No. 106, Vol. IV.]

# FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1844.

SIXPENCE.

CRIME AND ITS CAUSES.



VEN the most careless must be struck with the saddening details afforded by the police intelligence of the week. It is more than usually prolific in cases of social crime, and the misery that is too often the impelling cause of it. Poverty is at the root of much of this-depravity too must be taken into the account, and when we add to these the joint operation of ignorance, we have three causes at work, which will for ever fill our prisons with criminals, and

stain our daily records with tales of misery in its most appalling shapes, and violence in its most terrible forms, in cases of murder and suicide, which, though deplorable to read, it is better that society should know and hear of, in the hope that they may excite some attempt at remedy, than that they should be passed over in silence, and in silence be forgotten.

We seldom remember a heavier catalogue of crime and depravity than has been furnished by the domestic occurrences of the last week or ten days. At the present moment the circumstances of two dreadful murders are brought before the public mind, in the trial of one wretched man at the Old Bailey, and the surrender of another whose trial yet awaits him. In both cases women were the victims; one the wife of her murderer, and the other, from what is yet known, the benefactor of the family of the man charged with the deed. Another case is yet fresh in the recollection of all, in which a woman was sentenced to death, with unnecessary cruelty, for we hope, for the sake of human nature, that the infliction of the sentence would have been an impossibility, for drowning her child in an attempt to put a period to a life of intense misery and suffering. She was driven to the verge of madness by the accidental loss of a few shillings, the slender stock on which she was endeavouring to exercise her industry. A paltry sum, that thousands would squander without even a thought, would in this case have probably saved one human life, prevented the commission of a great crime, and stopped the frenzy of one poor wretch at a point short of utter madness but the criminal mother is now, we believe, a maniac.

A case painfully similar to the above has just occurred: a man out of work at last obtained a little employment, but having no money to get the materials, raised a few shillings by pledging his tools; but when about to purchase what he required, he discovered he had lost his little all;—the excitement and anxiety of distress became madness, or bordering upon it, and he attempted

suicide. The cases are exactly parallel. They are of the class of crimes, or rather miseries, caused by the destitution of all means of living; but equal miseries are often caused by the abuse of competence. Drink is still a fertile source of crime of all kinds, and, notwithstanding the exertions of temperance and total-abstinence societies, and the improved tone of society generally in this particular, we frequently find cases of excess in this despicable propensity, the details of which are absolutely frightful. There is one given in the Times of Thursday that presents a terrible picture of the effects of this vice. The wife of a respectable me chanic was prevented from drowning herself from London-bridge and her husband appeared to give an account of her when she was brought up at the Mansion-house.

was brought up at the Mansion-house.

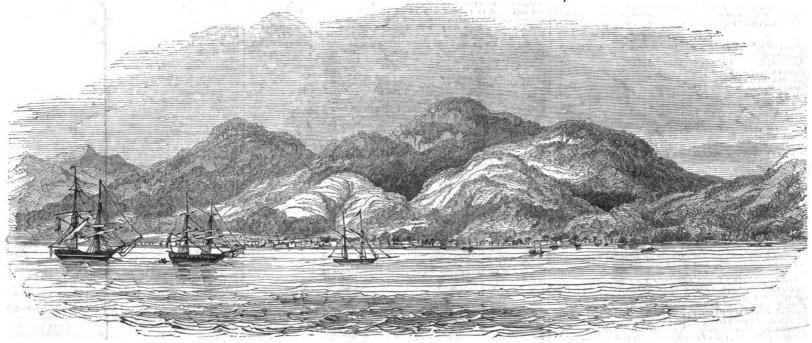
The poor man drew a melancholy picture of the sufferings to which his wife's habits had for a long time exposed him. They had been married 1! years, and frequently had she during that period sold all the furniture, including the very beels, and the clothes which covered the beels. Despairing, after a great variety of experiments, of producing any improvement in her habits in this country, he determined to resign his situation, and to take her and their children to America. Thither they repaired, but the change of climate produced no alteration in those deprayed habits which had inflicted so much domestic unhappiness, and he found his condition worse in the place to which he had field as a refuge than it had been amongst those to whom he was known. He accordingly brough her back and was reinstated by his former employer; but the conduct of the wretched woman became worse and worse, and, alarmed at the example she held out to the children, he determined to let her have nothing except through the medium of the workhouse, to the authorities of which he made such allowance for har as they considered it right to demand.

\*\*User is a created of all process home and comfort hairs having hearished.\*\*

Here is a case of all peace, hope, and comfort, being banished from a household where the means of enjoying all of them existed! But drunkenness is not the only vice that betrays its continual existence among us by some glaring and extreme proof of that existence; nor is crime, or the folly and profligacy that can be called little less than crime, confined to the haunts of poverty. The rich and fashionable quarter of the town has this week been startled by a visitation of the law, directed against those moral pests-the gaming-houses, which are the haunts of the wealthy fools who seem born for nothing but to be the prey of the needy sharpers. A general attack was made on several at the same time; and to ensure all the success that could spring from surprise, the police themselves were drawn out for "secret service," and not informed by their officers of what was required of them till it was impossible to give warning of the attack. In this the Commissioners exhibited a distrust of their men, which spoke more for their knowledge of, than for their confidence in, them. The caution was commendable, for, that the existence of such dens should be unknown to the police is impossible. From whatever cause arising, the utmost secrecy was observed, and the "drag-net" of the law being thus skilfully drawn, there was a large capture of loose fish, including many of the shark tribe, but the bulk of which were of the gudgeon species. When brought before the magistrate, there seemed an unusual preponderance of the

names of Jones, Smith, and Johnson, and the phenomenon is explained by the papers, which state that these plebeian names were given to save others better known, borne by men of rank and station. If these persons have any sense of shame, the present exposure will teach them their self degradation. Gaming is one of those vices, which, when the attachment to it amounts to a passion, levels all distinction; thus these aristocratic Smiths and Jones's are placed at the bar side by side with the scum and refuse of society. As the law, too long careless and alumbering, has at last interfered, we hope it will not relapse into inactivity; and if these haunts of vice cannot be utterly destroyed, let them at least continue to exist in terror and by stealth, that both their keepers and visitors may be in constant dread of the intrusion of the police, and an appearance, in their own persons, at the bar of public justice.

We are not optimists, nor have we much faith in the perfectibility of man; but the impossibility of doing all that could be desired, should not prevent us from effecting all we can. The utter want of self-control, which so many among the poorer classes exhibit, springs from their having had no moral training at all. The same deficiency exhibited among the rich, by the manner in which they abuse the blessings of fortune, arises from their having been cursed—not with the want of education—but with a bad one. Both are evils, and for neither of them do we see any attempt to provide a remedy. The poor struggle up as they can, untaught and uncared for, with no knowledge, and nearly at little religion; and, when temptations and trials beset them, they plunge into debauchery, or seek refuge in quicide. For much of the accumulation of crimes and sorrows of life, the State is accountable, by its total neglect of any provision for the education of the masses that are growing up in the midst of it. Thousands on thousands can be found to build prisons, but nothing can be spared for the schools that might render the prisons needless. The machinery of punishment is ingeniously and horribly perfect; but that for teaching, if it has not to be constructed, requires, at all events, to be put in action. If the police reports of the week were analysed carefully, with a possibility of arriving at an intimate knowledge of each case, though they are more in number, and more serious in degree, than usual, yet ignorance would in all of them be found to have had a powerful influence; and the best use that can be made of so unfortunate an accumulation of crime, is to make it a proof of the necessity of dispelling it. In currency questions and financial operations—in dealings with masses of wealth and heaps of bullion-our legislators forget the poverty that cannot help itself, deeming it, we fear, not worth helping. They may rest assured it is a grievous mistake either in men or ministers.



THE CITY OF HAYTI.

REVOLT AT HAYTI. ner from the West Indies to Papers have just been received by the Tweed steamer from the West Indies to the 9th of April, from Jamaica, announcing that "The unfortunate island of Hayti is again the theatre of insurrection. The inhabitants of what was the [COUNTRY EDITION.]

Spanish part are in open revolt against the French population, which hitherto had succeeded in maintaining the dominion over the island generally, and are about to set up a republic for themselves. Whether they will be successful remains to be seen. Whatever may be the ultimate result certain it is that it will



mpanied by the National Guard and all the brave soldiers who have contributed the triumph of the revolution, to listen to their grievances; but the other party sem inclined to give him rather a warm reception."

Her Majesty's Consul at Hayli has transmitted to the Governor General at amaica an "Arrete" of the Government of the public, closing, to the vessels of reign nations, the ports of the Spanish, or eastern, portion of Hayli, on account the insurrection. The degree commences thus:—

"Considering that the revolt which has just broken out in the eastern part

Jamaica an "Arrete" of the Government of the public, closing, to the vessels of foreign nations, the ports of the Spanish, or eastern, portion of Hayti, on account of the insurrection. The degree commences thus:—

"Considering that the revolt which has just broken out in the eastern part of the republic is the result of a long and perfidious combination, and, that far from ascribing to the revolution the benefits it has bestowed on them, the contrivers of this fratricidal plot have endeavoured to observe the progress of turbulence, and to seize a favourable opportunity of putting into execution their unfortunate project," &c. &c.

Hayti is the most fertile island in the West Indies. Its surface is nearly the extent of Ireland, and four times as large as Jamaica. It exhibits a great variety of sochery on rather a large scale; the highest point being towards the centre, where is a mountains are nearly covered to the summit with vegetation and noble woods; and from them descend numerous streams, which, uniting in four large rivers, bestow extreme fertility on the plains beneath. The coast, which is about 1200 miles in length, has a great number of barbours, one of which, St. Nicolas, is six miles long, and is capable of holding an immense fleet.

Hayti is divided into six departments. Port an Prince, the capital, is in the west, and is the chief seat of trade. The city is, however, chiefly built of wood, and its streets are unpawed. Port Haytien, in the department of the north, the seat of the kingdom established by Christophe, was better built, and had some handsome squares. It was almost destroyed by a tradic eathquake on May 7, 1842. Our engraving represents the place immediately after this awful visitation. It is copied from a most effective sketch by Lieutenant W. T. Bellairs, R.N.

It is lamentable to view a fine country distracted, as Hayt is at the present moment, by civil dissension. Such, however, with few intervals, has been the condition of this beautiful island since the extraordinary change caused in

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### (From our own Correspondent.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

SPAIN.

The affairs of Spain become each day more interesting, and merit the most serious attention of the public. That unhappy country is, or I am greatly mistaken, on the eve of a serious convulsion. The liberals will risk their existence to preserve the few advantages they have gained by their blood; the deapots will go any lengths to maintain their baneful power, and restore the country to the happy days of Ferdinand VII. Narvaex is a tyrant, struggling to become Dictator; he is ambitious and jealous; his very satellites tremble in his presence. It is in the hands of such a man that the destinies of Spain are now confided. Narvaex is aware, however, that without the aid of the Clergy, he cannot maintain his ground; he has promised them that not only shall no more Church property be sold, but that which has been already disposed of, shall be restored to them,—the purchasers receiving an indemnity in Spanish Stock! In Spanish Stock! the security is excellent!! The unfortunate proprietors must accept, or their lives will pay the forfeiture of their disobrdince. Even Bravo hesitated to commit the wholesale robbery, and was dismissed from office.

A new Ministry has now been formed, prepared to obey, and passively follow the orders of Narvaez. It is thus composed:—

General Narvaez. It is thus composed:—

Marquis de Viluma, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Marquis de Viluma, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mon, Minister of Finances. Pedal. Minister of the Interior.

Mon, Minister of Finances.

Pedal, Minister of the Interior.

Mayana, Minister of Justice.

General Armero, Minister of Marine.

The only person of talent or respectability in the new Cabinet is M. Mon, and it is very doubtful whether he is aware of his appointment, for he is and has been for some time dangerously ill with a brain fever. It is worthy of notice that the name of the Marquis de Miraflores does not appear in the new combination. I am most credibly informed that he was solicited, and gave a rather uncerremonious refusal. The new Ministry is already at its wite' end to procure money, there not being a single real in the treasury. Several bankers have been applied to, and it is reported that an offer has been made to advance a thousand millions of reals on the Government giving 100 reals stock for 40 in money, and the tobacco monopoly as security for the payment of the interest. The Government have accepted the pecuniary part of the conditions, but refuse giving up the tobacco monopoly—that is to say, they will receive, but do not imtend to pay.

Within Narvaez is competing in Madrid, the disaffected in Navarre and the Baaque Provinces are not idle. A letter from Pampeluna, dated the 30th alt., says:—"A vast offspiracy has been discovered. A great number of persons, of whom the most part were formerly guerillas and leaders of bands, have been arreated, and conaucted to this city. They must be gravely compromised in this affair, since they are kept in the most rigorous privacy. The prisons are filled with prisoners, so that it has been necessary to double the sentinels, in crease the guard, and place some of the individuals in the citadel. A correspondence has been intercepted; and it is stated that, in consequence of the declarations of some of the persons taken up, important discoveres have been made."

Catalonis is in a very disturbed state; the plains of Urgel and Lerida are

declarations of some of the persons taken up, important discoveres have been made."

Catalonia is in a very disturbed state; the plains of Urgel and Lerida are overrun with guerillas. Several collisions have taken place in that neghbourhood between some refugees, who had abandomed their appointed places of residence in France to enter Spain, and the Spanish Custom-house officers. Not a day passes but refugees cross the Pyrenées, enter Spain, and enrol themselves in the guerilla bands, headed by men accustomed to this species of warfare, and in whom the people have confidence.

Messrs. Manuel Cortina, Joaquim Verdu y Peres, Juan Antonio Garnica, Manries di Benedicto, and Joaquim Garrido, accused of being accomplices in the revolt of Carthagena, members of the Cortes, and imprisoned by order of Narvaes and Bravo, have been tried, acquitted, and set at liberty, after having been 88 days in prison. The celebrated Chief of the late Provisional Government, Mados, has been also acquitted, but is still detained in confinement, being involved in another case before the Court-Martial.

I have seen letters from Barcelons of the 2nd. They state that great fears were entertained for the tranquillity of the capital of Catalonia, thousands of workmen being without employment, and ripe for another insurrection.

A great sensation has been created at Madrid, in consequence of the arrest of a person charged with having stolen a quantity of bills, shares, and other securities from the representative of M. Rothschild, of London. I now learn that the property stolen amounts to four millions of reals (about £40,000), and was abstracted from an iron chest by means of a false key. About 20 persons have been arrested at Madrid and elsewhere for this robbery, and nearly half of the securities, and about £1200 in gold, arising from the sale of some of them, have been recovered. There were also found Treasury Bills to the amount of nearly £2000, which had been stolen on the same day from Mr. Rivas, a merchant of Madrid.

ITALY.

The Papal States—thanks to Austrian intervention—once more are comparatively tranquil; but order is far from being restored.

It is said that the College of Cardinals will be convoked some time during the month of May, as a Consistory, at the Vatican, when various promotions will be made, and religious affairs in Prussia and Spain taken into consideration.

General Bustamente, who has been twice President of the Mexican republic, has returned from Naples to Rome. During the last two years he has resided alternately at Rome and other capitals of Italy. Cardinal Spinola has been replaced as Legate at Bologna, by Cardinal Vannicelle, who is succeeded at Forli by Cardinal Gizi.

# GERMANY.

GREMANY.

General Lieven, whom the Russian Government has already employed on several important and secret missions, arrived on the 29th of last month at Berlin, direct from St. Petersburgh. He has been several times closely closetted with the King.

A letter from Aix-la-Chapelle says that the Baroness de Zoller, the wife of a very distinguished officer, has been condemned to five years imprisonment for having confined her mother, who was about to marry a Protestant, in order to prevent the marriage.

The bakers of Coblents have lan, v been prosecuted for combining to keep up the price of bread, and being convicted, have been condemned to two months' imprisonment, and a fine of #40 esch.

# FRANCE

The King's birth-day passed over more quietly than I ever remembered. The only thing which caused some conversation, and is already forgotten, was a species of petty warfare between his Majesty and the Archbishop of Paris, arising from the question now debating, the "Liberty of Instruction." The Railroad Bill is now before the Chambers, but it is very much doubted whether it will pass this session. On this subject the Courrier Français has a well written article. After accusing the ministers with being too much on the hands of the bankers, it says; "On one side the Deputies demand the aimultaneous vote of all the lines, and on the other, the Minister of Finance, not to disoblige the great bankers, dares not profit by the elevated state of the public funds to issue a large loan. In this state of things, and to avoid taking any energetic resolution, it is probable that nothing whatever will be done during the present session. English capital, which offers itself in abundance, and on the most moderate terms, to take part in French railroads, will be disgusted, and will go and seek another occupation." Sixteen thousand persons, workmen, chiefs of manufactories, literary men, srdsts, physicians, and clergymen, have addressed to the Chamber of Deputies a petition, praying for the immediate abolition of slavery in the French colonies. By a sad coincidence, each day's post, from all parts of France, brings us details of fires of great magnitude. In the last list are the spinning manufactory of Bland; at Clersy, eight houses have been burned; at Frence-n-Pacl, 60 were destroyed; at Raon-sur-Place and Sohelligheins, 14 houses, and a tannery of great importance, are in ruins: and at Guyencourt' 17 houses have been burned to the ground. When the post last Caēn, there was a large fire in the valley of

corben: 14 houses were already destroyed, and the flames were devouring the emainder of the village.

On Friday last the electric fluid fell in the Commune of St. Jean-Robach, and are the destroying of this area.

On Friday last the electric fluid fell in the Commune of St. Jean-Robach, and caused the destruction of thirteen houses, which were burnt to sahes.

Daring a violent storm a few days since eighteen persons took ahelter from it in the kitchen of a house at Aurions, near to Pau. The lightning, however, struck the house, and penetrated into that retreat, and set fire to the building, which was totally destroyed. All the persons were knocked down; seven were seriously injured, and a girl twelve years of age had her right arm and her loins severely burned. On the same night the church at Boritz was so completely destroyed by fire that the bare walls alone remain standing.

The Montpellier and Nismes Railroad is finished, and was tried on the 30th. The distance from Nismes to the gates of Montpellier was performed within an hour and a half.

The following are the number of passesses.

hour and a hall.

The following are the number of passengers, and the amount of the receipts
of the Paris railroads during the month of April:—

Receipts.
92,946 francs.
113,841 ,,
71,576 ,,
601,544 ,, Passengers. 91,578 102,254 63,245 123,421 

Rouen
Steral of our journals lately reported that a M. Leweski had been arrested accused with constructing an infernal machine. This, I am positively assured is not the case; and that M. Leweski is under arrest on several charges of swin

dling.

The National Exhibition for National Industry was opened on the 1st. I will

The National Exhibition for National Industry was opened on the 1st. I will send you full details in my next.

The Duchess of Kent continues sight-seeing, accompanied by the members of the Royal Family. Her Royal Highness will shortly leave Paris.

The races, on the 4th, on the Champ de Mars, were not so well attended as those of the preceding Sunday. The uncertainty of the weather, and the grand wakes of Versailles may be assigned as the cause for the falling off.

The Minister of Commerce Plate of 2000 francs, for horses and mares of three years old and upwards, bred in France, whose pedigree is marked on the French Stud Book, was won by Oremus, the property of M. A. Lupin.

The Ecole Militaire Plate of 2000 francs, for horses and mares of three years old and upwards, was cleverly won by Baron A. de Rothschild's Commodore Napier.

old and upwards, was cleverly won by Baron A. de Rothschild's Commodore Napier.

The Spring Plate of 3500 francs, for three-year old colts and fillies, was won by Edwin, the property of Baron A. de Rothschild. The City of Paris Plate of 5000 francs for horses and mares of three years old and upwards, of any description, bred in France and Belgium, was won by Ratapolis, the property of Mr. A. Lupin. A match for 2,500 francs, between Mr. Turner's Cattonian, and Sir C. Ibbetson's Wild Girl, was won in a canter by Cattonian.

