier at the Senior United Service Club, there still survives an uneasy feeling among English military men. The addresses of the French colonels are not quite forgotten, or forgiven; and it is remarked, that the Editor of the semi-official *Constitutionnel* has not, as was reported, been dismissed or suspended from his functions, as a punishment for his recent blistering article against England. “The Junior United” does not respond so heartily as the “Senior” to the appeal to welcome the Marshal Duke de Malakoff to England. A list has been opened at the Junior United Service for the reception of the names of members desirous of giving an entertainment to his Excellency. But it fills so slowly that a failure would not be surprising.

MR. RINTOUL AND THE “SPECTATOR.”

Three lines are all that are devoted in the last number of the *Spectator* to the late Mr. Rintoul, the founder of it and of its fortunes, and, until very lately, its editor and proprietor. Mr. Rintoul rose from the ranks. He was originally, we believe, a Dundee printer, and worked his own way to the successful establishment and control of a journal, which, if small in point of circulation, was second in influence to no member of the metropolitan weekly press. The best of the many notices of Mr. Rintoul, published since his death, was that which appeared in the *Daily News*, whose editor was, for many years, a contributor to the political columns of the *Spectator*. A “capitalist” succeeds Mr. Rintoul as proprietor of the *Spectator*, and the editorship has devolved on a Mr. Scott, a “Cambridge man,” and a barrister, or student for the bar. Under the new régime the *Spectator* is, it is understood, to be more of a Liberal Conservative than a purely Liberal organ.

Obituary.

THE BISHOP OF ARIANO.

Recently, in Italy, Mons. CONCETTO PASQUINI, Bishop of Ariano. He was a native of Lanciano, and was born July 10, 1804. He early entered the Franciscan order, and in July, 1842, was appointed Bishop of Squillace, which see he held until December last, when the Pope, at a Consistory, translated him to Ariano. He died, however, before he was actually installed in his new preferment.

MAJOR BATES.

Feb. 15th, at Sumbulpore, of dysentery, aged forty-nine, Major JOHN BATES, of the 40th Regiment Madras N.I. This officer was commanding the regiment which was operating against Sunder Saie and his brother Oodut Saie, who, it will be remembered, were released from gaol last year by the Ramghurries, upon which they proceeded to Sumbulpore in hopes of the former becoming Rajah. Major Bates was scouring the jungles in his usual energetic way, when he was attacked by the disease of which he died. He was interred the same evening. Major Bates was much respected by the officers of his corps, by whom he is deeply regretted. He entered the Madras army in 1823, and attained the rank of major in 1851.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF BAMBERG.

Recently, in Bavaria, Mons. GASPARD BONIFACE D'URBAN, Archbishop of Bamberg, in that country. He was born in 1773, a native of Beverheng, and after holding for a long time the title of Bishop of Tenaria *in partibus*, he was appointed to his archbishopric in 1842. He was also for many years “Conseiller” to his Majesty the King of Bavaria.

SIR W. S. R. COCKBURN, BART.

April 12th, at Downton, near Kingston, Herefordshire, aged 61, Sir WILLIAM SANSFIELD ROSSITER COCKBURN, Bart., of Cockburn and Ryshaw, county Berwick. He was the representative of a family which formerly ranked high among the barons of Scotland, and was particularly distinguished in the times of the Bruces. The deceased gentleman was the only son of the late Sir William Cockburn, Bart., by his wife Eliza Jacob, great granddaughter of Elizabeth Brydges, (sister of the first Duke of Chandos,) and daughter of Colonel F. Creutzer, a gentleman, of noble and ancient lineage, of Manheim, in Germany. He was born in 1796; succeeded to his father's title in 1835; and (as we learn from Hardwicke's *Shilling Baronetage*) he graduated B.A. at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1819. He was an active magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Radnor, and was much respected in society at Bath, where he resided for many years, and to the charities of which city he was a bounteous contributor. He married, in 1823, Anne, daughter of the Rev. F. Coke, of Lower Moor, Herefordshire, by whom he had a large family. He succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest surviving son, Edward, now Sir Edward Cockburn, who was born in 1834.

JOHN CRAMER.

April 16, at Kennington-terrace, aged 89, died JEAN BAPTISTE CRAMER, one of the most celebrated composers and pianists of the day. He was born at Mannheim in 1771. The following sketch of his career may be relied upon as authentic. If not absolutely a great man, he was at least one of those to whom art is much indebted. His chief master for the pianoforte was the admirable Clementi, and for composition C. F. Abel. Though he flourished contemporaneously with Woelffl, Dussek, and Steibelt, the reputation enjoyed by Cramer as a pianist was second to none. His school was that of Dussek, whom he is said not only to have emulated, but in some respects, and especially in the execution of slow movements, to have surpassed. He came to

England at a very early age, and accomplished the greater part of his artistic career in London, where his lessons were more in request than those of any other professor. Nevertheless, he was renowned all over the Continent both as a composer and pianist. Among his friends was Joseph Haydn, and among his chief patrons and warm admirers was that most musical of princes, Ferdinand of Prussia. Cramer's last public appearance in this country was at one of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, many years ago, when he took the principal part in one of Mozart's trios. His playing on that occasion showed no trace of his former excellence. As when Pasta reappeared at the Opera, the poetical feeling was evident, but nothing more. To the present generation, indeed, the immense renown of Cramer is a matter of history rather than anything else. No composer has written more copiously for the pianoforte than Cramer. The number of his concertos, sonatas, &c., is fabulous; but, though greatly esteemed when first published, none of them bearing the stamp of genius, they were gradually neglected, and at last wholly forgotten. Even at this epoch, when the dearth of creative power has given birth to a sort of mania for reviving the compositions of earlier masters, the most zealous and laborious of our classical pianists would never think of brushing off the cobwebs from a volume of Cramer. There is, however, one particular work of his that is likely to endure as long as the art of music itself,—we allude to the *Studio per il Piano*, which has exercised in a certain sphere almost as great an influence as the *Clavier bien Tempéré* of J. S. Bach, or the *Gradus ad Parnassum* of Clementi. As a masterpiece of learning and ingenuity Cramer's *Studio* is, of course, not to be named with either of those extraordinary achievements; but, regarded simply in the light of an elementary course of instruction, it is imitable, and has helped to make more legitimate players than any other work of its class extant. Steibelt, Hummel, Moschies, and nearly all the great composers have written *Studies* for the instrument; but up to this time those of Cramer have stood alone, and the education of a pianist is unanimously considered incomplete without them. A quarter of a century past the death of such a man as Cramer would have been a topic in every circle; but the news will now, in all probability, be heard with little interest. Cramer not only lived long enough to see himself famous, but long enough to survive his reputation. His name is likely to rest, however, in connection with his *Studio*, upon which future pianists will form themselves without being aware that this was only one out of a hundred works from the same prolific pen. Mr. Cramer was one of the original partners in the eminent firm of Cramer, Beale, and Co., from which he withdrew, about 20 years ago, with a handsome annuity.

PROFESSOR GREGORY.

April 23, in Princess-street, Edinburgh, Dr. WILLIAM GREGORY, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. The learned gentleman had been in weak health during the winter, but the immediate cause of his death was fever. He was one of a race of distinguished Scotch professors, his father having been the late James Gregory, Professor of Medicine in the same university, and several of his ancestors having held a high place in the academic literature and science of Scotland. He was himself a very able and experienced chemist, and a favourite pupil of Liebig, several of whose works he translated from the German, besides being the author of several original treatises of merit. He successively filled the chairs of chemistry in the Andersonian Institution, at Glasgow; in King's College, Aberdeen; and in the University of Edinburgh, to which he was appointed in 1843.

LORD HANDYSIDE.

April 17th, at Kennet, county Clackmannan, N.B., aged 59, died ROBERT LORD HANDYSIDE. He was one of the best known among the Scottish judges or Lords of Session. He was born in the Scottish capital in 1798, educated at the University of that city, and became an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1822. In 1835 he was nominated as one of the deputies of the Lord Advocate, and, in 1840, sheriff-depute of the county of Stirling. On the formation of the Ministry of the Earl of Aberdeen, in January, 1853, he became Solicitor-General for Scotland; and in November following was promoted to the judicial bench as a Lord of Session and Justiciary, in which capacity he bore the courtesy title of Lord Handyside. He presided at the trial of the Falkirk Bank last autumn, and was one of the judges at the trial of Madeleine Smith for the murder of L'Angelier.

M. L'ABBE JACQUIER.

Recently, at Martinique, West Indies, aged sixty-two, died the Abbé JACQUIER, Honorary Canon of Bordeaux, and of the Cathedral at Martinique. He was a native of Vernon (Loire), and for many years held the cure of the parish of Grand Anse. He was much beloved, especially by the poor negro population of the island, to whom he was a constant benefactor.

M. L'ABBE DE MOLIGNY.

April 2nd, aged 54, M. L'ABBE DE MOLIGNY, Honorary Canon of Evreux, Orleans, and Paris, and some time tutor to the Duke of Bordeaux. He was born in England, his parents having quitted France on the outbreak of the first Revolution, and in 1830 he accompanied Charles X. and his exiled family to Edinburgh.

WILLIAM T. PETRE, Esq.

Recently, at Rome, aged 61, WILLIAM THOMAS PETRE, Esq., some time paid attaché at Florence. He was the third son of the late Hon. George William Petre (second son of the ninth Lord Petre), by his wife Maria, third daughter of Philip Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, Cumberland, grandfather of the present owner of Corby, P. H. Howard, Esq., late M.P. for Carlisle. Mr. Petre held the above-mentioned post, at Florence, from 1844 till February, 1853, when he was succeeded by the Hon. M. Lyons. The *Univers* speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Petre as a "truly honest Catholic," and, "therefore not suited to the taste of Lord Palmerston." It adds that, in his diplomatic capacity, Mr. Petre "refused to become the mere echo of revolutionary sentiments, but confined himself to a simple exposition of facts, without favour or partiality. Comme un sage et prudent examinateur des actes du gouvernement pontificale."

LIEUTENANT POWER.

February 19th last, at Sirsee, East Indies, from wounds received from a tiger, which he supposed he had shot dead, Lieut. HENRY POWER, late of the 32nd Madras Infantry, and grandson of the late Sir John Power, Bart., of Kilfane, Ireland. This young officer was educated at Cheltenham College, and was much beloved by all his brother officers.

R. S. RINTOUL, ESQ.

April 22nd, in London, aged 71, ROBERT STEPHEN RINTOUL, Esq., editor of the *Spectator*. He was a zealous Liberal in politics, a man of honest, independent mind, and an active and energetic labourer in the field of literature. In early life he became editor of a Scottish journal, in which his ability attracted the notice of Lord Panmure and Mr. Douglas Kinnaird, by whose advice he came to London, where he established the *Atlas* about 35 years since, and subsequently took a share in founding the *Spectator*, which he conducted till his decease. He warmly espoused the cause of Reform in 1830-32, and advocated the views of Mr. E. G. Wakefield upon colonization. His loss is much to be regretted in the literary circles of the metropolis.

CONRAD SCHRAMM.

Recently died in Jersey, aged about 35, Conrad Schramm. He was the youngest of eight children. On his father's side, he was descended from one of the Huguenot families, expelled from Alsace by Louis IV. The father took a prominent part in stirring up the national feeling against the French invaders, and in fostering that uprising of the German people which so largely contributed to the overthrow of Napoleon, and undertook the onerous labour of redeeming his native town from its liabilities. With the assent of his fellow-citizens he took the whole burthen of liquidation upon his own hands; and, after years of untiring effort, completely succeeded in his noble endeavours. That the town of Creteil is one of the two Prussian towns entirely unburthened by communal debt is mainly owing to the patriotism of the father of Conrad Schramm. Having in early youth entered his father's counting-house, he went from thence to Holland, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits, in the city of Rotterdam, when, at the age of 21, he was obliged to return to Prussia to fulfil the military service required in that country of every able-bodied young man. He afterwards went to Belgium, and from thence to the United States. He was successfully engaged in trading occupations, when the news of the French Revolution of 1848 brought him to Europe. He now threw himself into the Schleswig-Holstein agitation. He commenced a newspaper at Kiel; and, by clear and forcible expositions and appeals in that journal, did much to promote democracy; and, in conjunction with Harro Haring, founded extensive democratic organizations. By an act of daring, which might have cost him his life, he decided the wavering troops of the Duchy to revolt against the Danish crown. Subsequently, travelling with a friend on the railway from Hamburg to Magdeburg, he was arrested and condemned to two years imprisonment in a Prussian fortress. From thence, by great boldness and address, he made his escape in broad daylight; with two cannon booming after him, and utterly penniless, he succeeded in gaining the Belgian frontier, 50 miles distant. From there, assisted by commercial friends of his family, he made his way to London. Some time afterwards he nearly lost his life in a duel, fought near Antwerp—the ball of his adversary grazing his forehead. Indeed, the parties concerned most inhumanly left him for dead. On hostilities again breaking out in Schleswig-Holstein, Schramm reappeared on the scene of action, and showed great skill and courage. In 1852, he returned to America and re-embarked on commercial pursuits. Unhappily the climate of the States proved fatal to a constitution previously weakened by the toils, privations, and perils poor Schramm had undergone during the revolutionary struggle. Conrad Schramm was for years the political associate and personal friend of the celebrated poet Ferdinand Freiligrath, and Dr. Marx and Frederick Engels, Esq., well-known writers of the "advanced" section of German Emigration. In conjunction with the three gentlemen just named, he edited the *New Rheinisch Gazette*. He was employed in preparing the German edition of the Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of 1851. He also wrote for a number of publications; and, almost to the time of his death, contributed to a German newspaper (*Die Tarn Zeitung*) published at Cincinnati, U.S., and edited by Dr. Becker.