We have nothing fresh in either the Musical or Dramatic World. Mdme. Brambilla continues the idol of our fashionable salooms; she has never been in finer voice than at the present moment. I understand that, at the request of our leaders of the haut ton, she intends giving a Concert at the Italian Opera. It is reported that Donisetti will be named Director of the Austrian Opera House at Vienns. A monument is to erected to Palestrina, at Rome. Mademoisele Lilla Loewi has met with great success at Hanover, and has been engaged for the season at the Opera. Donizetti's "Belisario" vient de facre ferasco at Frankfort. The sisters Milanoleo have given some successful Concerts at Berlin.

Berlin.

The Tribunal of Bordeaux have issued a decree by which any person hissing an actor shall be fined; and if repeated, imprisoned.

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AMERICA.

We have received, by the New York packet-ship Independence. Capt. Nye, New York papers of the 8th of April, the day of her sailing from that city. They do not possess any news of political importance; it was expected that Mr. Calhoun would introduce the Texian and Oregon questions together in a short time, as the sympathy of the west might thus be brought to the support of the Texian movement, and also to give time for negociations with Mexico to become a party to the step. At present he is frequently engaged in conferences with our Minister, Sir R. Pakenham. In the bill before the House to prevent private expresses, Mr. Hanegan proposed to add a clause authorising the search of passengers' trunks and boxes when they were suspected to contain letters—an invasion of the freedom of the subject that had caused some stir.

Professor Sanderson, favourably known as the author of "The American in Paris," died at Philade phia en the 5th of April.

The American brig, Frances Lord, Captain Brown, of New York, was visited by her Britannic Majesty's ship Alert, when off the West coast of Africa, on the find of January. A musket shot was fired into the Frances Lord, and great want of courtesy is complained of. At New York, business generally is reported to be in a good state, though the amount of actual transactions in the week was not large. Money is more in demand, the Banks obtaining readily five per cent. for short, and six per cent. for long date bills. The rate of exchange was firm at 18th to the Pransactions in the week was firm at 18th to 18th the Pransactions in the week was firm at 18th to 18th the Pransactions in the week was firm at 18th the Pransactions in the week was firm at 18th the Pransactions in the week was firm at 18th the Pransactions in the week was firm at 18th the Pransactions in the week was firm at 18th the Pransactions in the week was firm at 18th the Pransactions in the pransactions in the week was firm at 18th the Pransactions in

## WEST INDIES.

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The Tweed Royal Mail Company's sterm-ship, Captain R. Sharpe, arrived at outhampton on Tuesday last from the West Indies and Mexico, bringing 64

The Tweed Royal man company a secure of the Mexico, bringing 64 passengers and invalids.

The Tweed brings 200,000 Juliars, 55,719 of which are for the Mexicon dividends. She also brings 97 serons of cochineal, 17 bales of gum, and a quantity of gold dust; also about £700 worth of pearls, consigned to Paris. It appears that Mexico is in a very disturbed state, and a supture is daily expected. It is thought, notwithstanding there are not sufficient dollars necessary for the dividends, that the Thames, expected about the 5th of July, will bring a very large

consignment.

The Tweed experienced head winds the whole passage; had not this been the case she would have arrived two days earlier. She was also detained at Bermuda, coaling.

At Bermuda—Admiral Sir Charles Adam, in the Illustrious, and the Inconstant

At Bermuda—Admiral Sir Charles Adam, in the Illustrious, and the Inconstant and Eurydice frigates. The Wasp, Albatross, and Ringdove were fitting out to suppress the slave trade on the coast of Africa. The Papue was at Vera Crus. The royal mail steamer Teviot, with the lat of March mails, arrived at Kingston (Jamaica) on the 1st April.

The Royal Mail Company's steamer Thames. Capt. P. Hasle, which should have arrived at Kingston (Jamaica), from Havannsh, on the 3rd or 4th of April, reached the Company's wharf on Sunday, the 7th of April, at two P.M. She had been detained at Bermuda more than two days extra, in consequence of severe gales there blowing, and which had done some damage. The port pilot refused to take out the Thames until the gales had much moderated.

There had been some refreshing rains in Jamaica, which would be a season able relief to the parched districts, although coming late for the sugar crop of the present year. According to some estimates the loss of property in cattle in Jamaica by the drought, is taken as high as a million sterling, but this we should consider by collateral testimony, a most gross exaggeration. The Earl of Eigin was making a tour round part of the island, but it appears that the district he was visiting has not at all suffered from the drought. There was no change in commercial affairs.

The following lamontable secount of the insurrection at Havit we cony from

was making a sour round part of the island, but it appears that the district he was visiting has not at all suffered from the drought. There was no change in commercial affairs.

The following lamentable account of the insurrection at Hayti we copy from the Jamaica Gazette of the 8th of April:—"The French brig Adelina, Captain Tahet, arrived in this port on Saturday evening, bringing disastrous intelligence, and no less than 140 passengers, including 25 children—all persons of colour, and compelled to fly from their native land, to seek refuge under the flag of foreigners. Our readers remember that the new President, Herard, had marched with a large army for St. Domingo city, to quell the insurrection in the eastern portion of the island. Taking advantage of the absence of the general and troops, the black people rose es masse on Sunday, the Sist ultimo, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of the brown population. On Wednesday the National Guards, of the town of Aux Cayes, went out with two pieces of ordnance to suppress the rebellion and punish the rebels, but, as we have learned, their own General Commanding delivered up the cannons to the blacks, and joined them himself. Thus strengthened they drove the National Guard back to Aux Cayes, entered the town, and commenced a relentless butchery—murdering every brown person, without regard to sex or age. The wretched inhabitants had no means of defence, no refuge, save on board the few foreign ships lying in the harbour—French, American, and English. Into these they crowded in confused and huddled batches—men, women, and children literally covering the decks and exhibiting a distressing spectacle of misery and sudden destitution. But the decked vessels were not sufficient to hold the number of wretched refugees; the port was dotted over with small open boats, each containing as many human beings as it could hold; who dared not remain on land to await certain massacre, and yet could have little hope of escape by sea. Capt. Tahet, a man worthy of his country a

the port was dotted over with small open boats, each containing as many human beings as it could hold; who dared not remain on land to swait certain massacre, and yet could have little hope of escape by sea. Capt. Tahet, a man worthy of his country and of humanity, could not for a moment think of leaving to a miserable fate those who had fied to his protection and the guardians ship of the tricolour. He was bound for France, and had but provisions sufficient for his crew. To Cuba, or Porto Rico, which would have been on his route, he could not bring his poor protegés, for there they would not have been received. With disinterested generosity, therefore, he sailed for Jamaica, and here has safely landed his unhappy freight. Most of these made their escape from shore without any other property than their wearing apparel—some, indeed, with escreely that. At eight o'clock on Thursday evening last Captain Tahet set sail, and at that time the work of blood was going on, and the port crowded in the manner mentioned. We shall probably have some of the other vessels with the refugees arriving here to-day. When the Adelina left, her come mander had just got his letters from St. Domingo; and, though rumours werrife, there was no certain information of any encounter having taken place between Herard and the Spanish revolters.''

(From the Jamaica Morning Journal, March 30.)

We regret to learn that a collision has taken place between certain of the inhabitants of Hayti and her Majesty's ship Eurydice, Captain Elliot. It appears that the watering parties sent from the ship to the River Bissotion, with that disregard common to sailors, trespassed on a neighbouring estate, bathing in the mill-dam, cutting cocca-nuts, &c. The freedom was violently resented on the part of the proprietor. The National Guard was called in, the sailors ill-treated, and the officer in command struck. On receipt of the intelligence, Captain Elliot immediately landed an armed party, seized three of the most for ward, and carried them on board the Eur

THE OVERLAND MAIL

#### INDIA AND CHINA

INDIA AND CHINA.

Scindb B.—The intelligence this month is exceedingly meagre in interest. I Scindb the sickness has diminished most pleasingly, and the country is thoroughly peaceful. The number of troops on the Indus amounts to about 14.000, and c these only about 1.000 were in hospital. Five Bengal regiments at Ferozepor have mutinied on being ordered to proceed to Scindb, and would not more unit they were promised the extra allowances usually granted to troops on forcing services. Government have even granted far more than was demanded. It is generally believed the matter will be allowed to drop, except in the case of the 70 Cavalry and 34th Native Infantry. The troops that served at Meance are Dubba, have received a donation of twelvemonths' batta, and those at Mahanpoor and Punnair six months' batta; and all the troops who have been in Scindb betwixt the 28th of February, 1844, and the 28th of February, 1844, six months batta in lieu of prize money. About 50,000 will share in these donations. The Madras 47th Native Infantry, who refused to go to Scinde, have been sent of to Aden, and the principal leaders of the mutiny put in confinement for various periods.

Madras 47th Native Infantry, who refused to go to Scinde, have been sent of a Aden, and the principal leaders of the mutiny put in confinement for various periods.

HYDRABAD.—The number of troops at Hydrabad amount at present to 487, and of these only 467 were in hospital; of 1892 at Sukkur, 146; while at Shikarpore there were 1015, and only 54 in hospital. The women and sick of hir Majesty's 86th arrived at Hydrabad on the 19th March, and the right wing we expected on the 21st inst. Colonel Squire, of her Majesty's 18th, has been superseded in the command at Sukkur by General Simpson, he having sent in remonstrance to Sir Charles Napier, couched in rather strong language, referring to the weakness of his brigsde, and the likelihood there appeared of a second Cabool tragedy taking place in consequence. The most engrossing portion of ones news for the month, is the mutinous disposition which has recently manifest itself among the troops of the Bengal Presidency, formerly ordered for the ried of those of Bombay serving in Scinde. This has arisen from the refusal of those of Bombay serving in Scinde. This has arisen from the refusal of these of Bombay serving in Scinde. This has arisen from the refusal of the vernment to grant the usual allowances provided to the troops on foreign service. The pay of the Sepoy, inclusive of half-batta, or subsistence-money, is from 14. to 18s. a month, varying according to the period of service. In India no 18s. and 18s. and

will now assume a more healthy appearance in future among the native troop generally.

PUNJAUS.—Affairs in the Punjaub remain in statu quo. The extensive proparations formerly in progress either for the defence of this distracted prome from the enemies within or around it, are still going on. Kashmar Sing the illegitimate son of Runjeet Sing, has fortified himself in the stronghold of Salkote, and a strong force, consisting of 400 Cavalry, two battalions of Infantry, at twenty pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel Gardener, with Supper and Miners, has been dispatched in order to dislodge him. The majority of the Seikh troops have refused to oppose the Prince, and numbers have descried to his standard. The greatest interest seems to attach to this affair, and the rest is likely to prove a severe blow to the further career of Heera Sing. At the restablishment of the young King, Dhuleep Sing, which took place on the 2nd of February, it will be remembered that the celebrated diamond, the Koh-mor, which was supposed to have been purloined, has now, it appears, cast sp. as has for greater security, if not something otherwise, been handed over by the Minister to the safe keeping of Rajah Goolah Sing, along with a number of the state jewels. The condition of matters in this quarter tends more than error confirm the suspicion that Government will shortly interfere; and it is genully reported, and, as firmly believed in, that Lord Ellenbrough is again shout ure turn to the north-west previnces, for that express purpose.

confirm the suspicion that Government will shortly interfere; and it is generally reported, and, as firmly believed in, that Lord Ellenborough is again shout a return to the north-west provinces, for that express purpose.

APPCHAMISTAN.—The intelligence from Afighanistan still continues oblican. The Khsn of Bokhsra, having, as formerly stated, made an incursion into its province of Khiva, the Government of which he had left in the hands of its Minister, Abdool Summud Khsn, is stated to have set off immediately last to his own dominions, a report having reached him to the effect that Dost Mhomed was making preparations for attacking him. This report is now combited, as the Dost, in concert with his son, was busily occupied otherwise. The Khan of Khiva is supposed to have fied to Kokan. Dost Mahomed is now asserted to have so far conclinated some of his former enemies, among their shorther Jubber Khan, and his cousin Mahomed Zuman Khan, by associang them along with him in his government; and he is said to have despetched his son, Ukhbar, at the head of 3,000 cavalry, 5,000 infantry, with sixten gun, as all the ammunition which remained in his hands belonging to us, to Jeliabak, with the purpose of reducing those refractory chiefs which reside about this quarter. Though this march of Ukhbar is reported solely for the purpose of punishing the hill tribes north of Jellalabad, it is generally supposed that hultimate destination is Peshawur. Another account, current among the saire of our northern provinces, is to the effect that he has formed an alliance with the Siekh Government, in opposition to ourselves, supposing Peshawur as the price of the bargain. Various other rumours are prevalent relative to the ostericular can be depended on. The progress of Ukhbar, at all rests, is berning to acquire interest, and more particularly at the present moment, first the present state of the Punjaub.

Gwallok.—In Gwallok.—In Gwallok some slight disturbances had occurred, during these.

sible object of this visit of Ukhbar Khan's with such a force, but no ose marticular can be depended on. The progress of Ukhbar, at all events, a began ing to acquire interest, and more particularly at the present moment, has the present state of the Punjaub.

Gwallon.—In Gwallor some slight disturbances had occurred, during the lebration of the Holce Festival, between the British soldiers and the inhibitant of the town. Eossign Thomson, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, was attempt to be stabbed by a Mewatte with a dagger, but without success, and served the Sepoys turned their bayonets upon and killed him on the spot. A repressibition of the hattles Maharaipoor and Punniar had been enacted between reparties of the Gwalior youth, which terminated in rather a tragical manar, three boys having been killed in the melés.

CALCUTTA.—Lord Ellenbo.ough, on his arrival in Calcutta, was present with an address from a large number of the inhabitants, Europeen and astrict and on the 14th a ball and supper was given him by the civil member of utcommunity, which was numerously attended. The following report of the special made by his Lordship on this occasion is published in the Calcutta Star:—St. (said his Lordship, addressing the president), I thank you for the honour pathere was no measure connected with India in which I did not possess the greather was no measure connected with India in which I did not possess the greather was no measure connected with India in which I did not possess the greather was no measure connected with India in which I did not possess the greather was no measure connected with India in which I did not possess the greather was no measure connected with India in which I did not possess the greather was no measure connected with India in which I did not possess the greather was no measure popule come to this country to make their fortuse, but came here to do my duty, and because I deemed that in India I could be amost service to the country. I have more with a possess the frain does not be agreeable, I am come amongst you like an fewarded it (loud crees). Interest. It is a receive me politely, well and good; if not, it is your fault, not mue cheen. Gentlemen, I drink to you all?"—(tosses off a bumper of Burgundy, amids apturous applause). "Lord Ellemborough (continues the Star) is described to to have been in a state of considerable excitement while speaking, which ut only way to account for the exaggerated tone of his reply. We have head to more than one lady who was rather alarmed at the exhibition—and no weak, when a friend of remarkable nerve and self-possession could find, in describation when a friend of remarkable nerve and self-possession could find, in describation. The idea of physical force is rife throughout the brief address no materials to the self-possession could find, in describation is made of the ladies who were present, although so materially siding in his effect of the coupliment paid to the speaker, and certainly the best part of the self-possession of the self-possessio



cleanliness and temperance, and the airy and commodious barracks nearly co pleted for the soldiers and others, the extent and mortality of the fever will

vastly mitigated.

Three of the pirates concerned in the murder of Dr. M'Kinlay, of her Majesty's 18th Regiment, and the three Portuguese sailors, mentioned some time back, have been seized by the authorities and ordered to be decapitated; and the leader of the gang, having been sentenced to be cut in pieces, escaped the punishment by dying in prison.

Extensive robberies are still being perpetrated at the different ports, despite the utmost vigilance of the authorities. The death of Assistant-Commissary-General Irving is mentioned. He had only been a few weeks on the island, but his health was broken from his long residence on the coast of Africa.

Several shipwrecks have occurred, some of the vessels carrying valuable cargoes. Several notifications for guidance of British merchants and others, had been issued by Sir H. Pottinger, and Major-General d'Aguilar, the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces in China.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Marquis of Normanny, at the request of the Duke of Wellington, postponed till Tuesday his motion with reference to the production of the correspondence between the Board of Directors of the East India Company, and the Board of Control, regarding the recall of Lord Ellenborough.

The Lord Chancellor presented many petitions from Presbyterians and others, in favour of the Dissenters Chapels Bill.—Similar petitions were presented by the Bishop of London, Lord Braumont, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Foley, the Marquis of Normaney, the Bishop of Durham, and others.—Petitions against the measure were also presented.

The Duke of Richmond postponed from Tuesday till Thursday next his motion respecting the importation of foreign wool.

The North British Railway Bill was read a second time.

The Lord Chancellor them moved, that the house do resolve itself into a committee on the Dissenters Chapels Bill. The noble and learned lord said, there had been a great clamour raised against the bill; that many petitions had been a great clamour raised against the bill; that many petitions had been moved against it; but those petitions were all couched in the same language, and written in the same hand; indeed they all came from the same language, and written in the same hand; indeed they all came from the same officing.—The Bishop of London moved as an amendment that the bill be read that day six months.—Lord Brougham supported the bill.—The Bishop of Exerces

nsiderable discussion the amendment was negatived without a division

After considerable clascussion the amendment was negatived without a division, and their lordships adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

The Pontop and South Shields Railway Bill was read a third time and passed; as was also the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway Bill.

The Leeds and Selby Railway Purchase (No. 2) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Leeds and Scioy Kallway Purchase (No. 2) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. HUME gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move for a copy of all the correspondence between the East India Company and the Government relative to the recall of Lord Ellenborough from the Governor-Generalahip of India. After some further unimportant business the house proceeded to the discussion of the Factories Bill, on Sir James Graham's motion for going into committee.

Mr. RORBUCK moved a resolution deprecatory of any legislative interference with adult labour.—A long discussion ensued, but the arguments were for the most part, if not altogether, a mere repetition of those used when the subject was last before the house, and therefore not necessary to be given here. The house divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment

Against it

Majority

The house them went into committee, pro forma, and having resumed, the other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The English Debtors Bill passed through committee.

The Marquis of Clanricards called through committee.

The Marquis of Clanricards called the attention of the house to the appointment of Mr. O'Brien as a stipendiary magistrate of Ireland, which he censured in very strong terms. He referred to Lord Brougham's attack on the late Government for having offered a judgeship to Mr. O'Connell; but, he contended that there was no parallel between the cases, as Mr. O'Connell, as a lawyer and a gentleman, apart from his political violence, was well qualified to discharge the duties of a judge, whereas Mr. O'Brien had nothing to recommend him for the office of a magistrate. He moved a resolution to the effect, that any individual publishing violent opinions on political subjects, that agitated the country, was not likely to preserve the confidence of the people.—Lord WHARRCLIFFR defended the appointment on the part of the Government, as it marked their sense of satisfaction at Mr. O'Brien abandoning his support of Repeal, and becoming a proselyte toprotection of the Union.—After a discussion, in which the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Brougham, and the Earl of Haddington took part, the motion was put and negatived without a division, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

as it marked their sense of satisfaction at Mr. O'Brien abandoning his support of Repeal, and becoming a proscipte toprotection of the Union.—After a discussion, in which the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Brougham, and the Earl of Reddington took part, the motion was put and negatived without a division, and their lordships adjourned.

The Speaker hashough of Mr. S. Defilled, who has accepted the Child would be added the control of the Child with the Child of the St. Defilled, who has accepted the Child would be accepted the Child of Abingdon, in the room of Mr. S. Defilled, who has accepted the Child of Sir R. Pras. having moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Bank Charter, Lord Jour Russant. interposed to express a desire that an early day might be fixed for considering the subject of the recent change in the government of India. It was then arranged that the Indian subject aboud be brought on next evening.