W. STEPHENS, ESQ.

April 17th, at Eblana House, Kingstown, WILLIAM STEPHENS, Esq., an old and highly respectable citizen of Dublin. We learn from a paragraph in the *Freeman's Journal* that Mr. Stephens was proprietor of the *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser*, and was for many years director of the Mining Company of Ireland, besides being connected with other mercantile companies in the Irish metropolis, and that his death is regretted by a large circle of attached friends.

The Metropolis.

THE WEATHER TABLE.

Table with columns: Date, Barometer at 9 a.m., Thermometer at 4 p.m., Highest Temperature since 11 a.m., Highest Temperature in shade, Lowest Temperature in shade, Rain, Remarks.

ED. RAINY, 8, Brecknock-place, Camden-town, N.W.

WILLS.—The will of Rear-Admiral Earl Spencer, K.G., C.B., P.C., of Althorp Park, Northampton, and St. James's-place, Westminster, was proved in London by Baron Lyttelton, F.R.S., the nephew, and Henry Goodford, Esq., the acting executors, the other executor having renounced. The personality was sworn under £250,000. The will bears date May 17, 1854, leaving his real estates and residue of his personal to his son, Viscount Althorp. There are four codicils; by the second, which is in his lordship's own handwriting, he has, at the request of the late countess, directed six cottages to be erected at Great Brington, Northamptonshire, to be called, "Lady Spencer's Cottages," for the reception of poor widows of that neighbourhood, who are each to pay a rent of one penny a week, but free of taxes. He has secured to his daughter, Lady Sarah Isabella Spencer, a sum of £100,000. Two of his lordship's gamekeepers have a legacy of £500 each.—The will of Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., was proved under £70,000 personality in England. The executors are John Rennie, Esq., and Robert H. Scott Campbell, Esq., the son; the latter is also appointed residuary legatee of real and personal estate.—The will of Wm. Joseph Horsfall, Esq., of Lancaster, £80,000.

BELL-ALLEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Monday evening the annual general meeting of the members and friends of this institution took place in the large school-room, Cross-key-court, London-wall; Mr. Alderman Mechi in the chair. Mr. William Clark, the honorary secretary, read a report, which gave a succinct history of the school from its earliest foundation, and pointed out the system of instruction which was adopted. It stated that the Bell-alley schools were instances of what beneficial results might be accomplished by the formation of such institutions in densely populated districts of the metropolis, it being now an established fact that children were, as a general rule, willing to avail themselves of the advantage held out to them for obtaining instruction so long as the advances were made to them in kindness, and in a manner to impress them with the sincerity and friendly feeling of those who proposed to teach them. Alderman Mechi delivered prizes to several of the children, and addressed them briefly, and in a most encouraging manner, upon the good results which were likely to flow from their attendance at school, and pointed out to them that the highest positions in society were open to the humblest persons who strove by study and good conduct to obtain distinction. The meeting was addressed by Alderman Wire, Dr. J. G. Sparke, Mr. Thomas Chambers, Common Sergeant of the City of London; Mr. Joseph Payne, barrister-at-law; the Rev. Hugh Allen, incumbent of St. Jude's Whitechapel; the Rev. Alfred Povah, M.A., head master of St. Saviour's Grammar School; the Rev. T. Richardson, M.A., curate of St. Olave's, Jewry; and other gentlemen, in support of resolutions affirming the necessity of the extension of ragged schools, and the desirability of supporting the particular institutions with which the meeting was more immediately identified. A vote of thanks to Mr. Alderman Mechi closed the proceedings.

MEDICAL REFORM.—On Tuesday afternoon a deputation, consisting of Dr. Mayo (the president), Dr. Jefferson, Dr. Alderson (the treasurer), Dr. Hawkins (the Registrar of the College of Physicians), Mr. Stanley (the president) and Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Caesar Hawkins (from the Royal College of Surgeons); and Mr. Simvens, Mr. Lefaut, and Dr. Ansell (of the Society of Apothecaries), had an interview with the Earl of Derby, at his official residence in Downing-street, on the subject of the bills now before Parliament relative to medical reform. After the deputation had stated their views, the Earl of Derby said that, from what he had heard, the bill of Lord Elcho was very far from the thing, although they must not forget that he had only read *ex parte* statements. He should be much obliged if they would leave in his hands the letters from the corporations, and copies of the bills, and he would promise the subject his most careful consideration. His lordship, in conclusion, said he would take the opportunity of asking, seeing so many eminent men present, whether they knew anything of the "Sale of Poisons Bill," and whether it met their approval. Dr. Hawkins, on the part of the gentlemen who accompanied him, said they knew nothing of it. The Earl of Derby said he should be much obliged to them if they would consider the matter over, and report to him. Dr. Hawkins expressed his thanks for so high a mark of approbation, and the deputation withdrew.

THE SEWAGE OF LONDON.—The report of the royal commission to inquire into the best mode of distributing the sewage of towns has been laid on the table of the House of Commons. The commissioners have paid particular attention to the case of London, and have appended the outline of a plan, which is altogether new, for dealing with the sewage of the metropolis. They are of opinion that the precipitation process is the best, allowing the water after manuring purposes. This, therefore, is the plan which they propose for London. They recommend the immediate execution of the embankment scheme, propounded by the Metropolitan Improvement Commission of 1844. Advanced terraces being constructed, continuous on the surface, but affording convenient entrances to inner basins for the wharfs above London-bridge, reservoirs are to be formed in the embankments adjacent to the mouths of the existing sewers, into which all the sewage is to be received and deodorised. The cost of the entire works is estimated at £3,250,000.

GREAT FIRE IN ST. KATHARINE'S DOCK.—On Tuesday night, about eight o'clock, the inhabitants of the whole of the eastern portion of the metropolis were thrown into a state of the greatest confusion in consequence of the outbreak of a fire, and such a fire as has not been witnessed in the same locality for a considerable period. The scene of the catastrophe was St. Katharine's Docks, well known to our London readers as standing on the north side of the river Thames, just over Tower-hill, and nearly facing her Majesty's Mint. The damage done will amount to several thousand pounds; but, great as the loss is, owing to the exertions of the dock authorities and police, considering the size of the place, the damage may be ascribed as inconsiderable. The fire would no doubt have laid in ruins property roughly estimated in value at £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 sterling, had it not been for the peculiar construction of the buildings.

THE HAYMARKET MURDER.—On Monday the last penalty of the law was inflicted at eight o'clock, in front of the gaol of Newgate, upon Giovanni Lani, a Sardinian, who was convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of Héloïse Thaubin, a Frenchwoman, at a brothel in the Haymarket. He confessed his guilt. The crowd that assembled was much greater than any that has been present on a similar occasion for a considerable time, and it was the opinion of many that it was equal to the crowd that was in attendance when Courvoisier was executed for the murder of Lord William Russell. There were a good many women in the mob, and at some of the windows of the Old Bailey they were seated several of the "femmes galantes" of the Haymarket, finely dressed, and who appeared to take great delight in witnessing the last struggles of a man who had been the occasion of the death of one of their sisterhood under such fearful circumstances.

A CLERGYMAN COMMITTED TO PRISON FOR AN ASSAULT.—On Saturday last the Rev. Mr. James, a graduate of Cambridge University, was committed by the Mayor of Oxford and another magistrate for a month and a day, with hard labour, for disorderly conduct and assaulting the inspector of the University police. Mr. James, who had only left the workhouse that morning (where he has recently been an inmate, and of which he was one time chaplain), is well known in the counties of Oxford and Bucks.

GAME LAWS.—A return has been printed showing the number of persons immured in gaols in England and Wales for offences against the game laws. The list fills a space of nearly seventy pages, the punishments chiefly consisting of hard labour and imprisonment for a *minimum* of about fourteen days, and a *maximum* of six months. The offences included poaching by day and by night, trespassing, setting snares for game, searching for conies, taking eggs of birds, fishing, using wires, &c.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, MARGARET-STREET.—The new church of All Saints, Margaret-street, Marylebone, towards the erection of which Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, M.P., has been the chief contributor, is expected to be ready for consecration by January, 1859. When completed, it will be the most richly ornamented and most profusely decorated church in the metropolis.

THE EAST INDIA DEBT.—By a return to Parliament issued we find that the public debt of India, which on the 1st of May, 1854, stood at £35,466,483, had risen on the 1st of May, 1856, to £50,483,369, of which six millions and a-half may be called floating liabilities. To this must be added six millions more of the loan at 4½ and 5 per cent., subscribed since August, 1856.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—The laws which require English and Irish members of the House of Commons to be possessed of a certain annual pecuniary qualification (£300 for boroughs and £600 for counties) are summarily repealed by a bill just brought in by Mr. Locke King, M.P., and Mr. Cobbett, M.P.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—During the week, ending April 24, the visitors have been as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 5,221; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4,842; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1,391; one student's evening (Wednesday), 188; total, 11,643.

THE TEA TRADE.—The deliveries in London, estimated for the week ending April 26, were 1,197,688lb., which is an increase of 364,392lb. compared with the previous statement.

The Provinces.

SALFORD RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—From the report read at the annual meeting of these schools, held in the Town-hall, Salford, last week, we learn that one of the great difficulties which the committee had to encounter was that the school was almost renewed every year. The number of children now was 82, of whom 74 had been admitted during the past year. Another difficulty was the superior attraction of begging, compared with attendance at school. The masters' report stated that during the year only three children had required medical aid. The number on the books at the last annual meeting was 64, since then there had been admitted 52 boys and 22 girls. Of these, two only could read well, and one of them had been in the school before; six could read a little, 30 could just tell the letters of the alphabet, and the remaining 36 did not know one letter from another; 46 had both parents living, two had fathers only, 23 mothers only, and three were orphans. The number having both parents living might seem large, but many of them would be quite as well without a father, as the following extract from the entry book would show:—"Deserted by father, 11; fathers gone to America, 4; sick, 4; in workhouse, 4; soldiers, 3; asylum, 2; convicts, 3; known to be illegitimate, 1." 53 of the children were born in Salford, 9 in Manchester, 4 in Hulme, 3 in Ireland, 1 in Pendleton, 1 in Chester, 1 in Carlisle, 1 in Wednesbury, and one in Jamaica. During the year 56 had left the school. Of these 16 were at work, 12 had left the borough, 4 had gone to service, 7 to workhouses, 5 had been dismissed for irregularity, and 8 not known, the master not being able to find their residences. The committee again gratefully acknowledged the aid rendered to the institution by the ladies' committee. They also thankfully acknowledged the miscellaneous donations which furnished the means of industrial employment. They regretted, however, that the late pressure had left its effects upon the institution; and this, together with the threatened withdrawal of the Government grant from ragged schools, compelled the committee to add that, unless a sufficient amount of additional subscriptions were obtained, the treasurer would have to draw from the sinking fund, which they hoped might be avoided, considering it desirable to reserve this, as the nucleus of a building fund. The treasurer's statement showed that the receipts, including a balance of £11 11s. 11d. from last year, had amounted to £638 2s. 5d. This sum included £237 18s. 8d. received from the Government; donations, £36 8s. including £25 from Mr. Humphrey Nicholls; subscriptions, £260 12s. 6d.; work done at the school, £21 11s. 1d. During the year, £150 had been carried to a capital account, and there was a balance in the bank of 18s. 6d.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The corporation and inhabitants of Reading, aided by several agriculturists and country gentlemen, are making every effort to meet the requirements of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England to induce them to hold the exhibition of 1859 in the town of Reading. Subscriptions have been commenced, and already a sum of upwards of £1,500 has been subscribed. In the list appear the names of the Marquis of Downshire for £50; Mr. Robert Palmer, M.P., £50; the Mayor (Mr. George Palmer, of the celebrated firm of Huntley and Palmer) £50; Messrs. Barrett, Exell, and Andrewes, of the Ironworks, £50; Messrs. Sutton and Son, the large seed-growers, £50; Hon. F. P. Bouverie, M.P., £20; Mr. G. H. Vansittart, M.P., £20; Messrs. Simmonds, bankers, £50; London and County Bank, £25; Messrs. Wilder, ironfounders, £15; Messrs. Stephens and Blandy, bankers, £50; Mr. C. H. Witherington, £20; Mr. R. Gibson, £10, &c. The Hon. Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Raymond Barker, Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, and Mr. Milward are appointed by the Council a committee of inspection, and have visited Reading to inspect the land offered for the show and trial of implements.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.—Although it wants yet two months before the visit of her Majesty to the Midland metropolis takes place, the members of the Birmingham council are already deep in the discussion of the knotty point, whether they should appear in robes, or in the "ordinary costume of gentlemen."—Stoneleigh Abbey, in spite of its beautiful situation and fair proportions, being somewhat old-fashioned in style, Lord Leigh, in honour of the approaching visit of her Majesty, has given orders for works of improvement and renovation, which will thoroughly alter the appearance of the abbey. Scores of artists and workmen are now busily engaged, or will be in a few days, and many thousands of pounds will be expended by his lordship during the next two months in the preparations necessary for receiving his Queen in a style worthy the lord of the manor, which once included Kenilworth Castle.

ANGLING ON WINDERMERE.—The *Kendal Mercury* thus grandiloquently speaks of angling prospects:—"With the cuckoo piping her pleasing lay, the swallow twittering his short sharp note, a thousand spring-time musicians venting forth nature's own delightful melody, and the wild flowers of waysides and woods springing up, lovely and sweet scented, it will not be wondered at that we intimate that the angler's jubilee is at hand. Many fine trout have already been taken with the fly in Windermere, and the char have begun to take the bait with an eagerness which, so early in the season, was by the oldest angler never before experienced. If coming events cast their shadows before, and hope does not tell a flattering tale, bright prospects are waiting the Waltonians this season, and brilliant achievements are before them."

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE "JAMES BAINES."—This splendid vessel, lying in the Hunsikson Dock, Liverpool, is now burnt down to the water's edge, and if any of the remaining cargo is saved, it will be so damaged by fire and water as to be almost useless. Amongst the firms mentioned as having large consignments of cargo on board were Messrs. Whittaker, Whitehead, and Co., Messrs. Littledale and Co., and others. The range of dock sheds on that side of the dock was most injured by the flames, as well as by the falling of the masts, and the *Gottenberg*, a vessel in one of the neighbouring docks, caught fire. The value of the vessel and cargo is estimated at £170,000.

PROBATIONARY HOME FOR DISCHARGED FEMALE PRISONERS.—On Saturday last a public meeting was held at the Sessions House, Maidstone, to take steps for providing a refuge for female prisoners discharged from the Kent county prisons. Viscount Sydney (lord-lieutenant of the county) presided; and there were also present the Earl of Romney (chairman of the West Kent quarter sessions), the Earl of Darnley, the Earl of Amherst, Viscount Falkmouth, J. B. Wildman, Esq. (chairman of the East Kent sessions), together with a considerable number of the justices and other influential residents of the neighbourhood. A report drawn up by the preliminary committee was read, after which it was resolved in effect that a Home should be at once established.

On Wednesday (last week) Claverton Manor, near Bath, was the scene of great gaiety and festivity, in consequence of the marriage of Miss Wilson, eldest daughter of James Wilson, Esq., M.P. (at Secretary to the Treasury), to Walter Bagehot, Esq., only son of Mr. Bagehot, of Herde hill, near Langport. The bride wore a dress of white tulle velvet, with Honiton lace veil, and a wreath of roses and orange flowers. Five of the bridesmaids were the Misses Wilson, sisters of the bride, the others were Miss Thorp, Miss Bagehot, and Miss Grey. Their dresses were of white tulle with mauvé trimmings; wreaths of hyacinths, and wiles.

On the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to Dover last summer his Royal Highness called, with his tutor, at the manufactory of Mr. W. Sawyer, and inquired minutely as to the capacity, price, &c., of velocipedes. After his Royal Highness's departure Mr. Sawyer determined to make a handsome carriage, with all the latest improvements, and present it for the acceptance of his Royal Highness. This carriage, which is a beautiful structure, worth £36, and capable of going at the rate of eight miles an hour, has been dispatched to Windsor Castle for the use of the Prince.

THE MURDER OF A TRADESMAN AT PORTSMOUTH.—The Court assembled last week, for the eighth time of sitting, to resume the investigation into the serious charge of murder preferred against Edwin Hart, the unfortunate deceased being Daniel Hart, otherwise Howard, the accused's own brother. Some preliminaries having been disposed of, the mayor gave as their decision, amidst breathless silence, that they had decided upon committing the prisoner to Winchester jail to take his trial on the capital charge of wilful murder. Quite a painful murmur through the court followed the announcement of this decision, but the prisoner remained apparently unmoved.

CRINOLINE.—The Bath papers contain an advertisement addressed to the charitable and humane by a person who is described as a respectable chairman, who, while wheeling a lady in his chair in the Bath-park on the 23d ult., caught his foot in another lady's crinoline, and met with an accident which has prevented him from following his employment.

PASSPORTS.—William J. Le Feuvre, Esq., a former vice-consul for France at Southampton previous to the supersession of all Englishmen who were vice-consuls by Frenchmen, has been appointed agent for issuing Foreign-office passports at this port.

LORD MACAULAY.—We understand that this eminent nobleman, recently appointed Lord High Steward of this borough, will attend to be sworn into office on Tuesday, May 11. After this ceremony before the Town Council, his lordship will be entertained at breakfast by the worshipful the Mayor.—*Cambridge Independent*.

Miss Martineau, a day or two since, appeared by her attorney before the petty sessions at Ambleside to show cause against the legality of a church rate. The magistrates, however, made an order upon her to pay the amount demanded, and she gave notice of appeal.

MULGRAVE CASTLE.—We hear from good authority that Mulgrave-castle, the seat of the Marquis of Normandy, has been let to Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.—*Yorkshire Gazette*.

The Lynton Branch Railway, on the Dorchester Railway, will be opened in May.

It is asserted that Lord Palmerston will contest for Hants at the next election.

The officers of the Royal West Sussex Infantry Militia are making preparations to hold a tournament at Dover.

Mr. Collier, M.P., accepted a retainer at the Gloucester Assizes of 300 guineas, a *bonne-bouche* lost to the usual circuit gowns, who are indignant at Mr. Collier's carrying away that which is a breach of professional etiquette, and declared they would not hold briefs under him.

THE LATE SIR JAMES M'GRIGOR, BART.

THIS officer died at his residence, in London, on the 2nd ultimo. So far back as 1793 he entered the army as surgeon of the 88th, or Connaught Rangers, and the following year he served with that regiment against the French in Holland. In 1796 he proceeded with it to the West Indies, and soon afterwards he was appointed medical superintendent of a force dispatched against the island of Granada. His next tour of foreign service was to Ceylon and Bombay. He was subsequently appointed superintending-surgeon of the Anglo-Indian army which was sent under Sir David Baird from Bombay to Suez. The force traversed both the deserts of Thebes and of Suez with trifling loss; but at Rosetta it suffered from the plague. Sir James M'Grigor kept a journal of all the occurrences of that period, and, in 1804, when he had returned to England, he published a work entitled "Medical Sketches of the Expedition to Egypt from India."

Soon after coming home, Sir James M'Grigor was transferred to the Royal Horse Guards, at which time George III. held a troop in the regiment. He was then promoted to the staff at Portsmouth, where he superintended the landing and treatment of the wounded from Sir John Moore's army. Here he served till he was appointed chief of the medical department in the island of Walcheren. The best comment on his exertions amid the ravages of a fever which had reduced Sir Eyre Coote's army of 16,000 men to 4,000 effectives only, may be found in the following words of that General's dispatch to Lord Castlereagh, dated Middleburgh, 23rd October, 1809:—"Amid all these difficulties it will be a consolation to your lordship to learn, as it is a satisfaction to me to state, that the attention of the medical officers, under the able superintendence of Dr. M'Grigor, inspector of hospitals, has been most unremitting and praiseworthy."

When the remnant of a fine army had evacuated the island, Sir James M'Grigor resumed his duties at Portsmouth. Here he remained until he was appointed head of the medical department in the Duke of Wellington's army in Spain and Portugal. The Wellington dispatches, during the Peninsular war, abound in repeated praises of his exertions.

Soon after the close of that war, in a dispatch dated 20th July, 1814, the Duke of Wellington wrote:—"I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Mr. M'Grigor conducted the department under his directions; and I consider him one of the most industrious, able, and successful public servants I have ever met with."

Sir James M'Grigor was, in 1815, appointed Director General of the Army Medical Department. Fortunately, he published, a year afterwards, while the events of the Peninsular war were still fresh in his memory, a work entitled "A Sketch of the Medical History of the British Army during the late Campaign." The statistical tables attached to it may be considered a forerunner of those reports on the sickness and mortality of British troops, which Sir James M'Grigor first originated, and then carried out at the expense of the War Office. Sir James M'Grigor remained Director-General about thirty-six years. During this period he was created a Baronet, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath; he was also appointed by Government a



SIR JAMES M'GRIGOR, BART.

Member of the Council of the London University. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and a member of various learned bodies, and he had been three times elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. It should be added, that he was in possession of

numerous medals for sieges and battles at which he had been present, and also, that he was a Knight of the Crescent, and of the Tower and Sword, for his services in Egypt and Portugal.

Though the late Sir James M'Grigor had been twice shipwrecked, had been brought nearly in contact with the yellow fever, the plague, the Walcheren epidemic and other diseases, and, moreover, had been placed in responsible positions in the armies of Abercromby, Baird, Coote, Don, and Wellington, yet these trials seem to have had little effect on a constitution naturally strong and vigorous. He was, indeed, about entering on his 88th year at the time of his death.

OPENING OF THE GENEVA RAILWAY.

We give this week two engravings connected with the opening of the Geneva Railway—one illustrating the opening itself, and another representing the ball which was held in commemoration of the event. Our own artist, in a letter which accompanied the sketches, says:—