The subject of the service of the Bank Charter, Sir R. Prast rose to more a series of resolutions repreceing that charter and the banking system of the country. He observed upon the sextensive effects which the decision of the tonuse upon the matter of these resolutions must product throughout all the transactions of society. The act of 1835 had given to the Bank a term to expire the house would address itself of the set his power of notification. He was sure the house would address itself of the set his power of notification. He was sure the house would address itself of the set his power of notification. He was sure the house would address itself of the set his power of notification. He was sure the house would address itself of the set his power of notification. He was sure he house would address itself of the set his power of notification. He was sure he house would address itself of the set his power of notification. The was sure the house would address itself of the set his power of notification. The was sure the house would address the set of the set of the set of the set of the se

ples; at all events, he would try to do as little individual harm as possible, and avoid injuring those principles by inducing an opinion that they were incompatible with the safety of private fortunes. It was contended by some that the power of Issuing Bround, whether in metal or paper, should belong to the state; but this with the safety of private fortunes. It was contended by some that the power of Issuing Bround, whether in metal or paper, should belong to the state; but this covernment to adopt. He would now state the outline of the practical measures which he was prepared to recommend. The Bank of England was the instrument by which he proposed to regulate the future issues of circulating paper. With this view he would divide that establishment into two wholly distinct departments, one for banking and one for issue, with separate accounts and separate officers. The future issues would reat on two foundations. The public bringing ballion would be entitled to receive gold for their notes, and builtion, therefore, would be entitled to receive gold for their notes, and builtion, therefore, would consist of the loan borrowed of the Bank by the public. There would be a complete publicity, both of the banking accounts and of the issues, which would be announced weekly. With respect to other banks, he was of opinion that their general banking operations were not properly the subject of controul; but with respect to issues the public had a right to intervene; and he proposed, therefore, that no seeb bank of issues abould be established, and that banks already catating should not increase the amount of their issues, to be calculated upon an average of the last vow years. He intended to ask for some legal facilities for general the present disability of the metropolitan joint-stock hanks to accept bills at a shorter date than air months, and by some other accommodation. He would require, on the other hand, the frequent publication of the partners' names and of the issues, but not of the general sfairs of the privat

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TURBDAY.
On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Debtor and Creditor Bill was read a

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tursday.

On the motion of Lord Brougham, the Debtor and Creditor Bill was read a second time.

The Marquis of Normanny said that he would postpone his motion respecting the reasons for recalling Lord Ellenborough from the Governor Generalship of India, if the Earl of Ripon was of opinion that the production of the papers he wished for would be injurious to the public service.—The Earl of Ripon said he was convined that the production of the papers would be most injurious to the public service, most embarrassing to the newly-appointed Governor-General, and unjust to the noble lord who had been recalled. He must say, however, in justice to the Directors of the East India Company, that he believed them to be actuated by the purest, though by erroneous, reasons.—Lord Brougham said that justice to Lord Ellenborough induced him to say a few words upon the course pursued by the Duke of Wellington, who was now, for the first time, accused of indiscretion—he, the least likely of all human beings to be indiscrete—in giving his opinion upon the conduct of the Directors course which placed him in the difficulty of condemning the conduct of Lord Ellenborough by his silence, or of declaring his dissent from the policy of the Directors.—He (Lord Brougham) entirely approved of the appointment of Sir H. Hardings as the successor of Lord Ellenborough, but was surprised that Lord Ellenborough should have been recalled, when there could be no doubt but his policy would be carried out by his successor—The Duke of Wallington of defended the course he had pursued, and said he never entertained an intention or desire to attempt an alteration in the Charter of the East India Company, or in any way to cripple or curtail the power of the Court of Directors—The Marquis of Clansicable regretted that no hope had been held out that the papers would be produced during the present seasion—Lord Clausares also regretted that the papers were not to be produced. Lord Ellenborough had been already condemned and punished, and surely

was then ordered that the bill should be engrossed. Sir R. PEEL, by command of her Majesty, presented copies of the correspondence with the Bank of England on the subject of the Charter. It was ordered that they should be written as they are the contract of the charter.

that they should be printed.

The Exchequer Bills Bill was read a third time and pa Sir R. PERL read a letter from Captain Drummond, The Exchequer Bills Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir R. PERL read a letter from Captain Drummond, who, in command of the sloop-of-war Scout, when off Alicant, had been charged with refusing to receive the unfortunate insurgent Bonet, by which he fell into the hands of the Spanish troops. From the statement, it appeared that Bonet only once came on board the Scout, and, in his capacity of Governor of Alicant, offered the British offere any assistance he might require, but he had never applied in his distress; and the Scout left Alicant, the day before it was entered by the Spanish Royalist troops.

the Scout left Alicant the day before it was entered by the Spanish Royalist troops.

Mr. Hume, in moving for the production of the correspondence between the Court of Directors of the East India Company and her Majesty's Government respecting the recall of Lord Ellenborough, explained shortly the nature of the powers vested in the Court of Directors, of whom twenty-three present (the twenty-fourth being absent ill) concurred in the present exercise of it. It was of great importance to the welfere of India that the Court should stand well with those whom it governed; and as the majority of those who had recalled the Governor-General were supporters of the Government, the presumption was, that it was a wise and well-considered act, notwithstanding the censure of indiscretion so repeatedly and freely bestowed on it by the Duke of Wellington. The production of the correspondence would set the dispute at rest.—Sir Robert Perl Lord Ellenborough in his absence, considering the actual circumstances, which had been felt by Mr. Macaulay to be of sufficient weight to postpone his motion respecting Gwalior. But a consideration of the welfare and tranquillity of India afforded a stronger reason for resisting the motion. No doubt a difference of opinion existed between the Government and the Court of Directors as to the policy of Lord Ellenborough, but looking to the great responsibility of the go-

vernment of India which had thus devolved on them, he had felt it his duty to merge all previous differences in cordial conjunction in the choice of a successor. He (Sir Robert Peel) had named Sir Henry Hardinge to the Chairman and Deputy of the Court of Directors; these gentlemen instantly replied that the same name had occurred to them; and, therefore, Sir Henry Hardinge was induced to accept the appointment, not, as he firmly believed, from any motive of personal ambition, but from the highest and purest sense of what was due to the public interest. No consideration, therefore, would induce him to fetter the action of the new Governor-General, by suffering the same mail which accompanied his departure to carry out a detailed correspondence of the circumstances attending the recall of his predecessor, and he hoped the house would sustain him in his determination.—Mr. Astrell said that the Court of Directors had been accused of indiscretion; they would not add to it by the production of the correspondence. In recalling Lord Elleuborough, they had acted from a sense of public duty.—Mr. Hoge also said that the Court had acted under an imperious sense of public duty, and he for one would rather submit to imputation than vindicate their conduct by any thing which might be detrimental to the public interest.—Mr. Macaulax remarked that the Court of Directors had been accused of being guilty of the gravest indiscretion known in our times—an indiscretion greater than the Walchern expedition, or the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Carolina Acharge involving so much recklessness and rashness, and made on such authority, should be substantiated, otherwise responsibility was a mere name. Sir cheren expedition, or the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Carolins. A charge involving so much recklessness and rashness, and made on such authority, should be substantiated, otherwise responsibility was a mere name. Sir Robert Peel had avoided the question; with his usual skill he had glided from the past to the future. As one of those who had been concerned in framing the new constitution of the East India Company, he contended that the Court of Directors ought to have the power of recall, and that they would not suffer it to be taken from them without a long and obstinate struggle. He saw that the Court of Directors had been unanimous; he found men in it well acquainted with India, ten of them being men the most ignorant of whom knew more about the character of the ninety or the hundred millions whom they governed, than, with all deference to the Ministerial benches, the whole of the gentlemen who occupied the Treasury benches. Nor were the Directors Whigs, and liable to imputations of party feeling; the majority were Conservatives, and supporters of the Government. If they were to suspend their judgment, it should be with no bias against the decision of the Directors; and if, next session, when Lord Ellenborough might be in this country, the Government still refused to produce the correspondence, the conclusion was inevitable that they dare not.—Mr. Mangles said a few word; and Lord J. Russell advised Mr. Hume not to press his motion Mr. Hums persisted. No sufficient reason had been assigned for the refusal of the correspondence, and if the Court of Directors submitted to the imputations thrown on them, they were crouching dogs, whom he would remove, if he had the power, to-morrow.—Mr. Robbook asked if Sir Robert Peel, by a happy stroke of policy, had made a compromise between the Court of Directors and the Government? Was the objection to Lord Ellenborough's public or to his private conduct? And was Sir Henry Hardinge to act on the policy of his predecessor?—Sir Robbart Peal and there had been no

LOT JOHN MANNERS then brought on a motion for a Select Committee inquire into the operation of the Laws of Mortmain, and the expediency of revising them.—Sir James Graham had opposed a similar motion made by the noble lord last year, but was not prepared to say that no amendment of these laws should take place. He thought, however, that the house, and not a select committee, was the proper place for the deliberation of the subject. He, therefore, moved the previous question, which was carried without a division.—Sir William Heathcore obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the collection of county rates, and to relieve high constables from compulsory attendance at quarter sessions.—The other business was then disposed of. On Sir James Graham stating that, in consequence of numerous alterations, the Factories Bill should be re-committed, pro forma, in order to its being reprinted, with a view to the third reading on Friday, some discussion took place; after which the alterations were made preparatory to the reprinting of the bill, and the house adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

The Houses of Parliament did not sit on Wednesday the Lords in consequence

The Houses of Parliament did not sit on Wednesday the Lords in consequ f their usual adjournment; and the Commons in consequence of not make

The Savings' Banks Bill was read a second time.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

# NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

By the Oxford Herald, we perceive that additional provision is about to be made for the spiritual welfare of this much neglected colony, and we sincerely hope that such benevolent exertions may be successful. It appears that "the Rev. Edward Field, M.A., formerly a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, having been appointed to succeed Dr. A. G. Spencer in the see of Newfoundland, the Provost and Fellows of the said college have resolved forthwith to commence a subscription towards the formation of a fund for ecclesiastical purposes, to be placed at his disposal, and earnestly request the co-operation of those who feel pale an interest in the spread and efficiency of the church in our colonies. The area of Newfoundland is 57,000 square miles. The population—extremely poor, and thinly scattered along the east and south coasts—exceeds 80,000. The number of clergy is but 26. Two stations are unoccupied. Yet nowhere are clergymen more gladly received, or their services more eminently blessed. The cost of building the Cathedral, which will also be the parish church of St. John's, was estimated at £7000, and such of the inhabitants as had the means, contributed liberally; but which it will be impossible to complete without further aid.

A recent traveller has well observed, that of all our colonies, Newfoundland, the earliest discovered, is the least known; insomuch that it seems "blotted out of our recollection, or is known only by its dogs;" or, we may add, in association with cod-fish, stock-fish, and train-oil, it is regarded as a mere fishing station. Such was its original condition; but, amidst great neglect by the mother-country, the colony appears to have grown up into independent wealth and consequence; and agriculture has made such strides there as to induce the inhabitants to send to England for a surveyor to examine the geology of the country, so as to best to direct their future efforts at colonization.

Such was its original condition; but, amidst great neglect by the mother-country, the colony appears to have grown up into independent wealth and consequence; and agriculture has made such strides there as to induce the inhabitants to send to England for a surveyor to examine the geology of the country, so as to best to direct their future efforts at colonization. The political position of the country, both home and foreign, is also constantly interesting the public. By treaty with France, we are forbidden to settle on the western coast; which condition much leasens the value of the colony as a place of settlement, and the degree of encouragement to be held out to emigrants from England. All these circumstances render Newfoundland a place of constantly-recurring interest; and, "possessing an area nearly as large as England, a population already respectable in amount, and constantly increasing, the island deserves to be better known, and more attended to by the mother-country."

Newfoundland is nearer to Europe than any of the islands, or any part of the continent, of America, the distance between St. John's and the harbour of Valencia, in Ireland, being only 1656 sea miles. The shores are rocky and high, and indented with deep bays, and a great number of wrecks occur annually between La Poile and Cape Ray, the highway, as it were, between Great Britain and her American colonies; notwithstanding which, no lighthouse has been creeted, with bells or guns, to give warning in case of fog: every house is surrounded with old rigging, spars, masts, sails, ships' bells, rudders, and wheels; and the houses contain telescopea, compasses, and portions of ships' furniture. The lands adjacent to the sea are bleak, rugged, and nearly destitute of trees or bushes; but at the heads of the bays and near the mouths of rivers, there are flats covered with fir and spruce, thick birch-wood, and luxuriant raspberry-bushes. Hills and valleys continually succeed each other; heavy marshes and tangled woods are extensive, and only on "th

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ST. JOHN'S. NEWFOUNDLAND.

March, April, and May, are on the way from the northern shores towards the south, and cover the sea adjoining the island to a great distance. Across this stram of icebergs, it is believed that vessels sailing between England and New Cork will cross; and steam-vessels, in dark weather, owing to their velocity, str to on these hidden perils: in April, 1831, an American ship struck on them, an I went down at midnight, with thirty-three souls on board; in the same meath and year, the "Great Western" steam-ship just escaped this sea of ice; but the missing "President," is, by persons familiar with the navigation of the Atlantic, supposed to have been lost here.

The principal animals of the island are deer, beavers, dogs, and foxes; seals, cod, salmon, herring, and mackerel. The best cod-fishing grounds are on the Great Bank, 600 miles long, and the fishery is conducted from stages or platforms built along the shore. On the northern shores of Conception Bay are caught that breakfast relish, the delicate capelin, by bucketsfull. What is in England called the Newfoundland dog is comparatively rare in the island; the common dog has a thin tapering snout, a long thin tail, and short and smooth hair; he is less handsome, but more sagacious, and fishes as well as his master.

St. John's port and town are on the seat side of the island. The extrance of

smooth hair; he is less handsome, but more segarious, an inner master.

St. John's port and town are on the east side of the island. The entrance of the harbour is so narrow that two ships can hardly pass abreast with safety: it is sheltered with high rocks, and strongly fortified. The town consists of one main street, and several irregular lanes: the houses are mostly of wood, but some few are of stone or brick, and the public buildings are handsome: in 1815, 140 houses, and half a million's worth of property, were destroyed by fire. The population searcely succeeds 10,000 in summer, but the return of the fishermen in winter increases it to 11,000. Harbour Grace, the next town in importance, has a population of 5,000. The other settlements consist chiefly of a few woode, has a population of 5,000. The other settlements consist chiefly of a few wooden houses. The fisheries produced, in 1938, #308,066. The inhabitants import salt provisions from Ireland and Germany, biscuit from Germany, flour and Indian corn meal from America, &c.

The government of the island was long administered by surrogate courts (captains and lieutenants of the navy), but the country has now the benefit of a representative system.

presentative system.

The shoriginal Red Indians of the island are believed to be now extinct; but about sixteen years since a few wers in existence, and a society was formed for their civilisation. A tribe of Micmacs, however, dwell in the southern interior.

# ANNIVERSARIES.

ESCAPE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS FROM LOCHLEVEN CASTLE. Every phase in the life of this ill-fated sovereign is regarded with interest, and her entire career would seem to belong to the romance of history. Neither of its strange events, however, surpasses the

escape of the imprisoned Queen from the Castle of Lochleven, an ancient fortress situate on a small island at the north-west end of the lake, in Kinross-shire, Scotland. It was once the property of the Douglasses of Lochleven, but is now a heap of ruins. There Mary escaped on the 2nd of May, 1568.

the Douglasses of Lochleven, but is now a heap of ruins. Thence Mary escaped on the 2nd of May, 1568.

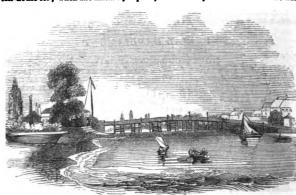
It appears that the marriage of Queen Mary with Bothwell raised the public indignation to such a pitch, that the nobles rose against them, and they fled before an armed and indignant people from fortress to fortress. At length, after they had collected some followers, a pitched battle near Carbery Hill was about to ensue, when Mary abandoned Bothwell, and threw herself on the mercy of her subjects. They conducted her first to Edinburgh, where, as she still persisted in regarding Bothwell as her husband, the nobles resolved that she should be confined during her life in the fortress of Lochleven. She was in a paroxysm of distress when Lords Ruthven and Lindsey arrived at the Palace of Holyrood to inform her that they were commanded to put in execution the order for her commitment. They charged her women to take from her all her ornaments and royal attire; and, being clothed in a mean dress, she was conveyed to the prison appointed for her. The Lords Seton, Yester, and Borthwick endeavoured to rescue her, but failed in the attempt. She was delivered over to William Douglas, the Governor of the Castle of Lochleven, who was nearly related to the Regent Morton. Here, however, Mary continued a prisoner less than twelve months, when she effected her escape by the aid of the governor's brother, George Douglas, who had become enamoured of her. On May 2, in the year above named, when her keeper was at supper with his family, George Douglas having possessed himself of the keys of the Castle, hastened to the Queen's apartment, and conducted her out of prison. Having locked the Castle gates, they entered a boat which awaited them, and being rowed across the lake, the Lord Seton received the Queen with a chosen band of horsemen in complete armour. That night he conveyed her to his house of Niddrie, in West Lothian; having rested there a few hours, she set out for Hamilton, and was soon at the head of a gallant army. The bat



ESCAPE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS FROM LOCHLEVEN CASTLE.

BATTERSEA-BRIDGE.

This aboriginal specimen of bridge-building has just been brought into notice from its having been the scene of a terrific murder, or rather of the infliction of a wound which led to almost immediate death. It has already been given in evidence by a gentleman resident at Chelsea, that on the night of Monday, the Spth ult., about half-past ten o'clock, he passed through the toll-gate of Batter-sea-bridge on the Surrey side, and crossed the road to the left or upper side of the bridge, when he stood still, and looked over the top of the bridge, to see how the tide was running, it being clear moonlight. Saw no one at that moment on the bridge, but presently afterwards he saw a woman running towards him from about the top or crown of the bridge. When he first observed her, he heard her cry out, "Oh dear!" and, on seeing him she came up to him, and, laying hold of him said, "Oh dear, will you be good enough, sir, to take me to the toll-house?" Thinking that she had been drinking, he saked her what she wanted to go to the toll-house for; when she instantly replied, "Somebody has cut me." She was



BATTERSEA-BRIDGE.

then reeling, and as she looked round she saw the toll-collector, and ran of is him. He then observed that his hand had blood on it, and he immediately followed to the toll-house, and said to the toll-collector. What is the matter with this woman?" when the toll-collector replied, "She says some one has cut her." The woman then fainted. It was dark at the time, but still light enough for him to see blood flowing from under her arm. He then examined her throat, and on doing so, exclaimed, "Good God! her throat is cut." She was then removed to the Swan, where she shortly afterwards expired. As might be expected, the bridge has since been visited by thousands of curious persons.

We may take this opportunity of atating, that Battersea-buidge was erected in the year 1771, at a cost of £20,000: it is private property, and a toll is accordingly levied upon all passengers, &c. It has been the scene of many accidents to steam-boats and small craft; for it would be difficult to design a structure more inconvenient to the navigation of the river than is this bridge—aboriginal we have termed it from its rude construction. It is a point of considerable interest to Thames anglers.

Formerly, Blackfriars and Westminster-bridges were favourite places of resort, but various causes have driven the fish up the river; and the first station is now Battersea-bridge, where good roach and dace fishing may be had, during the months of July, August, September, and October, from a boat fastened to the piles of the bridge.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS .- No. XLII.

#### NEW CHURCH, CHELSEA.

NEW CHURCH, CHELSEA.

This neat edifice has been erected on a piece of ground adjoining the Royal Military Asylum premises; the south side of the structure facing Turk's-row; the east and west ends are at present partially obscured—on the east by the asylum wall, and on the west by some dwelling-houses, which in all probability will ere long be removed, so as to afford a much better view of the building than can at present be obtained.

The church is in the early English style, and consists of a nave and two side aisles; the clere-story walls being supported by arches springing from octagonal piers; a spacious gallery is continued round three sides of the church, and, with the seats on the ground-floor, will accommodate 850 persons; more than half of that number being free seats. The interior throughout is lofty and well proportioned.



NEW CHURCH, CHELSEA.

The tower is placed at the south-west angle, with an entrance in two sides; the lower part containing the staircase to galleries, and the upper part being occupied by the belfry; a small porch at the south-west corner forms another entrance into the church.

The church is from the design of Mr. Basevi, one of the architects of the New Conservative Club, now erecting in St. James's-street. The church has been well built of stock-bricks, with Caen stone dressings, by Mr. Freake, of Chelsea.

The expense of erection will be about £3000; to be defrayed by grants from the Church Building Commissioners, and the Incorporated Society for Building and Enlarging Churches, and by subscriptions; the Rev. Richard Burgess, Rector of Upper Chelsea, has taken a prominent part in the proceedings from the commencement. The foundation, or, more properly speaking, the first stone, was laid by the Governor of Chelsea Hospital in the early part of the spring of last year, and the edifice is now very near completion.

# THE DRAWING-ROOM POLKA.

We are much gratified in being enabled to lay before our readers an accurate description of the veritable, or Drawing-room Polks, as danced at Almack's, and at the balls of the nobility and gentry in this country.

La Polka having appeared amongst us under so many different guises, we

La Polka having appeared amongst us under so many different guises, we determined to spare no pains to procure a true description of its dance; for which we are indebted to Mrs. James Rae, who has been fortunate enough to secure the details from M. Coralli, Fils, the instructor of the young noblesse and gentry in Paris.

which we are indebted to Mrs. James Rae, who has been fortunate enoughts secure the details from M. Coralli, Fils, the instructor of the young nobless and gentry in Paris.

La Polka, like its predecessors, the waltz and galop, is a danse à deux, couples following each other in the salle de danse, commencing at pleasure, and adopting, of the following figures, that which pleases them most at the moment. All those anxious to shine in La Polka will dance the whole of them, returning from time to time, by way of rest, to the first figure.

The measure, or time, is 2-4; but to facilitate our definition we subdivide each measure or bar into one—two—three—four; the accent on the two, &cc.: to be played not so fast as the galop.

The steps are two, and the following description may, in some measure, convey them to our readers; we commence with the first and most general. At the one, hop on the right leg, lifting or doubling up your left each the two, being your right toe up to your left leg boldly forward on the ground; at the three, bring your right toe up to your left heel; at the four, advance your left one short step forward; now at the one in the next measure or bar of the tune, hop on the left leg, doubling or lifting up your right leg, and so on—proceeding this step with your arm circling your partner's waist round the room, as shown in our sketch. This may be termed the first figure.

As the change of figures and duration of each in this dance is left entirely to the cavaliers, as also the most careful guidance of his lady round the room, we must be supposed to be addressing ourselves to them in these remarks, though, at the same time, our definitions will be equally understood by their fair partners.

Figure 2. Still adopting the same step, with your right arm round your partner's waist, and her right hand in your left, you place your laky exactly before nev's waist, and her right hand in your left, you place your laky exactly before your laky exactly before the processing the processing the same time, our def



aketch); you then reverse this figure, and let your partner do the back step whilst you pursue her, and at the same time carefully guide her round the room. In backing, the leg which in figure 1 you put boldly forward on the ground, you now fling boldly backward, and are thus enabled to effect your progress round the room.

Figure 3.—With the same step you walts round the room—in other words, you perform the galop walts, substituting the Polka step just described.



Figure 4.—This also is a walts with the second step, which we will now describe as the "Heel and Toe step." At the one, make a little hop on the right leg, dropping your left heel close to the right foot; at the two, another little hop on the right leg, pointing your left toe (not forward, but as close to the right foot as possible); at the three, another little hop on the right leg, advancing one step forward with the left foot; at the four, bring up the right leg, advancing at the same instant, and passing your partner over to your left arm from your right arm; in the next measure return your lady to the left arm, and so on.

on.

Figure 5.—This is termed the back walts. The step adopted in it by yeurself and partner is the back step described in figure 2; and you turn in this walts exactly the contrary way to that in which you turn in all other waltses—hence its name.

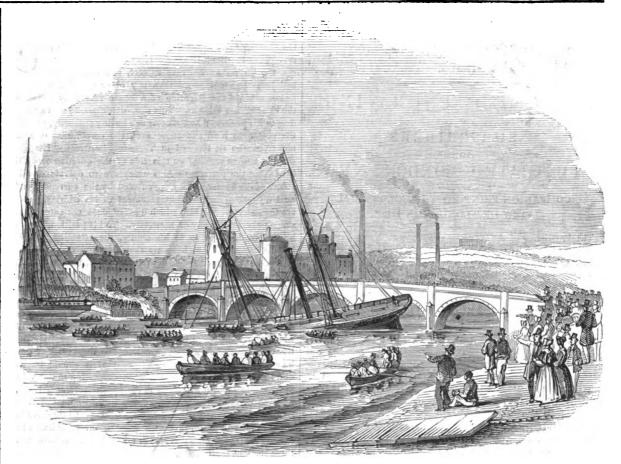


In La Polka, before commencing the figures we have just described, there is a short introduction (of which we give a aketch), consisting of four measures, danced thus:—leading your partner from her seat, and giving her her place in the circle, and placing yourselves vis-à-vis, you take her left hand in your right, and make the first step four times—first forward, then backward, forward again, and then backward, taking care to gain ground in the forward steps; you then start with the first figure.

In conclusion we would observe that La Polka is a noiseless dance; there is no stamping of heels or toes, or kicking of legs in sharp angles forward. This may do very well at the threshold of a Behemian suberge, but is inadmissible into the salons of London or Paris. La Polka, as danced in Paris, and now adopted by us, is elegant, graceful, and fascinating in the extreme; it is reptete with opportunities of showing care and attention to your partzer in assisting her through its performance. To our fair readers, however, we would say one word, for careful as their cavaliers may be, the front of many dresses, particularly in executing figure 2, will have much chance of being trodden upon and tors, unless the usual length is considerably shortened. This we have seen done with



much grace on one or two occasions by the transplanting of a bunch of artificial violets, with a long pin attached there to, from the waist to the lower part of the dress, which serves to loop up to the desired shortness, and which contributes greatly to the elegance of this dance, as the feet are thus shown, which is indispensable.



WRECK OF "THE SEVERN" STEAMER, NEWPORT-BRIDGE.

WRECK OF THE "SEVERN" SCREW-STEAMER.

WRECK OF THE "SEVERN" SCREW-STEAMER.

Within these few weeks two new iron steamers, the Severn and Avon, fitted with the Archimedean acrew and high-pressure engines, have been started in opposition to the old line of steam-packets between Bristol and Newport, South Wales. On Saturday evening last, about a quarter to six o'clock, when about to start, the Severn was lying at her berth, near the Newport bridge, with her bow towards the bridge, her stern being down the river, or in the direction of Bristol. At this time the tide was running up the Newport river very strongly, at about seven knots an hour; and of course near to the bridge the current produced by the tide shooting through the arches of the bridge was much stronger. The signal for starting having been given, the captain commenced swinging the vessel round, and cast off the stern-chain, depending upon the bow-rope and the power of the engine, for bringing her round with her head to the tide, and thus getting her under weigh. At this moment, when the order was given to back her, it was found that the screw would not revolve; the vessel immediately swung round, and, carried with the run of the tide, struck with her bow the wedgelike buttress of the bridge, and, recoiling, almost instantly struck with her side against another buttress with such force that every one on the bridge fully expected to see her turn clean over. At this moment the scene was truly distressing—the spectators on shore, as well as their friends on board, acreaming dreadfully. Boats were instantly put in requisition, and the passengers, upwards of fifty in number, were fortunately all got on shore; but not without great difficulty. The pumps were then rigged, and exertions made to save the steamer, other persons being employed in the meantime in removing the luggage, &c., which was safely effected. In about an hour and a half, however, she was seen to go down, the captain and crew having only just jumped into some boats, previously to her sinking; indeed, they stayed by her so long th

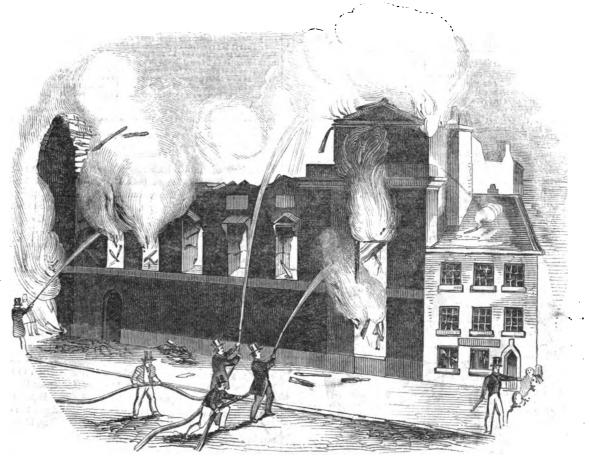
though not until some of them had been drawn under the bridge, and to some distance above it.

The cause of the catastrophe is thus explained in the Times report, the information having been received from a gentleman connected with her engineering department, and who was on board at the time of the accident. He says that on the arrival of the Severn at Newport, on Saturday, it was intended to put a new screw into her; when the captain stated it to be so late upon tide, that if it were done, he should not have time to swing her round in the slack tide. The intention was then abandoned, and shortly after, while the cargo was being landed, the vessel grounded, upon which the captain, finding that she could not be swung until the next tide, the screw she was then working with was removed, and a new one put in; and this sentleman says that almost immediately up to the time of the water covering the screw all was free and everything right, for he himself turned round the screw by hand. The steam was then got up, and no

danger was apprehended. Upon the orders being given on Saturday evening, the screw was put in motion, but before it had made a single revolution it stopped, and the vessel drifted up the river. She then struck forward, but only bent the iron; the after-strain was, however, so great, that it shortly became a rent, and her fore compartments instantly filled with water (the vessel being built in water-tight compartments). Every exertion was made, until the water rushing over her decks, she filled and sank, rolling heavily over. Still no cause could be assigned for the non-action of the screw; but, on the tide leaving her, a chain was discovered firmly twisted round the screw, which had thus caused her destruction. How the chain came there is a complete mystery, as all her mooring chains have since been examined, and are safe, and the captain and crew say that they had no such chain on deck. The vessel subsequently rolled over with every tide, and had a rent in her side from the deck to her keel, large enough for mea to walk in and out.

The accompanying sketch is taken from the Old Company's wharf, and includes the Bridge Inn, the Bridge, and Castle—the latter now used as a brewery; the large building in course of erection upon the hill is the new Bargaeks.

At low water, as the wreck lay dry, the owners were enabled to examine her damages. It was then discovered that she had a transverse fissure is her larboard bends, the iron plates of which were rent asunder, from two to three feet wide, and from six to seven feet long, caused by her coming in contact with the pier, and the constant friction produced by the action of the tide upon the vessel. During the whole of Saturday night, men were engaged in repairing the breach and lightening the vessel, but the tide returning on Sunday morning, carried the vessel back against the bridge, sweeping away a large portion of her bulwarks; for a few moments she righted, but such was the force of the tide, that she fell over on her larboard side, and her masts, coming in conta



BURNING OF THE MANCHESTER THEATRE ROYAL.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MANCHESTER THEATRE ROYAL

BY FIRE.

We regret to state that on Tuesday morning last, the extensive Theatre Royal at Manchester was totally destroyed by fire. It spears that the theatre was used on the previous evening, and was closed about the usual time. Just after the police left their beats, at a little before six, some persons going to their work

observed flames issuing from the windows, and immediately gave information to Mr. Rose, at the police-yard. That active officer immediately hurried to the spot with the Niagara engine, and was speedily followed by his son, Mr. Thomas Rose, with eight other engines, being the entire effective force of the Fire Brigade. Upon their arrival they found the building one large mass of flame; they made strenuous attempts to save the place, and succeeded in preserving the dressing.



rooms and part of the wardrobe. The scenery speedily fell a sacrifice to the flames. Mr. Rose, finding it impossible to save the stage part of the building, next attempted to save the auditory, in doing which a large portion of the roof gave way, and fell upon Mr. Rose and four or five of the men, one of whom was carried to the infirmary, where he now lies in a dangerous state. At halfpast seven, the building was entirely gutted, and nothing but the walls were left, as they are represented in our engraving, sketched during the conflagration. A party of military were sent from the barracks, and kept off the crowd. The building of the theatre was insured for £4000 in the Imperial, and we understand that Mr. Roxby, the manager, is insured to the extent of £600 or £700; but these amounts are far below the real loss. The origin of the fire is unknown.

# SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

#### ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this Engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

## PANORAMA

# THE RIVER THAMES,

Showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "forests of masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD; its busy Wharfs and Quays, and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the Metropolis of the Commer-

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

### STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions, Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture Terraces and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART.

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS:

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy. The entire length of the PRINT will be

## UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one tenth of the objects. The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given. 198, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

# CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 13th.—5th Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 13th.—Old May Day.
TUBSDAY, 14th.—Ann Boleyn born, 1504.
WEDNESDAY, 15th.—Cuvier died, 1832.
THUBSDAY, 16th.—Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.
PRIDAY, 17th.—Dr. Jenner born, 1749.
SATURDAY, 18th.—Bonaparte declared Emperor, 1804.

HIGH WATER at Londou-bridge, for the Week ending May 18.											
Monda											
h. m. h. 11 29 11	A. m. 56	м. h. m. 00	h. m. 0 21	m. h. m. 0 43	h. m. 1 2	m. h. m. 1 24	h. m. 1 43	n. h. m. 2 1	h. m. 2 17	m. h. m. 2 36	A. h. m. 2 52

# TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "M. H. F. D." cannot be "A Constant Reader," else he would have seen our account of Carisbroke Castle, Isle of Wight, in No. 39 of our journal, "W. B."—We have not room for the details of Payne's Process for the Metallization of Wood.

  "Onwealth and the seen our details of Payne's Process for the Metallization of Wood.
  "Onwealth and the seen our details of Payne's Process for the Metallization of Wood.

- Φιλομαθης is thanked. Our correspondent, A. L. K., wished to ascertain the best Latin Grammar.
   Alfred."—The cemetery is open to the public daily.
   Ecnar," Cambridge.—We cannot extend our space for advertisements.
   T. S. O.," Devonshire-street, appears to have lost sight of our object in the History of Wood-Engraving—a branch of art so intimately connected with our journal.
- mistory of recommendations of Knights of the Bath take precedence of Knights' eldest sons and Baronets' younger sons. We are not aware of the present residence of Count Rivarola.

  "Leila."—The etiquette is for the lady to bow first, provided her station be
- superior.
  "I. I. C.," Windsor, is thanked for the drawing, which shall be returned

- when copied.

  Americano."—We have not room for the note on trout-fishing.

  A Tenant." Dymchurch, had better apply to a respectable solicitor.

  C.C.," Upper Mount-street, Dublin.—A cant phrase.

  Belinda" should see the journals of last week.

  A Constant Reader."—No. 92 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS contains a portrait of Mr. Sheil, as Counsel in the late State Trials.

  H. C.." a Constant Subscriber.—The question proposed is too much a matter
- of opinion.
  "A Fifteen Months' Subscriber."—We advise our correspondent to avoid the foreign lateries generally. — we aware our correspondent to avoid the foreign lateries generally.

  "I. K." -See Juture announcements of the Print. We will consider of the

- foreign lotteries generally.

  I. K.' See Juture announcements of the Print. We will consider of the portrait.

  W. F. L. S.'' may find the information he seeks in Scott's History of Napoleon, or Alison's History of the French Revolution.

  Clericus'' shalt be replied to nest week.

  R. M..' Dropheda.—We have not room.

  A. O.,'' Biddick, is thanked. We have devoted as much room as we can spare at present to the Strike of the Pilmen.

  A. G. C.,'' Citadel, Hull.—We have not spare.

  Constant Subscriptor.''—The sketch and description shall appear.

  I. M.''—The proportion of guano for plants is about one pound to four gallons of water.

  I. A.''.—Declined,

  C. D.''—We have no knowledge of the manuscript in question.

  W. B.'' is thanked, but we cannot entertain his suggestion.

  INKLIGIBLE.—The Jolly Toad, by D. E. G.; Lines on May 1st; Lines, by Democritus; Zuppa, Ode.

  We have to apologise to our Dublin subscribers for the delay of the engraving of the plate presented by H. R. H. Prince Albert. If we succeed in obtaining the sketch, it shall appear nest week.

  H. S.,'' Wilney, is graite right in his correction about the composition of Lord Ross's speculus namiz., cupper 120.4 and tin 58.9. The chess portraits will, in all probability, appear in a future number.

  The donation of "F., P. B." has been received by the editor, and forwarded.

### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1844.

On Monday evening Sir R. Peel brought forward his plan for the revision of the Bank Charter. His speech occupied three hours, and though on an abstruse subject, and one which, we firmly believe, is less understood than any other question of the day, he commanded the attention of a house very fully attended to the close of his address. This was, doubtless, to a great extent, due to his position; he spoke as one having authority, possessing the power to bind and loose even the corporation of moneymonarchs who sit throned in Threadneedle-street. His speech was not a mere arguing on this side of the question or on that; it was but the preface to Acts which are to operate on all the affairs of life so far as they are affected by the currency, and, as he truly stated in the commencement of his address, very few are the affairs of life into which money does not enter in some shape or other, directly or indirectly. To his position, then, may be attributed, as well as to his ability, the attention with which he was heard; and to keep up that attention through the immense mass of matter he went into, required no slight effort. We cannot attempt to go into the question here; it is one of those subjects on which the differences of opinion are greater and more various than on any other. We have every shade of it, between Sir R. Peel's attachment to the solidity of cash payments, and the power of converting paper into gold at will, without which power the paper would be valueless, and the "Emancipation of Industry" men, who pronounce the fixed price of gold to be a fixed injustice, and who contend that it should be left to find its natural price in the market in proportion to the value of other articles—for a free trade in money, in fact; and, lastly, the extreme paper-currency men, of the Birmingham and Attwood school, who deny the right of any Government to interfere in the commercial dealings of man with man, or prescribe limits to the extent to which one man may give or take credit from another. Both these sections are of course opposed to the present system, and still more to the prospect of an extension of it which is held out by the resolutions of Sir R. Peel, which evidently point to the future establishment of only one bank of issue.

The prospect of this result has thrown the currency enthusiasts into dismay, and they predict nothing less than universal ruin and anarchy as the destiny of the nation. But in the meantime the nation seems in no wise alarmed about the matter, but goes on producing, buying, and selling, and, through its representatives, supporting the Prime-Minister in giving solidity to the "representative of value."

We must refer the reader to our report of the Premier's speech for the arguments by which he supports his plan, merely appending here, in a separate form, the "resolutions," which will remain under the consideration of Parliament, and then be embodied in a measure, which the Bank of England has, by anticipation, accepted.

1. That it is expedient to continue to the Bank of England, for a time to be limited, certain of the privileges now by law invested in that corporation, subject to such conditions as may be provided by any act to be passed for that purpose.

2. That it is expedient to provide by law that the Bank of England should henceforth be divided into two separate departments—one exclusively confined to the issue and circulation of notes, the other to the conduct of banking business.

business.

3. That it is expedient to limit the amount of securities upon which it shall henceforth be lawful for the Bank of England to issue promissory notes payable to bearer on demand, and that such amount shall only be increased under certain

conditions to be prescribed by law.

4. That it is expedient to provide by law that a weekly publication should be made by the Bank of England of the state both of the circulation and of the hanking departments.

made by the Bank of England of the state out of the Bank of England to the payment of composition for stamp duty.

5. That it is expedient to repeal the law which subjects the notes of the Bank of England to the payment of composition for stamp duty.

6. That it consideration of the privileges to be continued to the Bank of England, the rate of fixed annual payment to be made by the Bank to the public shall be £180,000 per annum, and shall be defrayed by deducting the said sum from the sum now by law payable to the Bank, for the management of the public debt.

public debt.

7. That in the event of any increase of the securities upon which it shall be lawful for the Bank of England to issue such promissory notes, as aforesaid, a further annual payment shall be made by the Bank of England to the public, over and above the said fixed payment of £180,000, equal in amount to the net profit derived from the promissory notes issued on such additional securities.

8. That it is expedient to prohibit by law the issue of promissory notes payable to bearer on demand, by any bank not now issuing such notes, or by any bank hereafter to be established in any part of the United Kingdom.

9. That it is expedient to provide by law that such banks in England and Wales as now issue promissory notes payable to bearer on demand shall continue to issue such notes, subject to such conditions and to such limitations as to the amount of issue as may be provided for by any act to be passed for that purpose.

pose.

10. That it is expedient to provide by law for the weekly publication of the amount of promissory notes payable to bearer on demand circulated by any bank authorised to issue such notes.