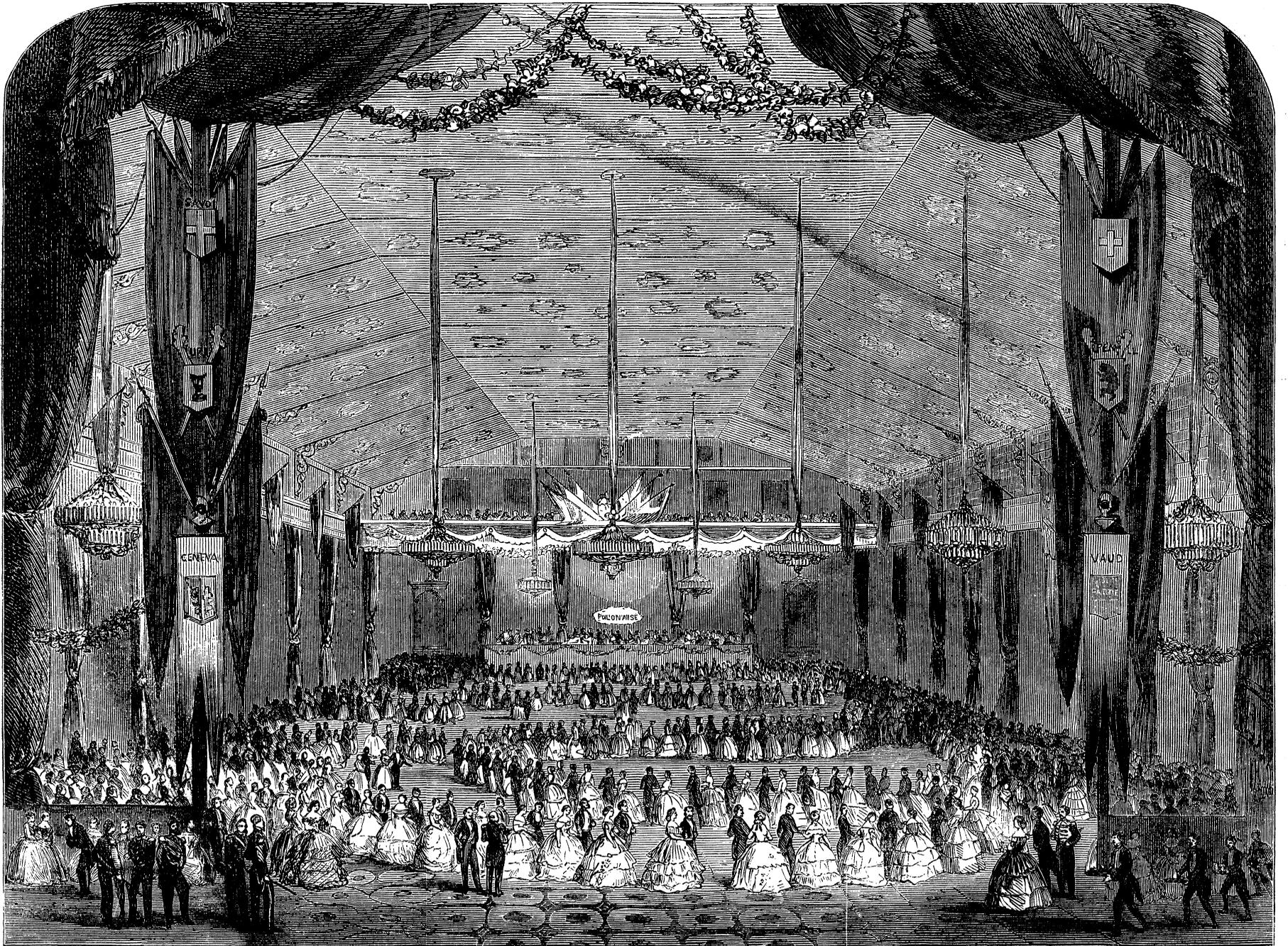
"It may seem that, now-a-days, when the powerful hand of industry extends itself all over the world, there is little to awaken a feeling of curiosity in the opening of a distant new line and in the unpretending rejoicings that greet it. However, on the other hand, England has always been friendly to Geneva and to Switzerland; both our creed and our institutions meet with English sympathy, and, therefore, perchance your readers will feel some interest in the present very short account of our late proceedings.

"On the 16th of March the first engines having left Lyons came hissing within the Geneva station, and on all sides garlands of flowers, banners unfurled, artillery salutes, and music bands, were expressing the popular mirth. In the evening, the whole town was illuminated; and presently a very good rocket went blazing within the precincts of the port, and thus brought the proceedings of this merry day to a conclusion.

"On the following day a ball, including above five thousand persons, took place in the Election Hall. Very likely the least important inhabitant of any large town would scorn such popular entertainments; still they have a sort of national character, an air of family homeliness, of which the charm is undeniable, though it cannot but be in a large extent confined to us.

"No French officials attended our *fête*. Much as their absence was regretted by all who are anxious for the continuation of friendly intercourse, still we felt that a small State must be careful of its own dignity, and the *fête* having been once delayed, could no longer be put off to a more distant period, in order to suit the convenience of Belle France."

According to arrangements made by the Directors of the Victor-Emmanuel Company, in agreement with the Directors of the Lyons and Geneva Railway Company, the distance between Chambéry and Geneva is performed in less than eight hours. The return is still more rapid. A traveller leaving Geneva at seven in the morning arrives at Chambéry at thirty-five minutes past one. This distance will be shortened in the month of July, when the Victor-Emmanuel Company will open to the public the section from St. Innocent to Culoz.

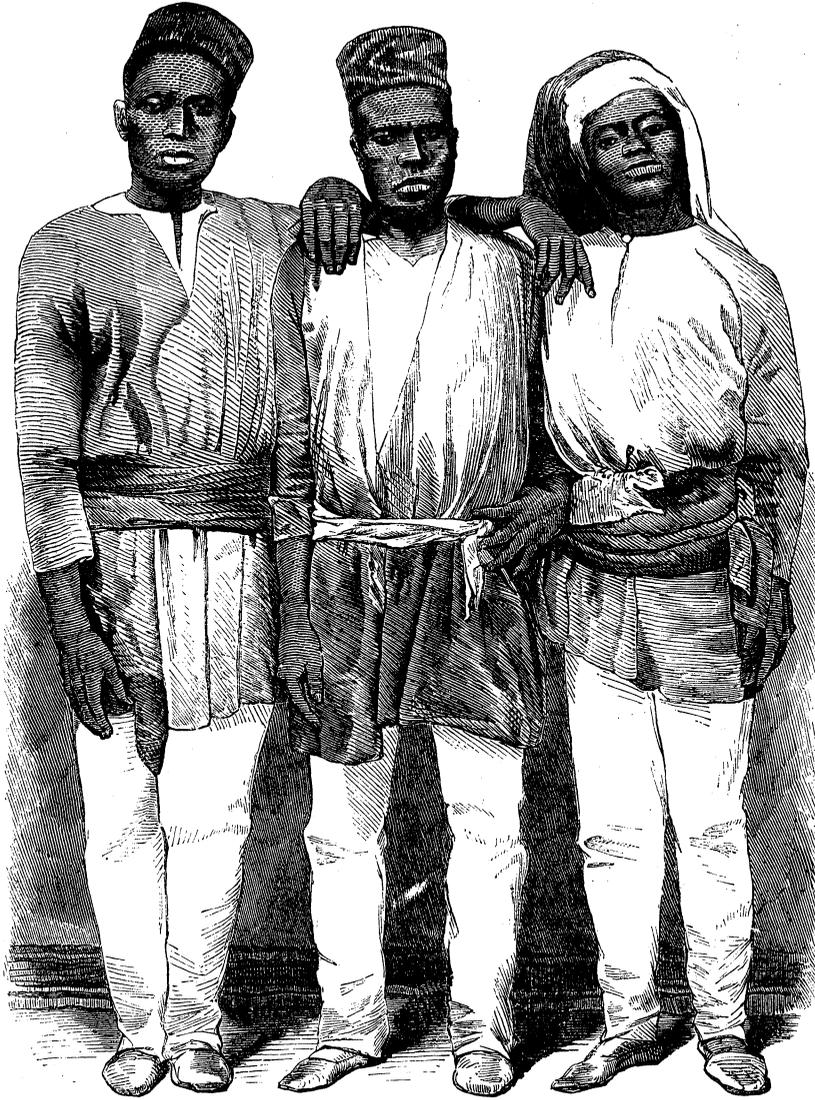


BALL IN COMMEMORATION OF THE OPENING OF THE GENEVA RAILWAY.

KROOMEN.

The accompanying engraving represents three Kroomen, a class of men on the western coast of Africa, who at present form and have always formed part of the crews of her Majesty's ships. They average five feet nine inches in height; they eat nothing but rice; and, being excellent soldiers, were considered by the present Government to be peculiarly fitted for Indian warfare. In their present service they have small pay, and at the end of it do not care to receive money, but are ready to accept payment in commodities, taking their muskets with them, and going away perfectly satisfied. They are reckoned in every respect most useful in war; and, being "dead shots," they can hit at the extreme limit to which a bullet will carry. Alarmed at the rumour of reviving the slave trade, Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, on March 22, asked if it really was the intention of the present Government to recruit for the Indian service on the western coast of Africa. In reply Lord Ellenborough said: "It is quite true that a plan was entertained for enlisting on the western coast of Africa a class of men called Kroomen, many of whom at present form and have always formed part of the crews of Her Majesty's ships; and so little is this done in the dark, that the pay of these Kroomen has been included in all the naval estimates published for a great number of years. There is therefore no deceit or concealment about the matter. I will tell my noble and learned friend why I entertain this proposal. I wish to save the lives of English soldiers, and to increase the efficiency of the English army in India. I am also desirous of enabling the Indian Government to send the naval brigade to China, where its services are much wanted at present. My noble and learned friend knows very well the position in which the Indian army now stands. Formerly we had the assistance of a large force of native soldiers, who did duty under exposure to the sun; while the European troops were kept under cover, ready to fight, indeed, whenever that was necessary, but subject to none of the inconveniences and dangers of the climate which could possibly be avoided. During the last year, unfortunately, we have had reason to distrust the native soldiers, who cannot now be relied upon in the same degree as before. One of the greatest dangers which pressed upon us arose from the circumstance that the native army was altogether uniform in its formation, and in case of mutiny was likely to act in a body. Hence, it is desirable, if possible, so to compose the army in future as to destroy that uniformity, and to give less cohesion to its different parts, in order to render combination in mutiny more difficult. With these views I thought it most desirable to obtain the assistance of these persons for service in India. At the mouths of the Ganges and the Irrawaddy they would now perform more useful service than they render on board her Majesty's ships on the coast of Africa."

Lord Ellenborough was therefore anxious to employ them, thinking that they would be most useful as light troops in front of an army. It was found, however, that the plan could not be carried out without an alteration in the terms of the Mutiny Act, and the proposal was accordingly abandoned.



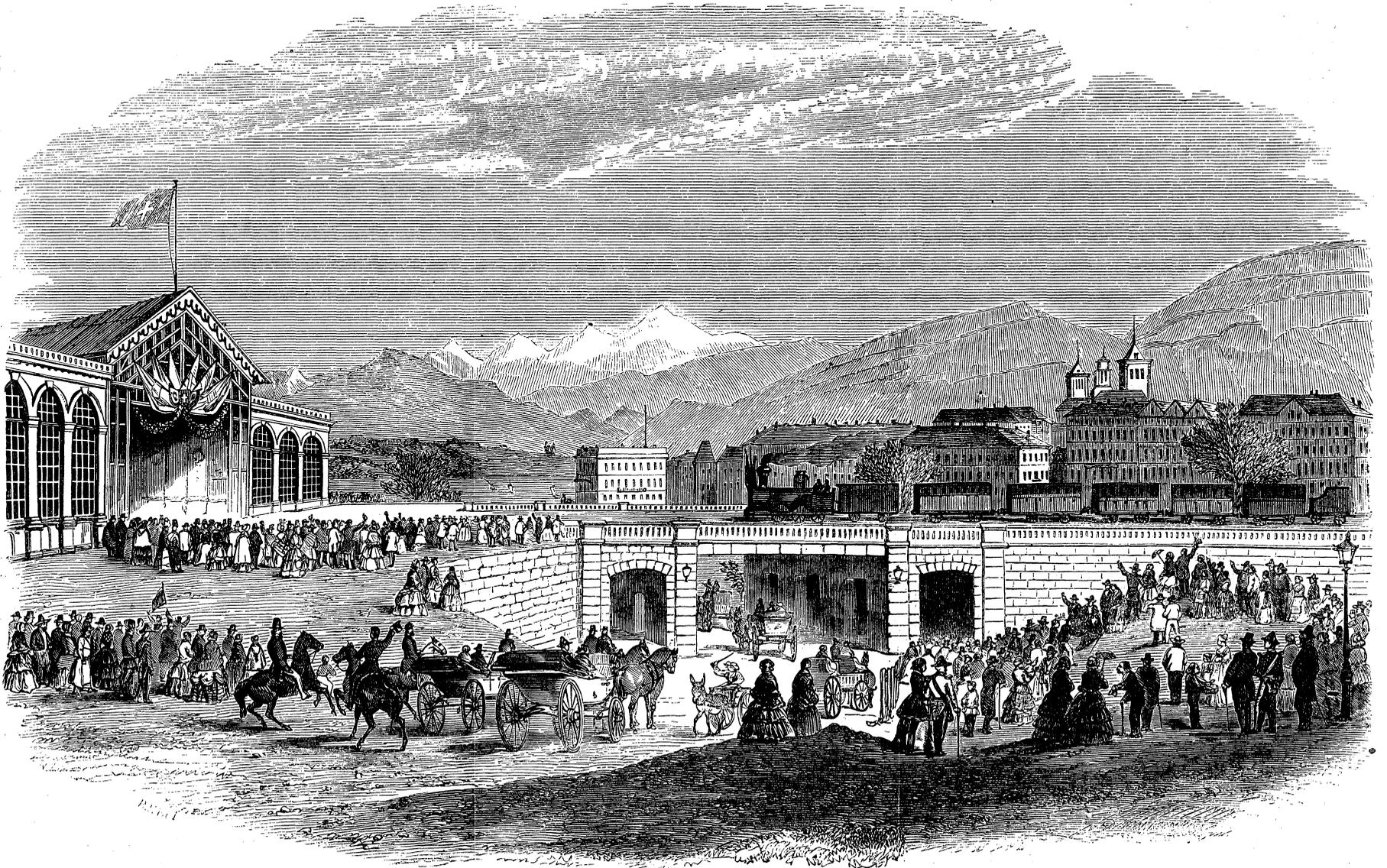
KROOMEN.—(AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH.)

THE FIRE ON FRIMLEY HEATH, WOKING COMMON. ON Friday, last week, at about half-past 12 p.m., a volume of smoke, like the smoke from a brick or lime kiln, was seen ascending in the neighbourhood

of Frimley-heath, Woking-common, at a village called Firbright, all the country around abounding with Scotch larch and other fir trees. Gradually as the heat increased, and from the late dry weather the heath and plantations were rendered more easily

inflammable, the fire spread with extraordinary rapidity, and one portion of plantation after another was seen adding fresh and ready material to the flames. The country around is exceedingly picturesque, and the effect was remarkably striking. It was a cloudless day, and the sun shining as brightly as in the middle of July, yet immense bodies of red flame were distinctly visible, and the lurid character of the smoke, as it increased from the small pillar which it at first appeared, to many acres in extent, made the western horizon look for miles like the threatening aspect of a severe thunder-storm. Much property must naturally have been destroyed, and it is deeply to be deplored that no effectual check can be put to such a system of wanton and malicious destruction. In this neighbourhood alone no less than four hundred acres of heath and plantation were destroyed in the course of last year.

These fires, which have of late years occurred so frequently in parts of Berkshire, Hampshire, and Surrey, merit more attention, perhaps, than the subject has hitherto received. Immense tracts of heath land within the last half-century have been planted with Scotch larch, and other fir trees, and although the crop, so to speak, may not at first appear of any material value, yet the rapidity of their growth and the useful purposes to which they are adapted prove not only a source of considerable emolument, but of much general benefit. The small larch fir poles are now very generally used in Sussex, Kent, and Surrey, for hop poles, and are found fully answerable to the purpose, although not so durable as the ash plant. The Scotch fir trees of larger growth have been used to a great extent for sleepers on some of our railways, and large quantities are yearly converted into charcoal, the branches being sold at a very cheap rate for fire-wood. But the intrinsic value of these is not the question now before us. The heath land has of late years materially increased in value for the advantages of planting, and, as the soil is not without an enormous and unprofitable outlay available for the purposes of agriculture, this use of otherwise uncultivated land has been very generally adopted. Before these plantations became so numerous little regard was paid to the property of the heath, and the trade of broom making was carried on more extensively, inasmuch as there was no restriction to any persons gathering in any part of the heath districts, without let or hindrance, as much heather as they required, when and where they pleased. The planting, therefore, of large portions of this land, although not much heeded at its first introduction, has been a source of great dissatisfaction to the numerous tribes of broom makers. It is, we may observe, the property of the fir tree as it grows up to destroy whatever heath or herbage may grow beneath its foliage. A few years since great efforts were made in the neighbourhood of the Military College at Sandhurst to discover the cause and perpetrators of the frequent fires which destroyed so many of these growing plantations, but the difficulty of the inquiry never met with a satisfactory solution, although there have been several prosecutions for wilful firing. The fires still go on to a most serious extent.



OPENING OF THE GENEVA RAILWAY.

Scotland.

SKIFF RACE FOR £200.—We are informed that in consequence of a challenge from Harry Clasper, the celebrated Newcastle rower, a match has been concluded between him and Robert Campbell, of Glasgow, the champion of Scotland. The match, which is for £100 a side, is to be pulled in skiffs on the Clyde, over the same course as that on which Campbell recently conquered Brown, between Dumbarton and Bowling. Thursday, the 22nd of July, at ten o'clock is the day fixed, and already £20 a side have been deposited in the hands of the editor of Bell's Life, and the remainder is to be tendered in two instalments of £30 and £50, on the 1st of June and 12th of July. Campbell, who allows Clasper £10 for coming to the Clyde, will pull in a new skiff, built by Mr. J. B. McNeill; and from the prowess and ability of both men, an excellent contest may be expected.—North British Mail.

THE LATE HUGH MILLER'S MUSEUM.—Considerable progress has been reported as attending the effort to raise £600 by public subscriptions of £1 each, to supplement the offer by Government of £500 for the purchase of the late Hugh Miller's Geological Museum, for which an offer has come from America of £1,050. The scheme is very warmly supported by Sir R. Murchison, the Dean of Carlisle, Mr. A. M. Dunlop, M.P., and others; and the committee in Edinburgh, under the presidency of the Lord Provost, are actively engaged in collecting the subscriptions, as the purchase must be completed before Whitsuntide. Should the project be successful, Mr. Miller's collection will form part of the projected National Museum at Edinburgh.

Arrangements are being made to invite Lieut.-Col. Alison on an early day to a public dinner in the Glasgow Corporation Hall, to welcome him home after his daring perils and sufferings before Lucknow, and to honour him as a brave soldier and the military secretary of the Commander-in-chief.

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S SHOW.—We learn from the local Journal, preparatory arrangements have already been made in connection with the approaching cattle show, in Aberdeen, of the Highland Society. The dinner is to be served in a large patent tent, capable of accommodating 1,000 persons, to be placed in the quadrangle of Marischal College. Prince Albert, it is expected, will preside.

On Wednesday last a monument to the late Mr. J. G. Lockhart was placed in Dryburgh Abbey, where he is interred close to the remains of his illustrious father-in-law, Sir Walter Scott.

Fine Arts.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

WE had been informed, in divers and sundry quarters, that the present exhibition of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours was, on the whole, a poor and dull one, decidedly "below the average," as the phrase runs. We therefore paid our visit in a state of mind prepared for any moderate amount of disappointment; and were, in consequence, most agreeably surprised by our encountering abundance of what we could not deny to be excellent and highly meritorious works. Those of our readers who take pleasure in contemplating these charming works of art may depend upon it that they will not easily discover a more delightful retreat from the din of the streets than the Gallery of the Senior Society of Water-colourists in Pall-mall. Every succeeding exhibition would appear only to whet the appetite and increase the relish of the picture lovers of London and the neighbourhood; for it is curious to observe how rapidly almost all the works of the public's favourite artists have been sold. Notice, for instance, the productions of Duncan, C. Haag, Richardson, Branwhite, F. Tayler, D. Cox, S. P. Jackson, the Evanses, and others, nearly every one purchased already. From the strong muster of works by the hands of the artists of the highest and longest standing, one might infer that fertility and rapidity of execution were part and parcel of all extraordinary genius for the art of painting. Certain it is that no one can complain that our best artists are not very prolific. At the first step in the saloon the eye is arrested by Nos. 1 and 2; the one representing "A Dead Calm, far at Sea," and the other being a view of "Kingswear, Dartmouth," by Mr. S. P. Jackson. They are both admirable pictures, especially the latter, which is charming alike in colour and in composition; but in both the water seems to us to want luminousness. Whether it be owing to the surface of the paper being at all disturbed by frequent washing, or from any other cause, we cannot tell; but a deficiency of reflected light from the water we think is palpable. Another most truthful drawing by the same artist is no. 24, "On the Hamoaze, Plymouth;" yet we prefer to any other of this gentleman's works, Nos. 72 and 73, two inimitable lake scenes.

Having commenced our notices with the first drawings on the walls, let us proceed regularly round the gallery. The Callows come early in the field, but fall short of their better attainments. Mr. W. Callow is very cold and untempting, and only gives us one covetable work, "An Old House on the Quay at Malines," No. 56. Mr. Riviere's "First Offer," No. 6, is a pretty little thing; but the lad looks sadly too young and green for such a knowing damsel; nor should we have taken him to be a "Patlander" from anything save his dress; the same model, surely, appears again in No. 79, "A Long Story," by the same artist. We are glad to hail again our veteran friend, in No. 15, "Snowdon from Capel Curig," by David Cox. Though dark and blurry, it is grand. This artist's feeling and mastery, and giant grasp of effect are wonderful. Look at his "Going to Market," No. 178; blot as it is, 'tis marvellously full of truth. Though giving but too plainly evidence of declining powers, all his works merit attentive examination. The limits of our space will not allow us on the present occasion to do more than particularise what we regard as the best specimens of water-colour art. In figure we have Mr. Carl Haag as powerful as ever. His "Tyrolese Carrier," No. 19, is a glorious specimen of texture and colour, attained by the fairest means. Mr. Branwhite exhibits many beautiful works; Nos. 20 and 27, by him, are full of the finest colouring, and steeped in the freshness of nature in her sweetest moods. His "Mountain Torrent," No. 46, possesses excellent tones and rare manipulative skill. There is a beauty of colour and a sparkling touch, combined with the finest feeling, in this gentleman's works, which we are glad to perceive that the public fully appreciate. No. 150, by him, is a gem of art, stale as the subject has become.

The shipping subjects of Mr. G. H. Andrews, Nos. 31, 308, &c., are very spirited and clever productions.

Mr. W. C. Smith gives us several very good and truthful drawings, some in the feeling of Bright and others resembling Branwhite. No. 43, "Sunrise in Autumn," and No. 58, "Sunset from Richmond Hill," are of very sweet and true effect; and his "Lynn," No. 80, rivals the works of Mr. Bennett. From Mr. F. Tayler, who is a great favourite with all, we have a goodly number of capital drawings. We like best his "Otter Hunting in the Highlands," No. 132. No. 83, by him, is a good example of a most disagreeable colour. Mr. Duncan has won his spurs too well to need our commendation. No. 30, "The Morning After the Gale," is one of his noblest works—the sky is magnificent. Nor must we omit to praise his perfectly felt and admirably rendered "Winter Scene," No. 112. In Mr. W. Evans's "Wastwater Lake," No. 57, there is real poetical feeling and work. In Mr. S. Evans's "Windsor from the Locks," No. 186, we have also a charmingly true production.

Mr. Topham fascinates us with his admirable colour and expression—observe amongst his other works "The Devotees," No. 63. The interiors of Mr. J. Nash, such as No. 82, look very formal, tame, and insipid after those of Lewis Haghe in the New Society. No. 107, "Early Spring," by Mr. C. Davidson, is a work of high merit; yet it is over laboured, and looks too much like a coloured photograph.

Mr. G. Fripp's versatile genius appears to advantage in No. 127, "Falls on the River Orchy, Argyllshire." There are many other works, too, by this gentleman, upon which we would pause did our time permit, such as No. 209. "The Rialto," No. 138, by Mr. E. A. Goodall, is a remarkably good and unaffected drawing. In No. 137, "Bilstein on the Moselle," by J. D. Harding, we observe all that technical knowledge and execution which this gentleman invariably evinces; but what a tame, heartless mannerism this drawing looks by the side of No. 141, "The Skirts of a Common."

An excellent piece of interior painting is No. 152, by W. Collingwood, "Charles I. and Bishop Juxon." Mr. T. M. Richardson, like Mr. T. L. Rowbotham, loves the sun and soft airs of the south. We like best his "Naples," No. 185, a large work of great beauty and merit, and an embodiment of our most delightful dreams and visions of the shores of the Mediterranean.

No. 197, "Declining Day, View in Argyllshire," by Mr. A. P. Newton, is a work of the highest order, and of priceless value to a

true lover of nature. Rarely, if ever, have the glories of departing day been more simply, nobly, poetically depicted.

But we must hasten to a conclusion. The screens abound with excellent little pictures. On the first screen we are struck with the works of W. C. Smith and S. Palmer. In Nos. 232 and 314, we have some marvellous fruit by W. Hunt; and that artist's "Fungi," No. 244, is a truly wondrous waste of time and eyesight. Mr. Dodgson's "Fountain," No. 242, is a lovely morsel. On the second screen, Mr. Duncan's "Seaweed Gathering," No. 254, is an art-treasure of the first water; and the third and fourth screens will well repay at attentive examination.

PICTURES BY J. CROME, FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE MR. SHERRINGTON.

OUR readers will probably remember that, in a recent number, we mentioned a sale of pictures, by Crome, of Norwich, shortly to take place under the hammer of Messrs. Christie and Manson. We have had much pleasure in examining these works of truly English art, and proceed, according to our promise, to make our observations upon them.