11. That it is expedient to make further provision by law with regard to joint-stark banking companies.

11. That it is expedient stock banking companies.

THE recall of Lord Ellenborough has furnished the subject for one evening's discussion in both Houses of Parliament. In both of them the Ministry was asked to produce the correspondence that has passed on the subject, and in both it refused the request. The refusal is defended, on the ground that it would cause inconvenience and embarrassment in the administration of the affairs of India, and would do injustice to Lord Ellenborough. The objections are equally strong to producing any part of the papers, as the whole; for a time, therefore, the public must still continue in ignorance of the specific reasons for the step taken by the Court of Directors. In the House of Commons, Sir R. Peel though he equally refused to produce the papers, gave a kind of statement of the differences that had taken place between the two bodies, the Directors and the Government, with which the public is already acquainted, and an account of the negotiations that have taken place as to the appointment of Lord Ellenborough's successor. Sir R. Peel was at first inclined to give the Directors the right of choosing the new Governor-General, as they had thought proper to recall the old one. But, on second thoughts, it was considered better that the Board and the Government should, if possible, act in concert in this step, if they could not in the other, and it was thus brought about by the Premier:

I said to the Chairman of the Court of Directors that, on the part of Government, I am willing to enter into communication with them for the purpose of deciding upon the appointment; but then I will not venture to suggest any one unless I feel assured that he will receive the confidence of the Court of Directors and, that the line of policy he will pursue will be approved of (cheers). As it was the desire of the Court to act in harmony with the Government on this question, I named to the Deputy Chairman my right homourable friend 8ir Henry Hard inge (hear), and I said that when I reflected on that right homourable igentle-

man's public conduct, with my long experience of his character, added to the military eminence he has attained, and the great experience he has had in cini duties,—I said that on the whole I was of opinion he was the man best qualified to undertake the vacant office of Governor-General of India (cheers). I was informed at once that the same name had occurred to the Chairman, and I was sasured that too person could be selected who would be so acceptable as my right honourable friend. With respect then to the successor of Lord Ellenborough, the Crown and the Court of Directors have settled the question in prifect concord.

Thus, if any inconvenience has been caused by the quarrel nothing, apparently, can be more satisfactory than the reconcilia tion. The concurrence of the Board of Directors in the appoint. ment of Sir H. Hardinge seems an indication that the offence of Lord Ellenborough is of a personal character, rather than a matter of policy, for the late Secretary at War will, no doubt pursue the course marked out by the Cabinet at home; but then he, as a man of common sense and experience—who, being a real soldier, will indulge in no military affectations—will pursue it in a less objectionable manner. As if to justify the Board of Directors in the determination they came to to recall the ex. Governor-General, one of the last Indian papers contains a report of a speech delivered by him at an entertainment given as a com. pliment to him at Calcutta, which, though short, is "in the Her'cles vein," and conveys censure, threat, and insult to those he governs, in the course of a few brief sentences. What can be the meaning of such phrases as this?—" Most people come here to make their fortunes, but I came here to do my duty;" again, "I have met with opposition, but I have put down all opposition hitherto—and I will beat down all opposition that may arise.' The following is rather mysterious, but it shows plainly enough that there is something wrong at Calcutta:-" I have come among you again; and if those social relations which are desirable, do not exist, the fault will be yours and not mine."

HAVING last week remarked on the incomplete state of the improvements in Trafalgar-square, we feel bound to express some degree of satisfaction at perceiving some indications of a disposition to proceed with the works at, we hope, a somewhat quicker rate than heretofore. A paragraph has appeared in the daily papers, stating that the sculpturing on the base of the pillar is being proceeded with, and the basins having been filled, by way of experiment, have been emptied again for the purpose of fixing the jets for the fountains. This is as it should be; but we have to regret that there has been some misconduct on the part of the public, to be attributed, for the most part, to that ubiquitous generation—boys and children—who could not resist the tempution of two tolerable large surfaces of water, to set afloat cork and bits of orange peel, to the disfigurement of the ornamental basins This has been made a subject of complaint and remark in our daily contemporaries; but we think there is no ground for alarm-A couple of policemen (who never seem to be placed where they are most wanted) would have prevented all this, and the novelty that now attracts numbers to the spot, will soon cease. These trifling inconveniences may be easily remedied, and the place wih be, what it is, a great and undoubted improvement, especially if as it is rumoured, some alteration is to be made in the National Gallery, by the removal of the two unsightly "parrot cages," or "pepper-boxes," at each end, which at present grace, or rather disgrace it.

# THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Lady in Waiting, left Buckingham Palace, at a quarter before six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of the Royal Horse Guards, for Claremont. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended as usual, went from Buckingham Palace shortly before six o'clock or Saturday afternoon, to attend the annual dinner of the Royal Academy in The falgar-square. After the dinner his Royal Highness departed for Claremont.

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CLAREMONT, Sunday.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the fladies and gentlemen of the Royal Suite and Household, attended Divine Service on Sunday morning, at Claremont. The Hon. Rev. Mr. Courtenay officiated.

MONDAT.—On Monday morning at ten o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert left Claremont on horseback, attended by Colonel Wylde, equerry in whicing, and rode to Richmond. His Royal Highness left Richmond in a travelling carriage and four for town, and proceeded to the Hanover-square Rooms, where he remained during the rehearsal of the concert of ancient music, which had been selected by his Royal Highness, the Prince being the director of the concert of Wednesday evening. After the rehearsal, Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wylde, went from the Henover-square Rooms to Buckingham Palace, where his Royal Highness arrived at ten minutes past two o'clock. The Prince, after lunching at the Palace, took his departure in a carriage and four, and returned to Claremont at half-past four o'clock, attended by Colonel Wylde.

TUESDAY.—On Tuesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked in Claremont Park. The royal family were taken their accustomed daily sirings, in the gardens of Claremont.

Weddensos of Claremont.

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Weddensos of Claremont.

Weddensos of Claremont.

Weddensos of Claremont.

Park. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princes Albert with grant and four, escorted by a party of the Royal Highness afternoon, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of the Royal Highes and the Princess Alfre followed in another royal carriage. A grand dinner was given in the evening, at elicity of the first party of the Royal Highness Prince Albert, acco

bioomneid has been selected for the honourable duty in consequence of his indivising being personally known to the Emperor during his long residence at the Court of Sweden. In the absence of Lord Bloomfield, the command of the Garrison will devolve on Major-General Sir Hew Ross, K.C.B., Deputy Adjutant General of the Royal Artillery.

The Countess of Jersey gave a splendid ball on Monday night at the family mansion in Berkeley square. At least 500 of the ditte of fashionable society were present at the file.

The Marchioness of Hertford, we hear, is seriously indisposed at her chates of Bagatelle, near Paris. Her ladyship has been for many years an absented. The Marquis of Hertford is on the Continent.

Sir J. Leighton, Bart., died at Ostend on Tuesday week. The deceased baroat who was in holy-orders, succeeded to the baronetey in 1827.

# METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE POST-OFFICE.—The ordinary Post-office returns, which have just been and to Parliament show among others the following results:—The number THE POST-OFFICE.—The ordinary Post-office returns, which have just read made to Parliament, show, among others, the following results:—The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom, in 1843, was upwards of 220 millions. The three weeks which are given of 1844, show an increase over the corresponding week of 1843, of a quarter of a million of letters per week—this is a increase in the rate of increase, owing, no doubt, to improvement in trade. The letters of the Londom district post are now at the rate of 26 millions per annum, or fully double the number under the old system, notwithstanding that, up to the date of the returns, there had been no increase in the number of meditiveries. The gross revenue of the year 1843 was £1,620,867, and the next revenue £640,217; showing in each instance an increase, as compared with 1943, of about £40,000; which, considering the important reductions in foreign rates,



is as much as could be expected. The gross revenue is now about 70 per cent, of that received under the old system, and it exceeds that obtained during the four-prenary parts. The money orders had it exceeds that obtained during the four-prenary parts. The money orders and the exceeds that obtained during the sum annually remillions. The increase of money orders, since 1839, in 25 fold. LITERARY FORN SOCIETY—The fifth anniversary dinner of the Literary Fund Society took place on Wednedday, at the Freemasons' Hell, Great Queenstreet. There were about two hundred gentlemen present, and the chair was taken by the Marquis of Northampton, support gentlement, and the chair was taken by the Marquis of Northampton, support and the state of the College of Physicians, Professor Twent, Mr. Jr. Great Golffeld Survey, General Paley, Stergent Tallourd, Mr. P., Mr. Gall, Kinglat, Mr. P., Professor Owen, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M. P., Sir John Barrow, Dr. Paris, President of the College of Physicians, Professor Twens, Mr. Harcourt, Mr., Mr. Mr. Mr. Lann, Mr. P., the High Sheriff of Wilts, Colonel Sabine, Dr. Roget, Viscount Emilyn, Count Remyll, Osneth Revention, the Danh Amassador, Mr. Harcourt, Mr., Mr. Mr. Mr. Lann, Mr. P., the High Sheriff of Wilts, Colonel Sabine, Dr. Roget, Viscount Emilyn, Count Remyll, Osneth Revention, the Colonel Sabine, Dr. Roget, Viscount Emilyn, Count Revention, the Colonel Sabine, Dr. Roget, Viscount Emilyn, Count Revention, the Colonel Sabine, Dr. Roget, Viscount Emilyn, Count Revention, the Colonel Sabine, Dr. Roget, Viscount Sabine, Colonel Sabine, Colo

collection. During the last year an additional number of orphan children have been admitted into the schools in connexion with the charity, which is at present in a prosperous state. Schools for the sons of clergymen have been established as Mariborough, Wills, with the sanction and under the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury, and other prelates of the church.

Sr. PAU's School.—Wednesday was apposition day at St. Paul's School, when the speeches and prizes were delivered with all the pomp and circumstance which generally attend these interesting speed seminities. Long before two o'clock the spacious school-room was throught by an organ and the long with the speeches and prizes were delivered with all the pomp and circumstance which generally attend two o'clock, at the residence of the High Master, and was immediately conducted into the school. The Archbishop of Cantebury arrived shortly after two o'clock, at the residence of the High Master, and was immediately conducted into the school-room by the Rew Mr. Kynaston, accompanied by the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Dean of Peterborough, and several other high dignituries and distinguished ornaments of the church. The reserved seats were exclusively occupied by ladies, who appeared to take the greatest interest in the proceedings. New York of the prizes, Wincent, Brien, Carver, and Ciay, then came forward, and were addressed by Mr. Kynaston, the High Master, who complimented them on the result of their labours. The prizes, which were distributed by the High Master, consisted of splendid editions of Strabo, Plato, Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," and other sandard work, all of them being the substance of the substance o

putation enumerated the various sums expended on works in the following exhibitions by the London Art-Union:— With additional sums ex

Royal Academy
Society of British Artists 2390 0 0 2880 7 0
Society of Painters in Water Colours 679 17 0
New Society of Painters in Water Colours 576 3 0 655 0 0
British Institution 1095 7 0 1208 0 0
Sir Robert Peel suggested, as the most advisable course, that a committee be
appointed to consider this particular subject, and that any member of the house
moving to that effect, her Majesty's Government would not oppose it : advising
a special committee rather than a reference to the committee now sitting upon
the subject of bets on horse-racing, from which it must be considered, in its
nature and ultimate objects, perfectly distinct. Sir R. Peel, addressing Mr.
Wyse, expressed his conviction that his suggestion could not be placed in better
hands than the member of Parliament whom he was addressing; and who

hands than the member of Parliament whom he was addressing; and who expressed his willingness to at once bring the matter before the house, and in whose hands the petition from the general body of artists will be placed on Monday next, having already received the signatures of five hundred artists. St. Strpfms's, Walbrook.—On Tuesday Alderman Gibbs and Mr. Whittaker, as the representatives of the select vestry, and Messrs. Rock and Flight, as the representatives of the general vestry, were all swern into the office of churchwarden for this parish, before Dr. Phillimore, thus leaving the dispute to hearthful the who has all monardings now in progress. be settled by the legal proceedings now in progress.

#### IRELAND.

#### THE NEW TRIAL MOTION.

THE NEW TRIAL MOTION.

Mr. Fitsgibbon was the speaker in possession to-day. He commenced at the sitting of the Court, and the Lord Chief Justice, observing him somewhat uneasy with his bruised foot, kindly intimated that he might speak sitting. Mr. Fitsgibbon at once availed himself of the kind privilege.

At four o'clock Mr. Fitsgibbon was analysing the early portions of the charge. It is expected that he will not close his address until to-morrow evening.

At mid-day on Friday Mr. McDonough concluded his address on behalf of Mr. Barrett, when the Attorney-General commenced his reply and continued until the rissing of the Court. On Saturday morning the learned gentleman resumed his argument, and concluded at half-past 5. The Court then adjourned until Monday.

until the raine of the Court. On Satraky morning the canted general resumed his argument, and concluded at half-past 5. The Court then adjourned until Monday.

The appearance of the Court on Monday morning presented many of the features that made it so remarkable during the progress of the trial. The Court and its precincts were crowded; whilst the same order and the same excellent regulations of the police which prevailed at the trial were maintained. The curiosity of the public was not diminished by the knowledge of the fact, which soon transpired, that the judges had been in chamber before tem in the morning, and as the appearance of the junior judges was delayed much beyond the usual period, it began to be suspected that there was some truth in the rumour that the judges were equally divided/gas to the motion for a new trial. Although Mr. Justice Burton was first on the bench, and seemed as calm as usual, it must be affirmed of his colleagues, that they looked like persons who had been eneaged in a very serious, if not an angry controversy. The cheeks of Mr. Justice Perrin were dotted with two hotly feverish spots of excitement, while Mr. Justice Crampton, who was ghostly pale, inhaled his breath heavily, and bit often his unquiet, trembling, nether lip. These were seated but a short time when the Chief Justice—the once blandly, smiling Chief Justice—took his seat, and as he gased on his brethren and the counsel and auditory before him, he looked sad and frowning.

A motion of course was being heard, for it was junior day, when, without waiting for its conclusion.

ing for its conclusion,
The Chief Justice said: Mr. Attorney-General.

The Chief Justice said: Mr. Attorney-General.
The Attorney-General instantly rose.
The Chief Justice continued: Mr. Attorney-General, I am sorry to inform you that the Court find they can not give judgment in the—(his lordship paused for an instant)—in the case, until next term.

Scarcely were those words expressed, when the Attorney-General dropped as it were almost imperceptibly back into his seat—men gazed at each other and smiled—and then an universal rush took place from the courts.

There was a rumour prevalent about the Hall that the Judges of the Queen's Bench intend, before delivering judgment, to consult with their brethren in the other courts. This may have arisen from the fact of the Chief Justice being visited in chambers by his brother, Baron Pennefather. Some suppose it to have reference to the "opinion" on the Kilkenny toll, ordered to be given by the House of Commons.

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The seventh session of the present mayoralty commenced on Monday morning before the Recorder, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other civic authorities. The calendar contains a list of 174 prisoners. The Recorder briefly charged the Grand Jury, and said, that there was nothing particular either in the number of the offences in the calendar or the nature of them, to call for any lengthened remarks from him. One or two cases of misdemeanour, which had been postponed since the last session, were then called on; but owing to the absence of the witnesses, and some of the defendants not having yet surrendered, they were unable to be proceeded with. A long delay then occurred, in consequence of the time necessarily consumed by the Grand Jury in investigating the various charges previous to finding any true bills, and eventually the Court disposed of a few trifling charges, and adjourned until ten o'clock next day.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Baron Alderson took his ceat upon the bench in this court at ten o'clock, and immediately afterwards William Crouch, the man who stands charged with the murder of his wife, at Marylebone, was placed at the bar. The prisoner appeared very haggard and careworn, and appeared to have suffered a great deal since he has been in custody.

since he has been in custody.

This indictment charged the prisoner with having unlawfully made an assault upon Frances Elizabeth Crouch, and with a rasor inflicted a mortal wound upon her throat, of which she died, and that he did thereby feloniously kill and mur-

The prisoner was also charged with the offence of murder upon the coroner'

Mr. Parry conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Clarkson appeared for the pri

soner.

The learned counsel stated the facts under which the charge was made against the prisoner, but as they were so recently detailed in this paper, on the occasion of the prisoner being brought up at the police office, it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Clarkson addressed the jury, and after remarking upon the circumstances under which the offence was committed, said that the defence he was instructed to make on behalf of the unfortunate prisoner, was, that at the time he committed the dreadful deed, he was in such a state of mind as to render him not accountable for his actions. Several witnesses were then called, who deposed to various acts of aberration on the part of the prisoner. It appeared that he had been sent to the Devon and Exeter Hospital whilst living in the capacity of groom with Sir Laurence Pack, and that he had received concussion of the brain, after which he was regarded by his acquaintances as being "cracked."

The learned judge then summed up, and left the case in the hands of the jury, who retired at four o'clock. They remained in their room for five hours, and at nine o'clock, the usual hour for the adjournment of the court, the Common Sergeant, who was then presiding, directed that they should be sent for; and he inquired whether there was any probability of their agreeing to a verdict in a reasonable time.

The foreman said he did not think there was, and the jury were then locked up for the night. On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Justice Coltman having taken his seat, the jury were again brought into court, but not having agreed, they were again sent back to their room, and Baron Alderson was sent for in order to read over his notes of the evidence to the jury. In the meantime several of the jury complained of great exhaustion, not having had anything to eat or drink for 25 hours.

Mr. Justice Coltman said, he could not at present order the jury any refreahment wnatever. He was abound to refuse the request. Shorily after, hi oner.

The learned counsel stated the facts under which the charge was made against

ment whatever. He was bound to refuse the request. Shortly after, his lordship sent for the surgeon to the gaol, and requested him to visit the jury; on his return, he reported that they required supper.

The prisoner was again placed at the bar; he appeared dreadfully agitated and

In a few minutes his lordship sent for the jury, who again entered the court.

Mr. Straight.—Gentlemen, are you now agreed on your verdict?

air. Straight.—Gentlemen, are you now agreed on your verdict?
The Foreman, emphatically.—No, we are not.
Mr. Baron Alderson not having arrived, the jury once more retired; but had
not been absent many minutes, when Mr. Baron Alderson arrived, and they were
again conducted into court. On their entering the box,
Mr. Baron Alderson.—I suppose, gentlemen, your difficulty in agreeing to a
verdict arises in respect to the prisoner's state of mind.
The Foreman.—Yes, my lord, and we wish to hear the evidence again read
over.

The learned Judge read over the whole of the evidence taken on the trial, and remarked on its bearing; as he proceeded his lordship observed, the only question in the case was, did the prisoner, at the time he committed the act, know right from wrong? Was he a responsible agent? That was the question they had to satisfy their minds on, and decide.

The jury again retired, and remained in deliberation.

Shortly before two o'clock, the jury again came into court, and the prisoner being once more placed at the bar,

The Clark of the Arminon said. Capthempt, are you arread on your reside?

Shortly before two o'clock, the july again cannot be being once more placed at the bar,
The Clerk of the Arraigns said—Gentlemen, are you agreed on your verdict?
Foreman.—Yes. At this moment the greatest allence prevailed in the court which was densely crowded; the prisoner suffering great mental agony.
Clerk of the Arraigns.—How say you—Is William Crouch guilty of the mur-

Clerk of the Arraigus.—Low say your reflection of guilty?

Foreman.—Guilty.

Clerk of the Arraigus.—In that verdict you are all agreed?

Foreman.—Yes.

The prisoner, on being asked if he had anything to say why judgment of de bould not be passed upon him, according to law, made no reply.

Proclamation for silence having been made in the usual form,

Mr. Baron Alderson put on the black cap, and having addressed the prison

in most impressive terms on the enormity of the offence he had committed, concluded by passing on him the sentence of death.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock. On his leaving, he faintly ejaculated "I am an innocent man."

The jury then requested, after their long, anxious, and distressing inquiry, they might be allowed to return to their homes.

Mr. Baron Alderson: Certainly, gentlemen; and your attendance will be dispensed with during the remainder of the present sessions.

The jury, most of whom appeared nearly exhausted, then retired.

### POLICE.

#### THE WEST-END GAMBLERS.

The gamblers arrested on Tuesday-night were brought up before the Magistrate, at Marlborough-street Police-office, on Wednesday. On the bench we noticed Lord Montford, Lord Dillon, and other noblemen and gentlemen, and the churchwardens of the parish of St. James. The hearing of the case occupied

The gamblers arrested on "Tuesda" of the "Three bounds," On the bench we noticed Lord Montford, Lord Dillon, and other noblemen and gentlemen, and the churchwardens of the parish of St. James. The hearing of the case occupied seven hours.