As John Crome was a painter who is only too little known and appreciated among the public generally, we may be permitted to state that he was born in Norwich in 1769, and lived there, without any ambition to be known beyond its bounds, until April, 1821, when he died, aged 51 years. From a boy he appears to have been passionately fond of drawing and painting, and he took the earliest opportunity of commencing his professional career as a teacher of painting. As a drawing and painting-master he succeeded, and obtained means to prosecute art to his satisfaction. His works are remarkable for their truth and deep feeling; woody lanes, winding hedge-rows, rustic cottages, forests and banks, and all scenes owning trees and streams, formed the subjects of his lovely landscapes. His practice might, to all appearance, have been formed from an attentive study of the works of the best Dutch masters. We find in his works the light and shade of Hobbema, the richness and power of colouring, and fine angular touch, of Ruissdael, and much of the tenderness of Vanderneer. Eleven of the works of this master, from the collection of his patron, Mr. Sherrington, of Yarmouth, have found their way into Mr. Christie's auction-room, and will be dispersed there to-day, the 1st of May. Of these pictures the largest and most important is one called "The Blacksmith's Shop," a village scene, with numerous rustics variously occupied. It is a masterpiece of breadth and colour. The chiaroscuro is magnificent, and the feeling and subject such as must appeal to all English hearts. The next in importance is a picture called "A Wood Scene," No. 23 in the catalogue. This is a more carefully finished work than the former, and it would be difficult to point out in what respect it is inferior to the works of the best Dutch masters of landscape. The harmony is consummate, and the distance painted with magical truth and effect. Either of the above paintings would form specimens worthy to represent their author in our National Gallery, which is, as yet, sadly deficient in the works of English painters of the last half-century. Another excellent work is "A Lane Scene," No. 24, wherein a thickly-wooded landscape, with a road and avenue on the left, with figures and cattle, are portrayed with the greatest mastery. In "The Willow Tree," No. 25, we have a beautiful picture, light in tone, and full of daylight and summer air. The above four pictures evince powers in landscape second to those of no painter, and present the excellencies of Gainsborough and Moreland without the mannerism of either.

Among the other seven specimens are several painted with the utmost power and knowledge of effect. A little rustic landscape, No. 29, combines a sweet subject and tender feeling with extraordinary power of colour. The condition of these pictures, so far as we could perceive from a short inspection, is, on the whole, very good; and this is more than can be said of too many of the works of the English masters of that time.

CALIGULA'S PALACE AND BRIDGE.

ON page 201 we give an engraving of Turner's picture entitled "Caligula's Palace and Bridge—Bay of Baia, 1831," in the Turner Gallery, now on view at Marlborough House. It is marked 512 in the catalogue, and has appended to it the following lines from a MS. known as "Fancies of Hope."

"What now remains of all the mighty bridge
Which made the Lucrine Lake an inner pool?
Caligula, but massy fragments left,
As monuments of doubt and ruined hopes,
Yet gleaming in the morning's ray, that tell
How Baia's shore was loved in times gone by."

Music and the Drama.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—On repetition, "Gli Ugonotti" grows in its attractions, and the vocal powers of Mlle. Titiens, as the representative of *Valentina*, are of a kind which leave no farther doubt as to her ultimate success in such parts where the fine qualities of her voice and large, impressive style of acting may be exhibited to worthy advantage. We must do justice to the splendid orchestration, conducted by Signor Arditi with a precision and energy on the last occasion we witnessed the opera which left nothing to be desired. The concerted pieces have become the great leading features they were entitled to be considered; and the septette of the second act, where Signor Vialletti, as *Marcel*, exhibits admirable histrionic capabilities; while Giuglini, as *Raoul di Nangis*, adds still greater lustre to the brilliant reputation he has already achieved, prove how far practice and care can go towards perfection. In Mlle. Titiens Mr. Lumley will find a source of success and profit he will do well to appreciate. The severer the ordeal the greater the merit which overcomes the difficulty. We cannot help adding, however, that we should be glad to see the choruses strengthened.

STRAND THEATRE.—The reproduction of an old, and, at one time, favourite little drama, "The Country Squire," gives Mr. Emery an opportunity of showing certain peculiarities in style, that are essentially his own, and by no means devoid of merit. Another time we will discuss them more fully. We have now to record the production of a farce somewhat laxly constructed, but pardonable enough under the circumstances of authorship, and considering the "limited liability" jointly responsible. "Your Likeness for One Shilling," by Messrs. Harrington and Yates, allows Mr. Charles Young an ample field for the illustration of broad, but skillfully developed traits of comic humour, bordering upon the burlesque of tragedy, and from which we infer that, with equal chances, he might even rival the intense jocosity of Mr. Robson. It would be absurd to dissect the plot in which so much that compels laughter occurs, and in which Miss Terman looks so charming, and where Mrs. Selby is so unctuous, and in costume so wonderful a specimen of the millinery art.

St. MARTIN'S HALL.—St. Martin's Hall on Wednesday evening witnessed the performance of Handel's arduous and elaborate oratorio of "Samson," before an eager and expectant audience. The chief weight of the solos and airs was supported by Mr. Sims Reeves as *Samson*, by Mr. Santley as *Manoah*, by Mr. Thomas as the arrogant and boastful *Harapha*, by Miss Palmer as the sympathising and friendly *Micah*—who, by the way, admirably fulfilled the part, and was repeatedly applauded—by Miss Rowland as a *Philistine Woman*, by Miss Banks as the designing *Dalilah*, and lastly by Mlle. de Villar as an *Israelitish Woman*, who sang "Let the bright Seraphim" with truly brilliant effect. The up-hill part of *Samson*, while in itself there is much to do, and a very important portion to maintain, as distributed throughout the oratorio, is not one in which the singer stands forth with any striking degree of advantage; but Mr. Reeves, by his reading, his consummate knowledge and vocal skill—his "Total Eclipse" being full of mournful grandeur—forced it into characteristic prominence, even when it might be supposed to sustain collapse before the overwhelming harmonies associated with the part. How effective this display was, evinced itself in the duet with *Dalilah*, "Traitor to Love," and that immediately following with *Harapha*, "Go, baffled Coward," where the strongly-defined shades of contrast and breadth of colouring are of a kind not to be speedily forgotten. Mr. Thomas surpassed himself, and exhibited an almost unwonted fire and energy in his part of this duet, but especially in the air preceding it, "Honour and Arms," and still more so, perhaps, in the grandly pompous delivery of "Presuming Slave," where he taunts and rouses up Samson to meditate on the desperate act of vengeance soon to follow. The chorusses were so delivered as to exemplify the continued efficiency of Mr. Hullah's training, of his rigid discipline and conscientiousness as conductor. "Oh, first-created Beam," was magnificently given. The appeal to Jehovah, "Then shall they know," and "Then Round about the Starry Throne," were admirably given. More particularly the double chorus, concluding the second part, cannot be too highly commended for precision and enthusiastic delivery. Mr. Santley obtained, against some well-meant opposition, a merited encore in the third part, "How willing my Paternal Love," which for sweetness and tenderness combined, is, perhaps, the gem of the oratorio. Then came that wonderful "symphony of horror and confusion," wail, and shriek, and moan mingling together, followed by that sombre and tenebrous "Dead March," which has not its like, perhaps, in anything on record. We can scarcely do justice to the efficient completeness with which so vast a work as "Samson" was performed, but we may say that the appreciation of the audience was most unequivocal and marked.

EXETER HALL.—On Friday, the 23rd ult., the Sacred Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. Costa, performed the oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" before an audience crowded, according to the representation made, that on presenting our card, in the course of official duty, admission was declined with something approximating to disdain. As we are not enabled to speak from personal experience of the merits of its rendering, instead of commenting on the performance, let us, on the other hand, do what justice we can to the candour of the officials in the Secretary's office—this said "candour" cast in the true Wagnerian mould. The clearing up of some slight error produced the following explanation:—that in the infancy of the Society it was glad to avail itself of the assistance of the "Press," in the way of publicity, favourable notices, and other modes in which the "fourth estate" has on many occasions not only helped an infant association to subsist, but saved those of an older date, and tottering towards debility, from falling into utter oblivion. Consequently, that the "Sacred Harmonics" being firmly established, and having an increased subscription-list, could do without the aid of the "Press," and did, on principle, expunge from its free-lists paper after paper, which it thought might be dispensed with; therefore those that had assisted it, or which were not now thought to be further necessary to its well-being, success, or existence, found themselves quietly shaken off, and the younger, but not, surely, less useful, sections of the public journals, discarded with an indifference that "would do justice to a better cause."

THE SURREY THEATRE.—On Monday evening we witnessed, at the above popular place of entertainment, a version of Mr. Charles Reade's powerfully wrought story of "Never too Late to Mend," in which the peculiar susceptibilities of a transportive audience were developed with as much emphasis as discretion. Mr. Creswick impersonated *George Fielding*, the very fine specimen of the tough and trusting English yeoman, with a considerable amount of vigour and force, accompanied by an appropriate amount of pathos and feeling. Mr. Basil Potter represented *Mr. John Meadows*, the man of "cool head, of iron heart and hand," with those characteristics that go to make up the sum of a villainous nature, both deliberate and detestable, and which may embrace the whole wide area of crime, from mere petty larceny up to the highest altitude turpitude can go. This took, perhaps, an exaggerated aspect, when contrasted with the amabilities displayed by the typical rascal of the piece, *Tom Robinson*, a "London thief," possessing a good moralizing character and several *aliases* (performed by Mr. Shepherd) and who "points out the moral" of the drama, that it is "never too late to mend." While *George Fielding* illustrates those freaks of Fortune which delights to press down the worthy, and which acts through such mean agencies as the grasping and avaricious nature of *Mr. Merton* (the father of the heroine, *Susan Merton*) and through the malignant feelings of rivalry and jealousy, which confined the original better nature that *John Meadows* may have possessed, *Tom Robinson* appears before us as the incarnate protest against judicial tyranny and wanton official cruelty. He defends a poor boy in the Model Prison, Farnborough, or anywhere else, against the atrocities of *Mr. Haaves*, the governor,—a part played by Mr. Butler, by the way, with a degree of cold-blooded energy which added still more to the bright relief of *Tom Robinson's* humanity. The miserable thief in his grim prison dress, with his horrible mask and the still more hideous prison accessories at hand, when he starts up as the champion of the hunted, outcast boy *Joseph* (played by Miss Johnstone), when he taunts and reviles the hardened official, is positively admirable, and the metropolitan scamp actually becomes imbued with some touches of the heroic and manly. *Mr. Eden*, the prison chaplain—performed with a quiet taste which we must commend, by Mr. Fernandez—obtains the governor's dismissal and a pass for *Robinson* to Australia, where he meets with *George Fielding*, and where both acquire, by their labour and their industry, all that they have hitherto lacked—*Fielding's* his thousand pounds, and *Robinson's* his moral "character" and self-respect, and naturally both return in time to prevent the accomplishment of a piece of villainy and the compulsory marriage of *Susan Merton* to the very thorough-going *Mr. John Meadows*, who also gives emphasis to the apologue that it is "never too late to mend." Surrey "effects" are prevalent enough in the form of much stamping and digladiation. Very fine precepts are enunciated after the fashion of *Mr. Joseph Surface*, while Mr. Voltaire, as the Jew, *Isaac Levi*, is a very refreshing instance of Mosaic catholicism as to the merits of good men of any creed. Mr. Creswick acted with discrimination, but also with force and feeling; Mr. Shepherd was really very successful in his *role*; Miss Eburne, as *Susan Merton*, made her somewhat appealing style of acting felt; and though we might take exceptions as to the want of coherence in the construction of the piece, and to the large use of adjurations, we must confess to having sat out a four-act Surrey drama with a sense of being well entertained.

ALHAMBRA PALACE.—This magnificent building, whose interior and decorations are of so unique and beautiful a kind, and which, having failed in its original purposes, has now, out of shrewd American management, elicited the secret of success, and the great equestrian company of Messrs. Howes and Cushing—numbering, it is stated, over two hundred men and horses—has roused up the apathetic West-end into something like activity, so that the enormous area and galleries of this vast place are literally crammed twice every day of the week, and the speculation is undeniably profitable. Naturally enough, there must be some better reason for this wonderful response than the mere announcement of feats and the opening of the doors by sound of trumpet or "tuck of drum," and the decided excellence of the performances, taken as a whole, fully explains the reason in question. Taking the programme as it lies before us, we will select a few of the best examples of the entertainment given. The "star and waltz quadrille," by ten ladies and gentlemen, is of the usual kind. The "juvenile act of horsemanship," which follows, is clever, though scarcely "great;" but the "Roman brothers" of Messrs. Murray and Holland, whose classical poses and daring feats on horseback, uniting strength, agility, and grace together, is unrivalled of its kind, and perhaps has never been equalled. Of the same statures category are the attitudes and groups formed by Messrs. Rummels and Richards as the "Two Olympians"—the spirit of the antique in its heroic forms being admirably supported. The "educated comic mules" delight the juvenile part of the audience; and the graver elders cast aside all reticence and "guffaw" with the loudest, while the creatures themselves seem to enjoy the mischief of their own tricks. The American horse, "Black-Eagle," is worth the admission money to see—a more beautiful animal, coupled with his docility, it would be difficult to find. Mr. James Robinson crowns the whole by his "great act on a naked horse," and a more daring, elegant, and finished performance we never witnessed. The two clowns to the ring, Messrs. Pentland and Myers, are far above the common run of their class; and while some smart witticisms and Yankee jokes find utterance, without offence or coarseness, the humour of the one and the saturnine emphasis of the other "tell" with much effect upon their auditory. One joke is too good to miss. Mr. Myers belongs (as Clown represents it) to a family numbering sixty-two, all of whom have had the measles but two, and "these didn't have them, because (there wasn't measles enough to go 'round.'" This latter gentleman, in a "vaulting competition," makes one magnificent summersault over seven horses. On the middle horse kneels a bravely athlete; on him mounts a smaller, kneeling also; on him, still again, kneels a second; and over the whole, with a splendid dash, goes the clown, as though shot forth into the air from a catapult. Steel springs and India-rubber muscles could hardly do more, or achieve as much—a leap thirteen feet high by twenty in length! The lady riders are fair, but not beyond the equestrian excellence we are accustomed to see, nor do they yet rival Miss Eila. A brass band plays during the performance, and the whole is worthy of the patronage extended towards it.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

- BIRTHS.—OF SONS. BALDWIN ... April 18, at Rock-cottage, Skull, county Cork, Mrs. B. W. Baldwin. FLEMING ... April 14, at Alexandria, Egypt, Mrs. R. Fleming. GROOMER ... April 22, at Hastings, the wife of Rev. Robert H. Groomer. HOLLAND ... April 21, at Ashburn, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Holland. OWEN ... April 22, at Copenhagen, Mrs. George Charles Owen. THOMSON ... April 22, at the house of her father, the wife of Major Thomson. OF DAUGHTERS. ARRAH ... April 19, the Countess of Arran. BATEMAN ... April 27, at 27, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the Lady Bateman. BEAUMONT ... April 23, the Lady Margaret Beaumont. MARRIAGES. BURNINGHAM-MEDHURST April 20, W. H. Medhurst, Esq., H.M.'s Consul at Foo-Chow-Foo, to Julian Tryphend, second daughter of Henry Burningham, Esq. BIRKETT-CHARTOCK April 22, Richard S. Chartock, Esq., of Loughall, to Fanny, daughter of the late Rev. James Birkett, incumbent of Ovingham, Northumberland. DAWN-COLE ... April 20, the Rev. Robert Eden Cole, M.A., of Bath, to Frances Elizabeth Christiana, daughter of the late Robert Dawn, Esq. ELWALL-MORRIS ... April 27, the Rev. James Morris, D.D., to Rachael, relict of Blucher Elwall, Esq. FOWLER-DAHSE ... April 24, at Paddington, C. S. Dahse, Esq., French Vice-Consul at Koensberg, to Kate, second daughter of H. Fowler, Esq. of Hyde park. HINDS APPELTHWAITE April 22, Edward Thornhill Appelthwaite, Esq., to Eleanor, youngest daughter of P. L. Hinds, Esq., of Portland-place, London. HAUGHTON-HANCOCK April 21, Richard Percival Haughton, Esq., LL.D., to Mary Anne, third daughter of James Haughton, Esq., of Dublin. POWYS-BURROUGHS ... April 20, Thomas Henry Burroughes, Esq., Norfolk, to the Hon. Edith Galfreda Powys, second daughter of Lord Lilford. SEARS-WATLING ... April 27, John William Henry Watling, Esq., of Waverley, near Liverpool, to Eliza, daughter of R. Sears, Esq., of Cullompton, Devon. THYNNE-CASTLEROSS April 28, Viscount Castleross, M.P., son of the Earl of Kenmare, to Gertrude Harriet, only daughter of Lord and Lady Thynne. THOMAS-FRANKISH ... April 14, at Brussels, William Frankish, Esq., to Emma, eldest daughter of H. Thomas, Esq. WILSON-BAGGEHOFF ... April 21, Walter, only son of T. W. Baggett, Esq., of Herd's-hill Somerset, to Eliza, daughter of James Wilson, Esq., M.P. DEATHS. BARNARD ... April 23, at Cave Castle, York-shire, Henry Gee Barnard, Esq., aged 69. HUCK ... April 23, in Norfolk-street, Lewis William Huck, Esq. COPE ... April 23, at Paris, Robert S. Cope, Esq., of Loughall, Ireland. CLIBBER ... April 23, at Mourillon, near Tonlon, Marianne, wife of Rev. Henry Clibber. CRAWFORD ... April 23, in Merion-square, Dublin, Sir Philip Crawford, Bart. CREW ... April 16, the Rev. Olfrey Crew, rector of Astbury, aged 38. DENISON ... April 26, at Brombridge, Isle of Wight, Joseph Denison, Esq., aged 73. DOUGLAS ... April 25, at Clifton, Major James Douglas, 9th Royal Lilies, aged 40. HALL ... April 22, at Mitcham, Mr. Henry Hart, aged 80. HALL ... April 22, at Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, the Rev. T. F. Hall, M.A., aged 63. MOORSON ... March 11, at Lucknow, William Robert Moorson, Capt. 13th Lt. Inf., aged 23. PARSON ... April 26, at Godalming, Surrey, Charles Alexander Parson, Esq., aged 61. PALMER ... April 24, at Clifton, Richard Palmer, Esq., of Tollymore-park, aged 34. PALMER ... April 24, at 31, Eaton-place, W. Palmer, Esq., inner Temple, aged 55. KINTOUL ... April 22, Mr. R. S. Kintoul, aged 71. SERGISON ... March 10, at Lucknow, C. W. Sergison, Lieut. 93rd Highlanders, aged 24. UWINS ... April 24, at Calcutta-cross Parsonage, Stroud, Zachariah Uwins, Esq., aged 79. WALTER ... April 23, at Brighton, Mrs. Frances Walter, aged 34. WILLIAMSON-JUNE 27, at Cavendish, Captain William Williamson, aged 33.

Naval and Military.

The first detachment of wounded troops from Cawnpore arrived at Fort Pitt general hospital, Chatham, from India, on Sunday evening, having disembarked at Gravesend from the East India Company's ship Hotspur, Captain Thornby.

The project of assembling the Toulon and Brest fleets at Cherbourg has been abandoned by the Emperor, in order to avoid giving any shadow of offence to England by a display of force so near her coasts.

Sir John Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty, has intimated his intention of continuing to give annually for competition among such of the students of the Royal Naval School, New-cross, as are the sons of naval and marine officers, the marine cadetship which was first granted by the Earl of Ellenborough and continued by succeeding First Lords of the Admiralty.

An Admiralty order has been received at Woolwich Dockyard, directing that the whole of the riggers shall receive an addition to their wages of 3d. per day; and also that the pensions of those superannuated shall be raised to the same scale as the sailmakers and ropemakers, varying from £20 to £24 per annum.

The Admiralty steam yacht Osborne, Master Commander Bower, which had been absent about a fortnight in attendance on the Prince of Wales during his tour in Ireland, has returned to Portsmouth.

The Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-Col. the Marquis of Ailesbury, assembled on Thursday, the 29th ult., at Marlborough, for eight days' training.

The glorious old Victory is about to resume her post as flag-ship at Portsmouth, having been under process of refitting for some nine months.

The permanent staff of the 1st Somerset Militia is under instruction for the Enfield rifle, prior to being supplied with that excellent weapon.

The Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia has received letters of readiness to return from Curragh to England, for the purpose of being disembodied.

The Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, it is stated, will be called out for eight days' permanent duty on the 22nd of May.

The Royal Gloucestershire Hussars of Yeomanry will muster for their annual period of training, during the ensuing month, at Cheltenham.

Colonel the Earl de Grey will assemble the Yorkshire Hussars, at York, on Thursday, the 24th of June, for eight days' permanent duty.

The Royal First Devon Yeomanry Cavalry (Colonel Buller) will assemble at Teignmouth, on the 20th of May, for eight days' permanent duty and exercise.

The 3rd West York Light Infantry, now encamped at Aldershot, will be disembodied in the month of June.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

The Mercers' Company of London having recently elected the Rev. J. W. Burke, domestic chaplain to Lady Sparrow, of Bromington-park, to the evening lectureship of the parishes of All Saints and St. Mary's Huntingdon, the rev. gentleman read himself in on Sunday evening, in the presence of a very numerous congregation.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERVICES.—The following are the preachers at these services for the first three Sundays of the present month:—May 2, Bishop of London; May 9, Rev. H. M'Neile; May 16, Bishop of Oxford; a list which proves that all parties in the church are represented in these services.

The Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, have presented the Rev. Richard St. John Tyrwhitt, M.A., student of that Society, to the vicarage of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, rendered vacant by the promotion of the Rev. Jacob Ley, B.D., to the vicarage of Staverton, in the northern division of Hampshire.

The Bishop of London has consented to preach on the occasion of a choral festival, to be held in Westminster Abbey on Thursday, the 10th of June, in aid of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches.

The Rev. Dr. Goulburn, the Rev. F. B. Zincke, and the Rev. C. F. Tarver are gazetted as chaplains in ordinary to the Queen.

THE JURY BY WHOM BERNARD WAS TRIED.—The Times states that, within the last few days, a fact has come out extremely creditable, we think, to the jury by whom Bernard was tried. A committee, of whom Mr. Nicholay, Mr. E. T. Smith, of Drury-lane Theatre, Mr. Beales, of Piccadilly, and others, are members, has been embodied at the news-room of Mr. Wylde, in Leicester-square, at which, for the last few years, Bernard has been a constant visitor, for the purpose of arranging a banquet at the Freemasons' Tavern, in the beginning of May, to the jury and the counsel and solicitors engaged on the trial for the defence.

TEMPERANCE INTERFERENCE.—Mr. Gough, the American temperance orator, proposed to bring legal proceedings against Dr. Lees, of Meanwood, near Leeds, for an alleged libel, which proceeds to the effect that Mr. Gough was an opium eater. The application for a rule to show cause was made on Thursday, last week, in the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Gough, by affidavit, solemnly denies the allegations against him. Lord Campbell did not think the case was one for the interference of the Court. The other judges concurring, the rule was refused.

The Garden.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.—In addition to the useful free flowering plants I named last week for decorating the greenhouse and conservatory at this season, I would add the following, which are very showy and of easy culture:—Cytisus racemosus, salvia gessneriflora, tropeolum triomphe le grande, and the varieties of azalea indica. The salvia mentioned above, when first introduced, was discarded by many persons because they could not get it to flower during the summer and autumn; it proves, however, a most valuable addition to our spring flowering plants. Cuttings should be struck in the autumn, or early in the spring; as soon as all danger from frost is over, plant them out; they will make great progress during the summer; take them up and pot them early in the autumn, and in the spring they will produce a dense mass of three brilliant scarlet flowers. Harden off, by thorough exposure to the weather, those plants that are for bedding out; but, unless in most favourable situations, do not commence planting out before the latter end of the second week in the month. Pot seedling petunias for planting out. Harden off dahlias, but be watchful at night; danger from frost has not yet passed. Many of our best half-hardy annuals are worth sowing in pans, and potting off in small pots before planting out; it is not yet too late. I would mention one plant, the perilla nankinensis, which may be thus treated; its dark purple leaves render it a most conspicuous object amongst other plants. I may mention its flowers are insignificant.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.—There is every appearance of a most abundant crop of fruit this season; should such be the case, I think I might add, we may as surely anticipate a short crop next year, unless the trees are relieved of a portion of the fruit at an early stage of its growth. What is it but weakness by over-cropping, that causes trees to bear on alternate years? This over-cropping produces a weakness in the trees which then require a season to recover. Let me strongly recommend a thorough and early thinning of the fruit; I speak not only of our wall-fruit, but also of that far more valuable fruit, the apple. Examine the young shoots of the apricot for the little green caterpillar, which sometimes commit sad havoc; the only way of destroying them in this stage of their existence, is either by unrolling the leaves and taking them out, which is a very tedious matter, or by pinching the end of such shoots as contain them, between the thumb and finger.

VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.—There is a general complaint of the flea being very troublesome amongst turnips, and the seed beds of brocoli, &c. I last week stated what was to be done, and I now add that what I recommended must be persevered in. It is not a heavy dressing that is required, but a frequent one. Seedmen are very often blamed for vending bad seeds, when the fault is not theirs; the crop comes up and disappears by the depredation of slugs or that of the flea. The dressing I have already recommended will prove an antidote to each of these pests. Make a sowing on a warm border of dwarf kidney beans; the Newington wonder is a very good one for an early crop. A few of the forwardest brown cos lettuce may now be tied up so as to whiten the heart, and make it tender and crisp. Prick out the early sown celery, and keep it well watered during dry weather. Harden off tomatoes and capsicum.

ART UNION OF LONDON.—On Tuesday, the annual general meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution took place at the Haymarket Theatre, which was kindly lent by Mr. Buckstone for the purpose. Lord Montague presided. Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., one of the honorary secretaries, read the report, which stated that the depression which had been suffered in the commercial world had tended to lessen the receipts of the current year. The subscription, nevertheless, amounted to £11,658 3s. The engraving by Mr. Willmore, after Turner, of Bellini's pictures conveyed to the Church of the Redemption in Venice, was in the hands of all the subscribers, and might be viewed, apart from its merits as a work of art, as a suggestive record of a time when a true artist was duly honoured. Another picture of Turner's was in the hands of the engraver for a future year. The engraving of "Life at the Sea-side," by Mr. Sharp, after W. P. Frith, R.A., was completed, and was now at press. Seeking to avail themselves of every fresh means afforded by modern discoveries of spreading abroad fine forms, the council appealed to photographers to produce for the association a certain number of volumes of photographs from works of art—namely, frescoes, drawings, sculpture, and architecture, and these having been obtained, form part of the distribution. To fill vacancies in the direction, caused by death and otherwise, Mr. H. Baker, Mr. M. Uzielli (director of the Bank of England), and Mr. J. Erie were elected. The reserved fund of the society now amounted to £8,196 17s. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the progress of art in England, and to the assistance in its development afforded by the society. It was very gratifying to know that the society had a reserve of £8,000, which would hereafter be applied in obtaining a temple for the arts, and then only would they have fully realised the object of their institution. Professor Donaldson seconded the motion. The report was then adopted unanimously, and various votes of thanks having been passed, the drawing for prizes commenced. The following is the list of the more fortunate holders:—Prize of £200, T. Warner, Cirencester. Prize of £150, James Johnston, Paisley. Prize of £100, the Rev. E. B. Nimol, Halifax, N.S. Prize of £75, T. Jolly, Bath; A. Macnamara, Finsbury; W. Parke, Wolverhampton; P. Sharland, Camden-town. Prize of £60, Mrs. Barnett, 2, Leinster-gardens; E. D. Campbell, Sunderland; Captain Maxse, R.N., Upper Grosvenor-street; H. Webb, Clements-inn. Prize of £50, W. G. Burnett, Old Brompton; Sir J. Dane, Kirkland's; Chev. Decastro, Corunna; W. Johnson, Hercules-passage; A. Lapworth, Old Bond-street; W. Rothwell, Halifax. Prize of £35, J. Butler, Tipperary; J. Butterfield, Tyersal; H. W. Davison, Gravesend; C. Edwards; C. Strickland, Lough-glyn; J. Ware, Hackney-road. Prize of £30, F. Arnold, Fareham; A. Carpenter, Croydon; Mrs. Curwen, Great Cumberland-street; H. Gregson, Lancaster; H. Heir, Clifton; J. Harrison, Wandsworth; J. Laxdale, Albrighton; W. Newton, Retford; H. Richardson, Leeds; J. Scott, Eccleston-street.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The deaths registered in London were 1,144 in the week ending Saturday, April 24th; they show a decrease on those of the previous week, when the number was 1,207. In the ten years 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1,054; but the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, and they should be compared with the average, when the latter has been raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will make it 1,159. The rate of mortality that now prevails, therefore, agrees very closely with that which is obtained by calculation from former experience in the third week of April. The deaths arising from bronchitis and pneumonia, which in the previous week were respectively 130 and 103, declined last week to 120 and 62. Eighty-one children died of whooping-cough, a considerable higher mortality than occurred in any corresponding week of ten years, except that of 1854, when the deaths from this complaint were 83. Whooping-cough is at present twice as fatal as either measles or scarlatina. The deaths from measles are not so numerous as they were in some previous weeks.—Registrar General's Return.

MR. TRUELOVE'S CASE.—On Monday, at the Queen's Bench, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., with whom was Mr. J. Simon, instructed by Mr. Loverson, said he applied on behalf of Edward Truelove, printer and publisher, carrying on business in the Strand, against whom an indictment had been preferred for libel, to move for a rule calling on the Attorney-General to show cause why the indictment should not be tried at the sitting after the present term, either in Middlesex or London, instead of after Trinity Term, with the view of accelerating the trial. Lord Campbell declined, but said that if application were made to the Attorney-General, and he consented, the Court would not object.

A most important and beneficial change has been made in the navy, as henceforth all ships are to be commissioned for five instead of three years. This will be an encouragement to naval officers, and effect a saving of one million a year to the country.

City Intelligence.

The principal characteristics of the money market, this week, has been fulness and firmness. There is an extraordinary supply of money in hand, and the large decrease of the private deposits in the Bank of England indicates that the demand for accommodation is lessening. In the open market bills are now done at 2 and 2 1/2 per cent., but the Bank minimum still remains at 3 per cent. In all money circles in the City there is increasing confidence. Business is comparatively dull, but a slight improvement is reported in all branches of manufactures. The Budget has been received with favour, and the passing of the penny cheque stamp has not aroused any of the indignation that was once threatened.

A rather active business has been effected in the foreign stock market, there being an increased demand, especially for Spanish American securities. Turkish Six per Cent. are also in request, and other stocks have well maintained former quotations.

Transactions in the railway share market have been of a limited character; but prices in general are improved since last week, and the business has been chiefly investments by the public in the leading English undertakings. Colonial descriptions are firm, and in some a slight rise is apparent. There is a moderate inquiry for Joint-stock Bank shares. In miscellaneous securities the fluctuations for the last two days have been unimportant.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of the East Indian Railway Company was held on Thursday, when a report was presented, from which it appeared that the engineers had been enabled to resume their operations since the stoppage which took place in December last through the mutiny. It was stated that the number of passengers that had travelled in the half year was 522,360, which was an increase over the corresponding half-year of 57,239 passengers. During the year the traffic receipts for the opened part of the line were £132,434 2s. 4d. Some deviation in the line would be found necessary, in consequence of the rebellion. After a short discussion the report was agreed to. From the accounts it appeared that the total capital received was £7,661,815, and the sum already expended £7,028,013 12s. 10d., leaving a balance of £633,801 7s. 2d. After some discussion the report was adopted.

Market Intelligence.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

To-day's market was but moderately supplied with all breeds of beasts, and the demand for them ruled very inactive at Monday's quotations. There was rather a large show of sheep, and the sale for them was heavy, but without change in value. Lambs were in fair supply and steady request at all prices, viz. 6s. to 7s. per 8 lbs. From the Isle of Wight 400 head came fresh to hand. We had a brisk sale for calves, the show of which was limited, at an advance of 6d. per 8 lbs. In pigs and milch cows very little was doing.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN.—General Averages of grain made up to Saturday last:—Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Last week 44s 9d. 36s 5d. 24s 3d. 33s 2d. 38s 9d. 41s 6d. Six Weeks 44s 4d. 36s 8d. 23s 11d. 31s 2d. 38s 7d. 41s 4d. Duties. 1s 0d. 1s 0d. 1s 0d. 1s 0d. 1s 0d. 1s 0d. 1s 0d. Qrs. sold 96,815 28,841 8,702 58 6,072 332

REGENT'S PARK HAYMARKET.—Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay, 85s. to 88s.; inferior do., 50s. to 55s.; superior clover, 95s. to 100s.; inferior do., 70s. to 75s.; straw, 26s. to 30s. per load of 36 trusses.

NEWPORT NEW WHOLESALE MARKET.—Prices per 8 lbs. by the carcass:—Beef, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; lambs, 6s. to 6s. 4d.

SMITHFIELD HAYMARKET.—Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay, 85s. to 88s.; inferior ditto, 50s. to 55s.; superior clover, 95s. to 100s.; inferior ditto, 70s. to 75s.; straw, 26s. to 30s. per load of 36 trusses.

PRICE OF BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6 1/2d. to 7d.; of household do., 5 1/2d. to 6d.; some bakers are selling from 4 1/2d. to 5d. per 4 lb. loaf, weighed on delivery.

The London Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

BANKRUPTS.—JACOB FRANKS, Devonshire-street, city, commission merchant—FREDERICK WILLIAM HOOPER and CHARLES WENTWORTH WASS, New Burlington-street, picture dealers—WILLIAM CAMPBELL and SAMUEL BROWNE, Norwich, shoe manufacturers—THOMAS EVERSHED and CHARLES BENJAMIN WHITCOMB, Goldsmiths—BENJAMIN MERRITT, Hoxton, Hoxton, Hoxton Old-town, draper—THOMAS HEARD, Broad-street buildings, merchant—FREDERICK PRIDGON, King's Lynn, Norfolk, corn merchant—JAMES WILKINS, Kettle, near Wellington, Shropshire, draper—WILLIAM COOPER, Westborough, axle-tree springmaker—WILLIAM WELDON, 8, Abchurch-lane, haberdasher—JOHN BARRY, Bath, milliner—MATTHEW and WILLIAM FIRTH, Manningham, near Bradford, Yorkshire, plasterers—WILLIAM TYACK, late of Camborne, Cornwall, innkeeper—JOHN ANTHONY, Plymouth, brewer—JAMES MURPHY, Manchester, licensed victualler.—SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—CAGLE, atkin Toll, near Neilston, Wright; J. MACLEAN, Glasgow, hotel-keeper—G. MAC DONALD, and J. FEWELL, Campbelltown, Inverness-shire, hotel-keepers—W. CHRISTIE, Elgin, cabinetmaker—J. KAY, Glasgow, tea merchant—J. MATTHEW, Strathmartin, near Dundee, hax-spinner.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

BANKRUPTS.—RICHARD EVANS, 207, Grey-terrace, and Napier-street, Glasgow, and the Dalrymple Yard, High-street, Southwark, veterinary surgeon, farmer, and cabriolet maker—JOHN THOMAS KEELL, Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road—JOHN BRYANT, High-street, Notting-hill, and Aldermanbury, draper—JAMES BRAGO, Devonshire-villas, Lower-road, grocer, and other merchant—BENJAMIN LLOYD, 10, Brook-street, Holborn—THOMAS RIDGDALE, Bradly-terrace, Wandsworth-road, grocer and oilman—WILLIAM KATZOFF, Chalford, Gloucestershire, baker, grocer, linen draper, and general shopkeeper—JOHN OLDMAN, jun., Smeaton Wood, Cheshire, bone grinder and bone dealer—ROBERT ABBOTT, Manchester, cabinet maker—DAVID SMITH, Sheffield, corn factor.—SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—WILLIAM M'PHUN, George-square, Glasgow, hotel keeper—NEIL GILMORE, Nithsil, wright and joiner—D. M'CONNELL, Glasgow, coach builders—WALTER SCOTT, Glasgow, wine spirit merchant and coach proprietor—JOHN TYRE and Co., Glasgow, wool and commission agents—JAMES GRANT, Dunbar and Cullen, merchant—JOHN SCOTT, New Deer, clothier—PETER TAYLOR, Capielaw and Whitebogs, Lass-wade, farmer—CHARLES GRAY (deceased), Glasgow, distiller—SAMUEL THOMPSON, Greenock, joiner and glazier—BUTCHERLAW and Co., Tain, merchants—THOMAS CURR, King-street, Aberdeen, merchant.

ADOPTED LARGELY BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.—CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALT ROOFING FELT. INODOUROUS FELT for damp walls and lining roofs. Sold in Rolls, 32 inches wide. One Penny per Square Foot. Also, DRY HAIR FELT, for preventing the radiation of heat and deadening sound, and sheathing for ship bottoms, on which the copper lies smooth. Samples, directions, and testimonials sent by post.—CROGGON and Co., 2, Dowgate Hill, London, E.C.: and at 2, Goree Piazza, Liverpool.

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