The first case heard was against the gaming-house, No. 6e, Jermyn-street, commonly called "The Oottage." William Cauly, Josephi Everelt, Williams Reces, George Williams, and Williams Lech, were placed at the bar, the two former charged, Cauly with being the manager of the house, and Everett, the porter, the rest with being found in the house for an unlawful purpose. Mr. visited a stended for the defendants. Superintendent Baker, of the C. division, virtue of which he had proceeded, with a number of the inspectors, sergents, and constables, to No. 60. Jernyn-street, one of the men carrying a ladder. Admittance being refused when he knocked at the outer door, the ladder was planted against the window of the first floor, where Inspector Bereaford succeeded in forcing an entry. In the meantime, the outer door, was opened by Everett, who was immediately taken into custody. Witness then proceeded upstairs, and found one hasard table, one roulette table and wheel complete, three rakes, two bank boxes, two balls, counters, &c. Cauty was in the room as the complete of the comple

cither their name or use) and a cover of a chess table. There being no proof of gaming, the charge was diamissed.

Fourth Case.—Thomas Wilson, James Cripps, Henry Scott, John Godfrey, and George Ledbitter, the well-known officer, were charged with being in the gaming-house, No. 12, Bury-street, St James's, at one o'clock. Considerable merriment was created by seeing Ledbitter in such a situation, and the bench joined in the laugh. It was, however, proved that he and Wilson were only smoking a cigar each in the shop, which is a tobacconist's (as a blind), and they were discharged.—Superintendent Hughes produced a roulette-table, a hazard-table, 11 dice, and other implements, which had been seized in one of the rooms of the house devoted to play, and which it had required the united efforts of himself and men to get at, as there were four iron-bound doors in their way, which required much strength and patience to force open. Cripps, Scott, and Godfrey were found in the rooms when they effected an entrance.—Mr. Wilkins would not struggle with the case, but leave it in the magistrate's hands.—Mr. Hardwick said he should inflict the same penalty as on the others who were found in the gaming-house, vis... £3 each or 21 days' imprisonment.

The remainder of the charges were of a similar description. Two cases were dismissed, and the delinquents in the others fined 30s. each.

# [The following appeared only in our late edition of last week.]

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SURRENDER OF DALMAS, THE MURDERER.

MARYLEBONE POLICE COURT.—On Saturday morning, about an hour before the opening of the court, a considerable crowd of persons had assembled in the passages leading thereto, in consequence of its being known that Dalmas, the murderer of the woman M'Farlane, had surrendered himself in the course of the night at the D station of police, Marylebone, and that he would, at the commencement of the business, be placed at the bar before the sitting magistrate, Mr. Long. The anxiously expectant crowd were, however, doomed to disappointment, inasmuch as the prisoner was, by authority of the police commissioners, who were consulted shortly after the surrender of the murderer, conveyed, at ten o'clock in the morning, to Wandsworth police-court, that being the district in which the appalling deed was perpetrated. Every precaution was used with the view of ensuring the safe transit of the prisoner to his destination; and in conformity with orders emanating from superintendant Hughes, of the D division, he was conveyed from Marylebone station-house in a cab, handcuffed to Sergeant Cumming; another officer was also in the vehicle, which was driven off at a sharp pace, followed some distance by upwards of 300 persons who had congregated in front of the station. The prisoner looked exceedingly pale and dejected, and was evidently most anxious to avoid the gaze of those by whom he was surrounded.

EXAMINATION AND REMAND OF THE PRISONER AT WANDS.

# EXAMINATION AND REMAND OF THE PRISONER, AT WANDS.

It is unnecessary to give the evidence taken before Mr. Clive, the magistrate, as it was almost verbatim the same as that given before the coroner's jury.

Mr. Carter, the coroner, was present.

Charlotte Georgiana Dalmas was called. The instant she entered the court and beheld her father in the person of the prisoner at the bar, she fell back fainting into the chair. Some water was given her, and she partially recovered; but the instant she again beheld her father she went into hysterics, and screamed in the most heart-rending manner. It was, consequently, found necessary to remove her from the court, and proceed with the evidence of another witness. She was not recalled.

The prisoner, on seeing the sufferings of his daughter, wiped the tears from his eyes, but immediately afterwards became perfectly composed.

At the termination of the evidence of each witness the prisoner was asked by Mr. Clive if he wished to say anything, but each time replied, "Nothing," until Mr. Connor had given his testimony,

When the prisoner asked him if it was possible that a woman could have walked so far as had been represented after having her throat cut?

Mr. Connor replied that it was.

The police constable as ad Mr. Goaling, the landlord of the Swan having hear.

Mr. Connor replied thist it was. The police constable as ad Mr. Gosling, the landlord of the Swan, having been

Inspector Busain applied for a remand.

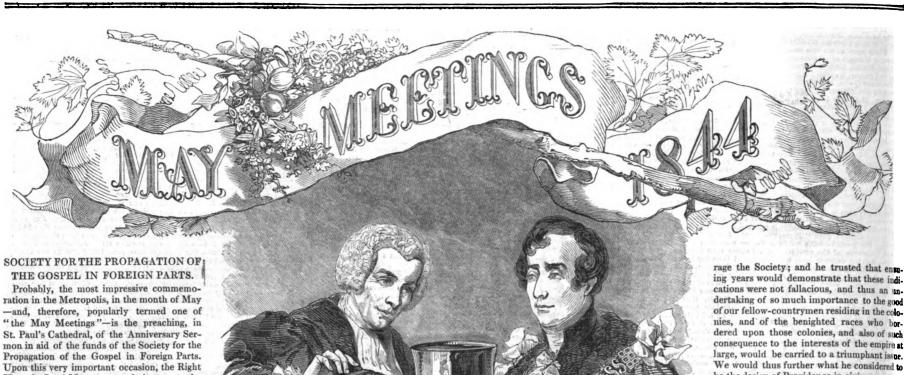
After some consultation (with the clerks, Mr. Clive (addressing the prisoner) said—I and disposed to remaind you until next Friday; do you wish to say anything?

Prisoner: No; not at prese nt.

The witnesses were then take, u into another room to give their depositions, and
the prisoner was subsequently re, uoved to Horsemonger-lane.

The little town of Wandsworth has not been in such a state of excitement for
many years; the vicinity of the police-court was crowded with persons anxious
o obtain a sight of the prisoner.





occasion of a similar character. In the engraving at the foot of the annexed page, our artist has represented the meeting of the ecclesiastical and civic procession at the choir of the splendid cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Hereford.

In the evening, the Lord Mayor, according

to custom, entertained at the Mansion House

Hon. the Lord Mayor proceeds in state to the

Cathedral, attended by a number of the civic corporation, and is there met by the President

(the Archbishop of Canterbury), and the corporation of the above society, in full canoni-

cals. This year the anniversary was held on Thursday, the 2nd instant, when, as the Arch-

bishop of Canterbury subsequently stated, the Lord Mayor attended at church with a larger

number of the corporation than his grace had ever the satisfaction of seeing on any former

the prelates of the church, who were called together by the occasion with a brilliant assemblage of lay guests. The company, comprising a numerous collection of ladies, sat down to a splendid entertainment, at six o'clock. The show of gold and silver plate, of every description, was superb, and the Egyptian Hall, which was opened on the occasion for the first time for festive purposes, during the present Mayoralty, presented a most magnificent appearance, having been thoroughly repainted, and the gilding of the capitals and entablature of the massive Corinthian columns renewed. In the vicinity of the chair we noticed the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of London, the Bishops of Winchester, Bangor, Carlisle, Llandaff, Ripon, Salisbury, Hereford, Worcester, and Lichfield, and the Bishop of Newfoundland; Archdeacon's Hale, Robinson, Hamilton, and Manning; the Rev. Drs. Spry, Russell, Croly, Birch, Burnett; Sir George Hayter, R.A. the Rev. Drs. Mile and Harrison, chaplains to the Archbishop of Canterbury; Aldermen Sir C. Hunter, Bart., Brown, Lucas, Sir John Key, Bart., Farebrother, Wilson, Thomas Johnson, Sir John Pirie, Bart.; the Hon. C. E. Law, M.P., Recorder; Aldermen Wood, Gibbs, John Johnson, Sir George Carroll, Hooper, Farncomb, Challis, and Hughes; Sheriff Moon, the Chamberlain, the Common Sergeant, Town Clerk, and several of the principal City officers;

John Masterman, Esq., M.P.; R. H. Pigeon, Esq.; Messrs. Baldwin, Capel, Delrayn, Manning, Alsager, &c.

The dinner having terminated, and grace having been said, the Lord Mayor rose, and the ancient ceremony of drinking "the loving cup" followed. It is a massive gold vessel, capable of holding two quarts, and on the present occasion it was filled with spiced wine. His lordship first presented the cup to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, having removed the lid, formally declined, and returned the vessel to the presenter, the Lord Mayor, who then drank to all his guests,

PRESENTATION OF "THE LOVING CUP," AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

bidding them a hearty welcome. Of this interesting scene of civic etiquette we present our readers with a correct representation. As soon as the last words were pronounced, the room was on a sudden brilliantly illuminated with gas, the effect of which, with the hall in its renovated splendour, elicited expressions of approbation from all

The Lord Mayor having proposed "The health of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and of the Prelates and Divines present, and prosperity to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," the Archbishop of Canterbury returned thanks in an eloquent address, in which he strongly advocated the claims of the Society to support. This support, his grace observed, had of late been insufficient; but he was happy to observe a growing disposition to encou-

cations were not fallacious, and thus an undertaking of so much importance to the good of our fellow-countrymen residing in the colonies, and of the benighted races who bordered upon those colonies, and also of such consequence to the interests of the empire at large, would be carried to a triumphant issue. We would thus further what he considered to be the design of Providence in giving us an extent of dominion, and a preponderating political and moral influence in the world, which have never been enjoyed by any other race or country. (Hear, hear.) Before sitting down he would, with the permission of those pre-sent, propose, "The health of the Lord Mayor," adding that it was with great satisfaction that that opportunity was afforded him of expressing his respect for the ancient City of London, and of testifying that respect in proposing the health of its chief magistrate, acknowledging, as he did with pleasure, the ability and integrity with which he performed the duties of his office, and also bearing a ready and merited testimony as to his personal worth.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and then gave "The health of the Lord Primate of Ireland;" and the Archbishop of Armagh, in returning thanks, claimed the support of his

lordship and of all present, for the Irish Church, as an important part of the Church catholic of the realm.—"The health of the Bishop of London and the other Bishops and Divines present" was then proposed, and duly acknowledged by the Right Rev. Prelate, who said that there was no class of men on whom the society, whose anniversary they were that day celebrating, had a stronger claim for countenance and support than on those merchants and men of business, who were more or less connected, in their commercial character, with the distant and benighted regions, for the moral enlightenment of which it had been originally instituted.

His lordship then proposed "The Health of the Lord Bishop of Hereford," by whom the anniversary sermon had that day been delivered. The right rev. prelate returned thanks. Several other toasts were drunk, after which the company broke up, highly gratified with the evening's entertainment.

"The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts' has now been in active operation for nearly a century and a half, having been incorporated in 1701, for the receiving, managing, and disposing of funds contributed for the religious instruction of her Majesty's subjects beyond the seas; for the maintenance of clergymen in the plantations, colonies, and factories of Great Britain; and for the propagation of the gospel in those parts. The corporation consists of the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, the members appointed by charter, and of 300 other members. When the extent and vital importance of the objects of this society are duly considered, we should conceive that the mere announcement of the state of its funds will have the effect of insuring the support of all who "enjoy the luxury of doing good."



ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE CIVIC AUTHORITIES AND THE METROPOLITAN CLERGY, IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

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OPENING OF THE RAILWAY CONNECTING THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL WITH THE MANCHESTER AND LEEDS LINES.

On Saturday morning last was opened the important connecting link of the long chain of railway communication between Liverpool and the northern parts of England and Scotland. Our readers will remember that we briefly described, in our journal, last January, the opening of a part of the Leeds railway, which brought that line down to the Hunt's Bank terminus, much nearer to the Exchange, and the more important parts of Manchester, than did the Station in Oldham-road. The junction we are now about to describe is a continuation of that line to the terminus of the Bolton. Preston, and Lancaster Railway, at Salford, and thence to near that of the Manchester and Liverpool road, thus forming an unbroken line of railway conveyance from Liverpool, through Manchester, to Leeds, York, the whole of the eastern coast. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and, very shortly, to Edinburgh herself.

The line from Hunt's Bank crosses the road at Strangeways, by an iron bridge of about 82 feet span; and then the river Irwell by another bridge (which our sketch illustrates), of from 115 to 120 feet span; and thence, by a series of arches, to the New Bailey station, at Salford; where it joins the Preston and Lancaster Line. The new road then is carried on over an iron viaduct, supported by massive cast-iron pillars of Egyptian architecture, running parallel with the Preston line for about 200 yards, and then, keeping to the left, over brick and stone arches, some of them of exquisite workmanship, to its junction, just beyond the Bolton canal, with the Manchester and Liverpool railroad. The whole distance from Hunt's Bank to this place is a mile and a few yards. In passing over this new line, the passenger is astonished to find himself flying, as it were, over the tops of the houses of half Salford, and such is nearly the fact; for the line goes directly across the town, over Greengate, Chapel-street, and New Bailey-street, and the numerous smaller streets lying between these great thoroughfares: and that, too, at an elevation equal to most, and higher than many of the house situated in this densely peopled neighbourhood.

There was little ceremony in the opening, except that the engines were dressed with flags during the early part of the day. The completion of this junction is very important, not only for its concentration of the place of starting from, and of arriving at, for nearly all the railways to and from Manchester; but thus it opens a continuous line of railway for the conveyance of not only passengers, but for the raw and manufactured material, to and from the most important points of our island. Extensive arrangements have been made by the Directors for the convenience of so large an addition of passengers to the station as this junction and general terminus naturally produces.



IRON BRIDGE, MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.

### ROYAL VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

On Friday, the 3rd inst., the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the On Friday, the 3rd inst., the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the exhibition of the Royal Academy, in Trafalgar-square, with a visit. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness arrived at the Academy from Buckingham Palace shortly before 1 o'clock, attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes, and the Marchioness of Douro, Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Miss Hamilton and the Hon. Miss Stanley, Maids of Honour in Waiting, and the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord in Waiting, followed in a second royal carriage; and the Equerries in Waiting, Colonels Buckley and Wylde, occupied another royal carriage.

ries in Waiting, Colonels Buckley and Wylde, occupied another royal carriage.

Sir Martin Archer Shea, President of the Royal Academy, received the illustrious visitors on their arrival, and conducted her Majesty and his Royal Highness through the different schools. The Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, were also in attendance.

At 2 o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the royal suite, left the Academy and returned to Buckingham Palace.

Our engraving represents the royal party in the Hall of the Gallery; this portion of the edifice is, altogether, a pleasing composition, and the redeeming grace of this un-national structure.

# THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

This exhibition of the pictures painted by members of the Royal Academy, and by those contributors who send their works to the Gallery under their auspices, is, on the whole, a good one. There are no pictures of the very highest order of excellence, or at least very few, and these must be considered only in reference to the class to which they belong, and not in relation to art taken generally. Thus, there are some few, very few, cabinet pictures, some miniatures, and a conversational picture or two, which are entitled to the highest praise, as works sui generis, but which rather decorate and enliven, than dignify or exalt art, and certainly cannot be said to belong to what is called, and called justly, high art.

In the department of sculpture and marbles, there are some of the best busts ever produced by English sculptors; some that may challenge, with confidence, a comparison with the very best busts of foreign artists; and there are several figures and groups which are exquisitely beautiful. Amongst the busts there is a cast of O'Connell, and a marble bust of Lady Talbot, which are eminently deserving of notice. These, we understand, are by a new hand in this department of art—Mr. Jones, of Cannon-row—who is said to be a self-taught artist, and certainly his creations are most racy, and bear the stamp of undoubted genius.

There is not a sufficiency of these last-mentioned works to place English art so high as it ought to reach, or to cause any particular exultation at what the Gallery presents. Nevertheless, this exhibition—the seventy-sixth since the establishment of the Royal Academy—may be said to be, if taken as a whole, a good one. The aggregate merit of the pictures will form a good sum-total of genius, talent, industry, and knowledge; and the English school will not suffer from this display of pictures, if compared with the exhibitions of modern pictures on the Continent, in the judgment of men of taste and of unprejudiced critics.

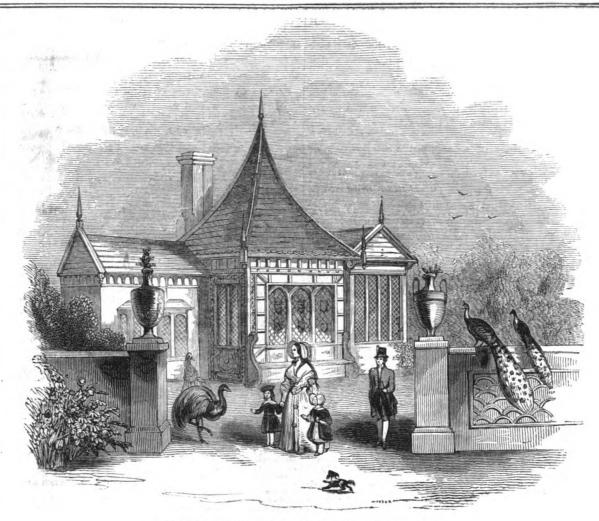
the exhibitions of modern pictures on the Continent, in the judgment of men of taste and of unprejudiced critics.

It is to be regretted that there are so many portraits, and so few historical or biographical pictures; but for this regret the public must take the blame upon themselves; artists must live, like other people; and if the means of living are to be more readily acquired by administering to the vanity of those by whom they are employed, than by painting pictures from which instruction and genuine taste might be derived, nobody can quarrel with those who take advantage of the folly to support and uphold themselves.

Having made these few preliminary observations, we will at once

If all to support and uphold themselves.

Having made these few preliminary observations, we will at once proceed to specify those pictures which, in our judgment, deserve a more palpable notice; there may, very probably, be some which we ought to mention honourably, which we may have overlooked or passed unheededly, but when it is remembered that many pictures are hung in such bad situations, and in such deficient lights, that it is impossible to estimate their merits or defects, and that during the week since the exhibition has been opened to the public, the gallery has been so completely crowded with company that a view could only has been so completely crowded with company that a view could only be obtained by jostling and pushing through hundreds of gazers, our readers must excuse any omissions on our part, and the artists whom we have not named must accept our apology for what is only seeming neglect of their pictures.



THE CHINESE SUMMER-HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM PALACE GARDENS.

#### [THE CHINESE SUMMER-HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM PALACE GARDENS.

The exhibition at the Royal Academy of three of the finished studies for the frescoes ordered by her Majesty for the embellishment of the Chinese Summerhouse in Buckingham Palace Gardens, having called public attention to that building, we have prepared a view of it, which will, we hope, enable our readers more readily to understand the circumstances under which these—our first English freezes—will be seen. lish frescoes-will be seen.

lish frescoes—will be seen.

The Summer-house is a small octagonal structure, which crowns the summit of an artificial hill, built without any design to be richly decorated; and, therefore, not calculated for the proper display of the treasure it contains. The light is obtained from a latticed door and four small latticed windows, and does not fall happily on the pictures. The style of architecture is in accordance with the architects whim; at least it belongs to no order; this may be no very serious objection, considering that it was intended to be little more than a garden seat; but it is an evil, now that it is likely to become an object of universal interest and attraction. The one room of which it consists (we take no account of two small apartments behind, and the awiarry, which forms an underground floor, falling with the hill) is, as we have said, octagonal—but an irregular octagon; two of the eight sides being much larger than the other six. From these eight sides run up

to a point in the roof, sixteen compartments; each of these compartments being occupied with a design in arabesque by Mr. Aglio, which that gentleman has executed in encaustic.

The encaustic colours are very brilliant; the frescoes are, on the contrary, somewhat dull; so that the glaring hues of Mr. Aglio go far to kill the tones of Mr. Leslie and Mr. Maclise, while Mr. Aglio himself sustains much injury by their neighbourhood; for in his designs he has introduced several figures, seminuman; and has been placed at a manifest disadvantage in being seen in juxtaposition with the first artists of the age. This is an evil which time will not remedy; but as the interior of the building is not quite finished, much may yet be done to give the frescoes "fair play."

The poem illustrated is "The Masque of Comus;" and the frescoes are (or rather are to be) in number eight; the artists charged with their execution being Messrs. Eastlake, Leslie, Stanfield, Maclise, Etty, Uwins, E. Landseer, and Sir William Ross. Mr. Eastlake and Mr. Landseer have not commenced theirs; the other six have completed their works; and of these we are enabled to speak in terms of the highest commendation, although we have great fears of the durability of the colours—some of which, we are told, have already sunk in an injurious degree.

The neighbourhoad of the Summer house of a supplication of the colours—some of the commence of a supplication.

degree.

The neighbourhood of the Summer-house is entiremed by the presence number of foreign birds, which are especial favourities of the Royal children.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

We abstain from any animadversions on what we consider bad pictures. The task of finding fault is not a pleasing one, and knowing the fallibility of our judgment, we refrain from inflicting an injury which might possibly be unmerited, but which, we are fully aware, wight to appropriate the interest of the provider way described to the interest of the provider way for the provider way and the provider way are supported to the interest of the provider way are fully aware, with the provider way are supported to the interest of the provider way are fully aware. might be very fatal to the interests of very deserving persons

No. 10. A very pleasing picture by G. A. Solomon.
11. "Ostend." J. M. W. Turner, R.A. A charming view of the Belgic port, which will at once be recognised by all who have ever seen the original.
13. "The Otter Speared." E. Landseer, R.A. This picture is one of the

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highest in its peonliar class of art. It has more power, and less of the faults of the artist, than many of his late pictures.

14. "The Madness of Hercules." G. Patten, R.A. Mr. Patten deserves encomium for having painted this picture. It has a coarseness and a somewhat of vulgarity in the expression, but it is an advance of the artist.

25. "The Balcony." J. J. Chalon, R.A. Very pleasing.

30. "Portrait of Mrs. R. Hodgson." J. P. Knight, R.A., elect. A good specimen of the artist's talents.

31. "Seene from Comus." C. R. Leslie, R.A. This is a picture of great merit. Mr. Leslie has, we think, painted the best picture from Comus in this collection.

ollection.

37. "Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Webster." T. Webster, A. This is a very clever picture: it represents the happy pair on the fittieth anniversary of their wedding. It will attract attention, and benefit the artist.

44. "A Lift on the Way Home." W. F. Witherington, R.A. A beautiful landscape and figures.

48. "Heloise." C. L. Eastlake, R.A. A beautiful picture.

49. "Portrait of Espartero." J. Partridge. A good likeness of the Duke of Victory.

Victory.

58. "Frince Rupert at Newark." A Cooper, R.A. A battle piece, the groups well arranged, well coloured, and full of spirit.

62. "Rain, Steam, and Speed."—The Great Western Railway. J. M. W. Tunner, R. A. A picture of singular power, and showing what the artist could do if he would confine his erratio genius within bounds.

66. "Portrait of the Bishop of Llandsff." One of the best specimens of the President of the Academy.

67. "Portrait of the Queen." F. Newaham. This is one of the best portrait in the straight of the Meisett.

67. "Portrait of the Queen." F. Newenham. This is one of the best portraits hitherto panted of her Maiesty. It is a remarkably good likeness, both as to features and character. The colouring is good, and the general treatment happy. The artist is a very clever man, and a rising one.

78. "A Stiff Breeze." Sir A. W. Calloott, R.A. This is one of the most delightful pictures in the gallery; the spectator can almost fancy he beholds the ocean and the vessels that float upon it.

84. "Sir Walter Scott and his Youngest Daughter." Sir W. Allan, R.A. A very elever little picture.

olever little picture.

94. "The Prodigal Son." W. Gale. The effect of this picture is fine, but it is hung too high for a proper estimate of its merits to be formed.

96. "Scene from Comus." D. Maclise, R.A. Everything that this ratist paints is deserving of notice: this picture is very meritorious; it is deformed by mannerism and a sort of affectation; it wants animation and some other things, nevertheless it is full of breadth, and of a high quality of art.

101. "The Way Over the Hill." T. Creavick, A. Very pleasing.

102. "Disappointment." E. Landseer, R.A. A charming picture of a girl and dors.

Portrait of Mrs. Bowyer Smith." F. Grant, A. A fine portrait.

"Morning—Boulogne," W. Collins, R.A. A charming sea view.

"Portrait of a Lady," By H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. Very good.

"An Italian Port—Sunrise." Sir A. W. Calloott, R.A. A very beautiful

and Claude-like picture.

123. "The Backbiter." W. Etty, R.A. This is apparently Eve and the Ser-

pent: it is a splendid piece of colouring.

128. "The Whistonian Controversy," from the Vicar of Wakefield. W. Mulready, R.A. One of the most heautiful cabinet pictures ever painted; it has all the finish of Teniers, is full of character, and perfect in the details, as well as the

Morning," an Italian scene. Sir A. W. Callcott. The fitting companion

No. 122. 140. A good "Portrait of a Lady," By T. Watson Gordon, A. 141. "Seaford," Sussex. W. Collins, R.A. A bright and charming picture. 147. "The Catechist." A picture of a different class, but of great merit, by the

same artist.

152. "Scene from Comus." W. Etty, R.A. A splendid display of female beauties, paiuted with the peculiar excellence of this fine artist.

156. "The Raising the Daughter of Jairus." E. U. Eddis. A very fine scriptural picture, and one by which the English school of art will be raised high. 165. "Girl with Parrot." D. Maclise, R.A. Very fine. 170. "Chapel in the Church of St. Jean, at Caen." D. Roberts, R.A. This is a very excellent interior; it has all the force and truth of the artist. 176. "The Marchioness of Waterford." F. Grant, A. This is perhaps the heat pertrait in the collection.

best portrait in the collection.

178 "Lingiglia and Alasco, Maritime Alps." W. Linton. A charming land-

178 "Lingiglia and Alasoo, Maritime Alps." W. Linton. A charming land-acope.
187. "The Day after the Wreck." C. Stanfield, R.A. In this picture the artist has shewn that the high reputation he has arrived at has been obtained deservedly: it is remarkable for vigour of feeling and truth of delineation.
197. "In the Cathedral at Modena, during the Elevation of the Host"—Morning effect. S. A. Hart, R.A. A very fine picture of an interior, with figures; the lights beautifully managed.
200 and 201. "Evening—Landscape and Cattle." J. Wilson, junior. Two beautiful bits, full of nature.
202. "Jairus Daughter Raised." W. Poncia. Very clever.
222. "Confidence." R. Hannah A picture of a boy ringing a door-bell. Very characteristic. There is a fellow to it, 210, "Diffidence," by the same artist, which is scarcely so good.
227. "The Sempstress." R. Redgrave, A. A very good picture, both as to conception and execution.

MIDDLE ROOM.

MIDDLE ROOM.

238. "Rydal Water, Westmoreland." A. Vickers.
237 "A scene on the Coast of Guernsey." W. E. Dighton.
238. "The Wedding Morning." R. Redgrave, A.
239. "The Martyrdom of John Brown, of Priesthill. 1685." T. Duncan, A.
These four pictures form a cluster of gems. They are of different merits and different classes, but each of them is a gem.
240. "The Secrifice of Nosh." T. Mogford. A picture of considerable merit.
253. "A Sea View," by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., to which what has been already said of another of his pictures may be applied.
259. "The Pedlar." T. Webster, A. Very clever.
265. "Tis but a Fancy's Sketch." W. Etty, R.A. A beautiful picture. The artist must be a happy man who possesses so correct a fancy.
272. "Coming Events cast their Shadows before them." E. Landseer, R.A. A noble picture of an elk, with a moonlight effect. This picture shows the vast talent of the artist, and his power of representing Nature in all her truth.
277 "Scene from Undine." D. Maclise, R.A. A fine piece of drawing and colouring.

colouring.
286. "The Thames, near Gravesend." A. Vickers. Remarkably beautiful;

colouring.

286. "The Thames, near Gravesend." A. Vickers. Remarkably beautiful; the water and sky both well toned.

287. "The Return of the Dove to the Ark." C. Landseer, A. This picture is something too tame; it has, however, the merit of correct detail, and is nothing derogatory to the high rank which the name of Landseer has obtained.

296. "Going to the Hay-field." A beautiful little picture, by D. Cox.

298. "A Mountain Torrent." T. Creswick, A. A fine landscape,

299. A very bright and charming landscape. By E. J. Niemann.

503. "The Holy Family." P. Delaroche. The colouring and the composition of this picture are both fine. Perhaps more power might have been eisplayed; it is, however, very fine.

304. "Upnor Castle." E. W. Cooke.

305. "The Painter's Holiday." F. Danby, A.

306. "The Ten Virgins." J. E. Lander. A cluster of highly meritorious pictures.

317. "Joe Willet Taking Leave of Dolly Varden." R. W. Buss. Clever.

319. "Claverhouse Ordering Morton to be Carried Out and Shot." From

"Old Mortality." R. T. Lander. Of its pecuhar class, a very fine picture.

328. "John Knox and Mary Queen of Scots." W. P. Frith. A very clever picture.

328. "John Knox and Mary Queen or Secondary Projective.

330, 334. By W. Mulready, R.A. Two beautiful bits.

330, 334. By W. Mulready, R.A. The artist has seldom painted a picture, taken as a whole, so masterly as this. The horses and the blacksmith are rather too clean, and too much in full dress for the occasion, and there is somewhat too much of the drawing-room and too little of the forge in the representation; but the great merits of the picture overcome these defects or objections, and show the genius of the painter.

341. "Louis Philippe." A correct portrait of the French Monarch. By G. P. A. Healey.

show the genius of the painter.

341. "Louis Philippe." A correct portrait of the French Monarch. By G. P.

A. Healey.

343. "Repose." A very Cuypish landscape. By T. S. Cooper.

345. "Venice." T. M. W. Turner, R. A. Combines the beauties and vagaries of the artist.

351. "Sancho Panza in the Apartment of the Duchess." C. R. Leslie, R.A.

whirm her reputation as an artist.
"Sir Thomas More and his Daughter." J. R. Herbert, A. A good

e.
"Eve at the Fountain." W. Etty. R.A. A charming picture.
"Rebekah." J. P. Philhps. Painted in a manner that will extort praise

381. "Rebekah." J. P. Philips. A subset of the speciators.
389. "Trial of the Seven Bishops." J. R. Herbert, A. This is so conspicuous a picture that it attracts notice from all. It has considerable merits; the expression and character are good; the colouring somewhat glaring and spotty, and the composition detached and straggling. In spite of these defects, it exhibits great

WEST ROOM 425. "Lady Jane Grey Summoned to her Execution." E. D. Leahy. A fine

126. "The Ploughed Field." F. R. Lee, R.A. A refreshing landscape.

426. "Venice." By T. W. M. Turner, R.A. Another striking but eccentric

picture.
411. "The Pyramids of Ghizeh—Sunset." D. Roberts, R.A. A noble land-scaw. The atmospheric effect, and the immense space described, produce a magnificance and vasiness on which the eye ranges with delight.
410. "Vida of Lucullus at Misenum." W. L. Leitch. A fine classic picture.
411. "La Fleur's Departure from Montreuil." E. M. Ward. Very clever, and

419. "La Fleur's Departure from monacca...

l-asing.
472. "Return of a Wounded Soldier." F. Goodhall. A good picture.
481. "An Italian Minstrel." A. Geddes, A. Entitled to great praise.
486. "Summer's Afternoon." T. Creswick, A. One of the best landscapes in
h exhibition.
504. "The Gipsy Family." W. Simson. Full of nature, and carefully painted.
522. "Rienzi in the Forum." A. Elmore. [Of this excellent picture we shall,

next week, present our readers with a fine engraving; so that we reserve our remarks for that occasion.]
523. "A S-a View," by Mr. C. Stanfield, R.A. A very masterly performance.
531. "Scene on Board a Steamer." F. Beard. Some portions of this picture

531. "Seene on Board a Stemmer.
are very clever.
532. "Seene from 'Old Mortality." J. G. Middleton. This picture will obtain many admirers, and will deserve them.
551. "The Moors Beleaguered by the Spaniards in the City of Valencia." P.
F. Poole. There is great genius in some portions of this picture, and parts of it are well drawn and coloured: but, as a whole, it does not equal what this artist promised by his former productions.

OCTAGON ROOM.

563, "The New Ballad." T. S. Cooper. A pleasing picture of a girl with

cows.

564. "Musidora." By W. D. Kennedy. Very nicely coloured.

590. "Sketching from Nature; a Bull in the Foreground." T. Woodround,
A picture of much merit.

590. "A Pastoral Scene." By J. Wilson, jun. Entitled to be specified with

"St. Valentine's Morning." W. Kidd. A good picture; the subject well

Our limits prevent our going into any length in the specification of this part of the exhibition; we will content ourselves, therefore, by pointing out what struck us as being most deserving attention and praise:

Miss M. Gillies has four pictures, all eminently beautiful. Nos. 660—847—867—870.

867—870.

Mr. Carrick has eight miniatures, painted in his very favourable and masterly atyle. They are Nos. 668—706—747—766—785—817—849—and 855.

Mr. Thorburn has eight: Nos. 669—694—713—728—743—804—836, and 868., All these miniatures are remarkable for that broad and vigorous manner which the artist has imparted into miniature painting, and which gives the power of oil painting. These pictures are entitled to the highest praise.

Sir W. Newton has eight pictures: Nos. 685—700—725—751—771—791—818—800. They all exhibit his exquisite delicacy of touch and delightful finish. One of them is a picture on an immense piece of ivory of the royal marriage; it is a triumph of this species of art.

Sir W. Ross has also eight pictures: Nos. 727—748—760—796—803—807—825.

-856. All painted in his usual admirable manner, full of high talent, and showing

—856. All painted in his usual admirable manner, full of night tatent, and showing a perfect knowledge of his art.

There are, besides these, some very charming miniatures and drawings; but to give anything like a detailed notice of them would be most difficult. At present the rooms, as we have already said, are too crowded to admit of that close examination which pictures of this class necessarily require to form a proper estimate of their merits, and to give a hasty notice would neither be fair to the artists nor the public. What we have said must, therefore, suffice, although we regret our present inefficiency.

What we have said must, therefore, sumoe, although we regree our processing efficiency.

Of Architectural Drawings, there are some very good designs and elevations. Amongst the contributors to this part of the collection are Papworth, Stokes, Blair, Maine, Burrell, Granville, Lamb, P. Hardwick, R.A., Brown. Colson, H. Wyatt, H. Garling, jun, J. V. Crewe, C. Barry, R.A., W. Raikton, F. Pouget, W. Garrett, &c., &c., and many others of great merit.

SCULPTURE.

1265. A Bust, in Marble, of Prince Albert, by J. Francis, is good. It represents the Prince much as he is, and neither vulgarizes nor idealizes his features and expression.

and expression 1267. "Love 1267. "Love Triumphant," a Group, in Marble, by M. P. MacDowell, A., is very fine; it is full of classic feeling.

The figures are beautiful in the outline; the limbs and draperies are all perfect.

This is a splendid specimen of the English school.

lish school.

1268 & 1260, by E. H. Baily, R.A., have all the merits which this sculptor invariably imparts to his works. He has also 1274—1282—and 1394, all meritorious productions, and calculated to keep up his reputation.

Mr. J. G. Lough has 1270, a Group in Marble, of "Hebe Banished," very fine; and 1277, a Figure, in Marble, of "Iago, from Shakspeare," finely imagined and executed: there is a true fecling for high art in the productions of this gentleman. Mr. Behnes has a Group in Marble, "Lady Godiva," of extraordinary beauty, and several Busts in his inimitable style; one of them, a Bust of Sir Frederick Pollock, is perhaps the finest Bust ever produced in the studio of an English artist.

artist.

Mr. Gibson, R.A., has, 1266, a Group in Marble; very fine.

Mr. Park is also a contributor, and so are Mr Siveir, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Weekes, and many other soulptors with whose names the public are familiar. The collection is a good one; but it is to be regretted that the sculptures are placed in so dark and inconvenient a place, that it is a matter of great difficulty to see what they are, much more to decide upon their comparative claims to distinction.

#### THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY

THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

Last week, by an unusual press of intelligence, we were prevented paying our respects to the entire fare that the Magazines have provided for us in the present month. We resume, therefore, our gustatory task.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE presents the usual course of the editor's "Saint James's, or the Court of Queen Anne;" a record of travel, the "Bay of Antioch," by Mr. F. Ainsworth; and "The Elliston Papers"—three of the standard dishes of this miscellany. This number contains more reviews than usual, and in one of them the critic, very complacently, insists upon a publisher issuing another edition of Leigh Hunt's Poems, in cousequence of certake emendations made in the impression just published! The poetical contributions are better than of late: two of them. "An Odelet to Izaak Walton," and "Remonstratory Entreavy to the Hanging Committee of the Royal Academy," are well-timed tritles; "The Drop of Water," by Charles Mackay, is a composition of very superior merit, for which we repret not to bave room.

Frask's Macazins opens with a paper "On Railways," in which the different schemes of Railway reform and legislation are investigated, and the conduct of the ompanies defended. "Little Travels, and Roadside Sketch es" is the title of a very amusing paper in Timmarsh's raciest manner, detailing a journey from Richmond to Brussels. The bint to carry a case of the best Havannaha to give to the snobs outside of a coach, who smoke the viest cheroots, is a very racive precaution for the tourist to spare himself much annoyance. The view from Richmond Hill, that knocks you down with its splendour, and has its hair until the sample of the Restory Bill."

Talt's Macazine is well stored with reviews of new books, among which the soundest is a paper on "Ene Factory Bill."

Talt's Macazine is well stored with reviews of new books, among which the soundest is a paper on "Laing's Translation of the Heimskringla; or, Chronicle of the Kings of Norway;" it is, however, laboriously protracted. The review of Godl

National Bosrd."
THE LIBRARY OF TRAVEL, edited by Walter R. Kelly, is a new enterprise, modestly announced as "A Popular Description of Foreign Countries." Part I., before us, comprises 100 8vo. pages, with forty-one illustrations—the countries, Syria and the Holy Land. The work appears to be laboriously, yet popularly compiled; and the authorities are recent: Lamartine, Lord Lindsay, Perrier, Lane, Urquhart, Skinner, Kunnear, Ainsworth, &c., are judiciously quoted; and from this specimen, the "Library" promises to be as useful as it is entertaining. We would, however, suggest some improvement in the wood-cuts, the subjects of which are well chosen, but clumsily engraved. The letter-press, too, merits better embelliahment.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE., No. II., contains several papers of interest in connexion with the Government views of the Bank question, announced in another portion of our paper; one bank of issue, free trade in banking, and Mr. Gladstone's financial scheme, are the topics, in addition to various information on

Gladstone's financial scheme, are the topics, in addition to various information on banking affairs, and the money market.

SIMMOND'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE opens with a paper of some importance, defending the Anglo-Indian press from the charge of "Ruffianism," and this from the writer's knowledge of every journal published in India, from Ceylon to Delhi: he bints, by the way, that, as regards their allusions to personal foibles and cocentricities, or to private history, the Anglo-Indian newspapers are exemplary to the journalism of the mother-country; and this for the very good reason, that as in India there is no relish for stander in the reader, it is never indulged in by the editor. This atticle is altogether of moment, with reference to the conduct of the ex-Governor-General of India, Lord Ellenborough. The agriculture of Jamaica and Hindustan, a survey of New Zealand (with an original map), the trade of Java, and a visit to Van Diemen's Land, are among the remaining topics discussed in this very intersating representative of the magnitude of our colonial economy.

Manual Standard of the standard of the magnitude of our colonial economy.

Maxwell's Historian representative of the magnitude of our colonial economy.

Maxwell's Historian of the Irista Rebellion in 1798, Part V., concludes the details of the hard-contested fight at Arklow, and then proceeds to Foulkes's Mill, and the capture of Vinegar-hill; the occupation of Wexford by the rebels, with aneodotes of their atrocities there. One of Crinkshank's illustrations—the Massacre at Scullabogue—is most terrifically detailed.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is embellished with a portrait of Francis Duke of Bedford, with a memoir by Mr. Cuthbert W. Johnson; several valuable practical masses on manufactures and represent of the Venal Arrivaltural Society.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is embellished with a portrait of Francis Duke of Bedford, with a memoir by Mr. Cuthbert W. Johnson: several valuable practical papers on manures and drainage, and reports of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and of influential farmers: club meetings, are among the most prominent articles in this vigilant journal of the agricultural interest.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY, with "The Fortunes of the Scattergood Family"

for its sheet-anchor, is a number of very moderate pretenzions. In the Scatter-ond papers are some admirably descriptive bits, as the following of Tower. hill:

for its sheet-amondy, is a number of very moderate pretentions. In the Seater of papers are some admirably descriptive bits, as the following of Tower. hill:—

"There are few places in England which preserve so perfectly the aspect of an old continental town as Tower Hill and its surrounding buildings, when viewed through the medium of moonlight, sufficiently tempered to wrap its more prominent objects in semi-obscurity, whilst, at the same time, it permits the general outline of the fortifications to be visible. The irregular buildings of the fortress itself, with lights gleaming from small windows high in sir, and dim oil lamps flickering at wide intervals on different portions of the outworks—the open expanse of the hill, with its borders of trees before the houses, forming a rude species of boulevard, assist in completing the picture. Every now and then be roll of a drum from the interior cohoed along the ramparts, followed by the challenge of a sentinel; and occasionally indistinct sounds of music and reverby broke from some of the taverns, where a few mariners had assembled from their vessels in the pool, to make merry, and get rid of their linardly-earned payments as speedily as might be. But beyond this, there was little noise; for Tower Hill is not agreat thoroughfare, and towards evening is comparatively deserted, except by those whose intervets his within its precincts."

The runnway, Freddy Scattergood, in the forest, is another incident picturesquely narrated: here is a glimpse of a fine spring day:—

"It was a fine bright afternoon: warm, too, for the time of year. People had left their great-coats at home for the first time, and walked about with cheerful faces. Gay ribbons and light fabrics in the windows of the drapers peoped out form amongst the more sober articles, like snowdrops from the dull, wintry ground. Weatherooks gleamed in the sunlight against the blue sky; long trucks of crisp fragrant heath and tinted daisies, redolent of country down, appeared to supplant the sickly hyacinths on t

turned out very delusive, even the next morning, as pleasant anticipations usually do."

An I rish and an Italian tale; two imitations of Ingoldsby; and the Physiolory of London Life; are the other principal papers the latter, extending to some twenty pages, is heavier than usual, the chapter on "Literary Life" being as dreamy as its dullest production. Luckily, it is succeeded by "The Divan," in which are some laughable attempts at drollery, if they be not, in every case, successful. Swift somewhere says.—"I like this book—the author thinks as I do," or in waid to that effect, and the reader may, in like manner, suspect our approbation of "The Divan," in which thus is accorded to our journal a slight merit:—

"The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with its usual active vigilance, was the first to herald the approaching furore, by giving the music of the dance, and illustrations of its execution, in which a lady with long plaited tails and a gentleman in melodramatic costume, were throwing their limbs about in unwonted action. Then advertisements of tuition in its mysteries crept into the newspapers. No body as yet knew it, but all assumed the knowledge; and what they were at a loss to comprehend, they invented of their own. Some announced that they had started for Paris to see how it was performed in society; others simply stated they gave lessons in it twice a day; and one lady informed an anxious public that she had had the honour of acquiring it from a Bohemian nobleman. How should like to have seen the interview! and what a subject it would have made for the peneit of Mr. Leech, who, in the porturyal of 'foreign gentlemen, seed and otherwise, stands unrivalled. Bohemia must indeed be the land of dance, from the days of La Esmeralda to the present time, when its very nobles give lessons therein. Imagine our returning the compliment, and dispatching one of our peers—Lord Brougham, for instance—to teach the college-hornpipe or the double-shuffle at foreign academics."

"The Dodo," a Recreation in Natural History, is a

lessons therein. Imagine our returning the compliment, and dispatching one of our peers—Lord Brougham, for instance—to teach the college-hornpipe or the double-shuffle at foreign acade mies!"

"The Dodo," a Recreation in Natural History, is a very smart trifle.

Blackwood has a sound, if not altogether an attractive number, opening with a paper on the "Increase of Crime," which contains many startling facts; setting out with a most extraordinary and alarming cause of anxiety—the constant and uninterrupted increase of crime! though in the same page attributing this to a political cause. This is succeeded by a slight paper entitled "Rhine and Rhinelanders;" and an odd affair—"The Monster Misery of Literature," which the writer considers the Circulating Library. "Indian Affairs—Gwalier," is oed of those masterly digests of passing events which are rarely to be met with buil in Blackwood's pages, and make his thick volumes treasurable. "The Frethinker" is a stirring tale of French life, and with "Love in a Wildernes," in other nouvellette, conclude the main prose papers. Some stanzas on Snow, by Delta, remind us of the graceful spirit of his earlier poems.

The New MONTHLY Magazine labours to support its second title of "Humorist" by a paper entitled "The Ill-Humorist; or, Our Recanation." It is, however, eclipsed by Mrs. Trollope, in a lively satire, "The Robertes on their Travels." "The Partie Fine" is of the same sly school. The Reminiscence of a Medical Student is a very interesting sketch, "Marianne Esterling." Peer Prignins has a capital story; Mrs. Gore, a Love Story; Horace Smith, ablaid. "Lachrymose Writers;" and Mr. Poole, a neatly humorous version of "The Beauty of Brighton;" A Song, "Mrs. Hope, the Fortune Teller," by Mr. James Kenney, is entitled to the company in which we find it. As the several grean names in these pages keep their wor of promise, we need scarcely add that be present number is a good one—nay a capital "New Monthly."

The METROPOLITAN starts with Mrs. Pootane on a trip to Thebes, and

#### THE MUSICAL SEASON. "A galaxy of charms."

Once more are we in the vortex of the thousand-and-one May and Once more are we in the vortex of the thousand-and-one May and June concerts, operas, soirées musicales, ré-unions, &c.; each and every one of which we are bound to notice in their turn, (enough to turn the brains of as many chroniclers) with this solace, however, constantly before us, that, wishing to be impartial to all, we are never unjust to a few, and so may be said to escape pretty harmless from the crowd of conflicting opinions. At the same time, it must not be supposed that we praise everything alike, be its pretension what it may: no, no—"Palmam qui meruit, ferat," is our motto, and we, will rigidly adhere to it.

supposed that we praise everything alike, be its pretension what it may: no, no—"Palmam qui meruit, ferat," is our motto, and we, will rigidly adhere to it.

Independent of the native and constantly resident talent which is to be found in the metropolis, this season of the year is favourable to the migratory movements of certain spirits of song, who think about this time they "can use their wings unclogged with fog or mist," and leave the sunny south with a positive assurance of seeing Dan Phœbus in England. The consequence is, that at this season every year, there is to be found more vocal and instrumental talent belonging to the sweet art of Music in London, than in any other locale of the world. Some soils are often more unkind to their indigenous offsoring, than to their exotic foster-children; this unfortunately has. the world. Some soils are often more unkind to their indigenous offspring, than to their exotic foster-children; this unfortunately has, or had been the case for a long time; but luckly the feeling of the nation at large, combined with the recovery of England's former taste, has, of late, without any pationage, save that of the "majesty of the people," given fair opportunity to many of our compatriots of competing with the proudes sons of song from "th' exclusive music land!" Is it not delightful to hear and see Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Miss Rainforth, Mdme. Albertazzi, Miss Dolby, Mdme. Thillon, &c., placed upon a footing with the greatest foreign vocalists, and fairly dividing the applause with them? Nothing can be more gratifying to every true lover of art, such as Salvi, Duprez, Staudigl, and others, who wish to cultivate an acquaintance with the standard English music, more than to ignorantly affect to contemn it. It harmonises or tones down the ignorantly affect to conterm it. It harmonises or tones down the musical features of a concert wherever they chance to meet, and is productive of that "glee and good humour" which should be the motto of all sons and daughters of Apollo, whether they come from the Hebrides' fixed rocks. or the floating island of Delos. We shall the Hebrides' fixed rocks, or the floating island of Delos. We shall give them all welcome, and treat them hospitably, according to their respective merits. After this general announcement we shall proceed to detail. HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

to detail.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

The third concert, for the season, of the Societa Armonica took place at these rooms, on Monday evening last, and was fully and fashionably attended. The instrumental performances were Mozart's symphony in E flat, Cherubini's brilliant overture to "Anacreon," Weber's mysterious but beautiful one to "The Ruler of the Spirits, and Romberg's in D; the whole of which, with an efficient band, did not fail to go well, under the leadership of Mr. Loder. Herr Ernst, the celebrated violinist, on this occasion departed from the German severe truth of his usual style, and wantoned with perfect ease in all the gay luxuriance of the Italian school—perhaps, indeed, with too much levity, for, in some of his variations on "The Carnaval de Venise," it was doubtful whether he was satirizing the Paganini manner or not—so outré, nay ridiculous, were they. They were performed, however, with the ease of a magic musician, who commanded his bow as a wand. The vocal music did not go well, although Miss Rainforth and Salvi sang charmingly. We suspect that this was in a great measure owing to the production of a certain Signor Peregeti (of the Velluti species) who created a mixed sensation of disgust and merriment throughout the room. In the first act he sans a form "The" "The ment throughout the room. In the first act he sang a poor compo-aition of his own, and in the second, the celebrated scens from "Tan-



credi," commencing with "Tu che accendi." He is a singer of no ordinary merit, and might obtain a distinguished place in the Pope's Chapel, but there is an evident and proper feeling of dislike shown in England to such exhibitions, when the real sense of the people is taken. Mr. Forbes conducted with his usual skill, except at one passage, where either he or the singers were at fault, but they soon rallied, and all went on well again to the conclusion. These concerts contribute much to the advancement of music amongst us.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

### MAY GAMES.

MAY GAMES.

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren:
How many things by season season'd are
To their right praise and true perfection.—SHAKSPEARE.

There used to be a bufo singer at Vauxhall who moved the lieges to desperate laughter, when, in the character of an adventurous Cockney, he related the perils of "A Woyage to Putney by Vater." Yet, after all, there are more agreeable things in the world than passing Battersea Reach at Christmas, with the wintry wind howling in your ears, and dashing the snow and sleet against your "pitiful cheeks." On a summer's afternoon, indeed, with the prospect of ducks and green peas at Avis's, is another affair. Albeit, we have not reached the gorgeous season—

# "The szure time of June, When the skies are deep in the stainless noon."

the gorgeous season—

When the skies are deep in the stainless noon."

We are on its threshold, and hold it convenient to apeculate for the gamesome month of May. Anon we shall have Epsom Races—August carnival of Cockaigne! appropriate as seasonable, when nature is verdant and man is green! For the nonce we are without Olympics—at least any of account. The second Spring Meeting at Newmarket, which was celebrated in the present week, was, beyond precedent, devoid of interest. The Rowley Mile Plate, the only incident from which any prospective matter is looked for, was, this year, won by one of the best three-year-olds out, or thereabouts, but one, unfortunately for the fieldsmen, not in the Derby. Welbeck, who also won the Newmarket Stakes very cleverly, is one of those examples, so common on the turf, of the uncertainties in all sublunary matters. Here is a racer bought for \$300, that in a few hours after purchase repays the price paid for him, with a handsome premium, whose noble owner has probably expended as many thousands in careful breeding, without sixpence of return. Talking of the uncertainty of the turf, what a sample of its dubiousness is the Racing Wagers (or whatever its name is) Bill! Conceive it being in committee ever since the opening of the present session of Parliament, and still undisposed of!

I fear that the P. P. purification act should pass—don't the wage call it the paulo-post-futurum bil? We wish, apropos of the course, there was still any doubt about the royal visit to Ascot Races this season. It is now announced they are not to be honoured by the presence of Her Majesty and her Court—the more the pity. Too great a gulf is already fixed between princes and their people: to say the least, it is very questionable policy to widen it.

But to our May games—and foremost our aquatic sports. Already the Royal Themes Yacht Club is "on the sea," or, more properly to speak, on the intermediate, making brave pageantry on the queen of rivezs between Greenwich and Coal House point. Friday was the f

If the housekeeping of the royal hounds be upon the scale that this expenditure would imply, let the hounds at Ascot Heath be handed over to the Poor-law Commissioners, as a place of reward for such of our fellow-creatures as have purged themselves of the crime of poverty by a seven-years-course of skilley-goles. This may be a sad reverse, but remember to what base uses we all may come.

# "Imperious Cæsar, dead, and turned to clay, May stop a hole, and keep the wind away !"

MONDAY.—The badness of the handicap for the Suffolk Stakes, made betting round out of the question. The Cure and Minotaur being so well "in," that to back the field seemed little short of insanity; a more judicious regulation of the weights would have given attention to a meeting that has for many years been almost a nonentity, and had now better be abandoned altogether—it is past

almost a nonentity, and nad now netter no summanded attogether—it as pass-cure.

THE DREST.—Nothing was backed with any spirit but The Ugly Buck, who—good or good-for-nothing—will assuredly see 7 to 4—perhaps less—and place those who decry his pretensions, in a "fat," We recommend them to hedge while they may. Rattan was not backed for a guinea outright, and only for fun, a 2500, at evens, aget The Buck, leaving it a toss-up for choice between them—if either, The Buck had it. Leander, as before; Ionian, not fancied, and only cominal prices returnable against Bay Momus, Running Rein, Mount Charles, and T'Auld Squire. A ridiculous report that Campanero had been beaten "out of all propriety" in a trial with Akbar and Khorassan had the effect of driving the former back to 40 to 1.

SUNDAY (1).—This afternoon he came again into favour, and left off at 25 to 1, taken. Akbar nominally at the same figure. No change in the Oaks, except that Crenoline was backed, from the stable, to win about £2400, at 12 to 1.

# SUFFOLK STAKES. 6 to 4 aget The Cure 9 to 4 aget Minotaur.

	DERBY.	
5 to 2 agst Rattan	25 to 1 aget Bay Momus	30 to 1 agst K. of Gipales (t)
5 to 2 The Ugly Buck	25 to 1 - Mount Charles	40 to 1 Qui Tam (t)
10 to 1 Leander	25 to 1 Akbar	66 to 1 Foigh a ballagh
20 to 1 —— Ionian	25 to 1 Running Rein	66 to 1 Dawson's lot (t)
20 to 1 agut Orlando	33 to 1 T'Auld Squire	''
22 to 1 Campaners	35 to 1 Londstone	j

OAKS. 

THURBDAY.—Having nothing to attract them after the Suffolk Stakes, the majority of the visitors at the Second Spring Meeting turned their backs on the town at the close of the second day's racing, and put in an appearance this afternoon at the corner; and to some purpose, as their sayings and doings, small as they were, served to re-establish the Ugly Buck in the premiership, and to show that Ratan's friends were uncommonly lukewarm; we preaume he will "come with a rush." as soon as the Stockbridge party have had their fling. In this movement lay the chief interest of the betting; we may add, however, that Col. Peel's lot would have been backed at 10 to 1 if layers could have been found, and that Sir Gibert Heathcoat's two, and the King of the Gipsles, were at an alarming discount on Monday's betting. The advance of sister to Martingale to the head of the poll was the only change in the Oaks.

	DERDT.	
3 to 1 — Ratan 18 to 1 — Running Rein	30 to 1 aget Akbar 30 to 1 — T'Auld Squire (t) 30 to 1 — Mount Charles (t) 40 to 1 — K. of the Gipeies	2000 to \$ Bir Isaac (t)
30 to 1 Campanero (t)	ween Mount Charles and K. o	lot (t)
2000 even bet	ween Loadstone and K. of the	Gipaies.
	OAKS.	
6 to 1 aget Sister to Mar	tingale   11 to 1 agst M	erope (t)
8 to 1 Barricade	25 to 1 CI	

DISPOSAL OF HER MAJESTY'S BUCK HOUNDS.—It appears that the disposal of this pack is to be included in the list of Royal retrenchments, now being carried out to so great an extent. The reason for this course being adopted is, it is stated, on account of the expense attached to the establishment for their keeping, and which is altogether considered useless, as the pack has not been used for the purposes of hunting by any of the members of the Royal Family for some years past. His Royal Highness Prince Albert appears to prefer the quiet and less dangerous amusement of hare hunting. The expense of the establishment exceeds annually £11,000; 2,000 of which is paid to the master.

AQUATICS.—The Lord Mayor will attend the ensuing Thames Regatts, accompanied by all the insignia of civic splendour, and will appear in the grand city barge. The following are the aquatic clubs of distinction, the proceedings of which are connected with the metropolitan sports:—Oxford University Club, Cambridge University Club, Oxford University Aquatic Club, Cambridge University Club, oxford University Aquatic Club, the Royal Thames Yacht Club, the Scorge's Club, the Union Club, the Royal Thames Yacht Club, the Scorge's Club, the Ming's College Club, the Funny Club the Royal Academy Club, Guy's Club, the Amici Club, the Civil Engineers' Club, and the Neptune Club.

NEWMARKET.-TURSDAY.

Col. Poel's c by Slane Lord Exeter's Mocha Won by a length. Four started.

### COUNTRY NEWS.

LEAMINGTON.—This place continues to be filled with company, and the number of visitors is far beyond the usual influx in former years at the same period of the season. Among the latest arrivals are Earl Talbot, Lady Dynevor, and Hon. Miss Rice, Hon. Frederick Byron, Sir Henry and Lady Fletcher, Lady Duff Gordon, Lady and Miss Scott, Sir Edward Colebrooke, Hon. Mrs. Lane, Lieutenant-General and Madame Schreider and family, Colonel Vaughan, Col. Gooch, Major Humphreys, Major Mercer, Rev. Dr. James, &c. The opening of the new proprietary college is expected to take place immediately on the termination of the ensuing Midsummer vacation, and the spacious nave, recently added to the parish church, will be ready for use in the course of a fortacipht. A very superior exhibition of water-colour drawings, comprising the choisest productions of Cox, Roberts, Harding, Prout, Cattermole, and many other celebrated artists, is the favourite source of attraction at the Assembly Rooms; and the continued fineness of the weather has occasioned preparations for an archery fête in the public gardens, which bids fair to be conducted with much liberality and splendour.

public gardems, which bids fair to be conducted with much liberality and splendour.

LLANELLY.—DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A most dreadful accident occurred on Friday week in a colliery near Lianelly. It appears from the particulars we have been able to gather, that the engine in the Penbulchgwyn colliery, about two miles from Lianelly, caught fire. After a short time, the engine with a trememdous crash fell into the pit, shutting out every chance of escape for the hundred men and children who were working in the pit. All attempts to put out the flames were vain. Exertions to extricate the sufferers were used incessantly, but at eight o'clock last night not one of them was got out of the pit. It is much to be feared, therefore, that every soul has perished.

LIVERPOOL.—FIER AT THE THEATER ROYAL,—On Monday evening, during the performance of the farce of "The Man in the Moon" at this theatre, some alarm and excitement were created, in consequence of one of the upper scenes in the theatre having taken fire. At first the audience appeared to imagine that the flames which suddenly appeared formed part of the evening's entertainment, but from the persons on the stage rushing to tear down the scenery, they were disabused of that idea, and a general move was made to the doors. The fire, however, was speedily extinguished. The temporary excitement created, was quelled by Madame Coleste, the lessee of the theatre, making her appearance with Mr. Perkins, the stage-manager, and assuring the audience that all was safe. It is rather singular that the Theatre Royal, Manchester, should have been burnt to the ground the following morning.

### THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.

Corr Exchange.—Up to our market, this week, the arrivals of English wheat have been only moderate, yet fully equal to meet the wants of the dealers. Fine qualities, of both red and white, have moved off steadily, at full prive; but in other kinds very little has been dedug. Foreign wheat, both free and in bond, has sold slowly, at late rates. Notwithstanding the large agains of foreign barley, the sale for hand article has ruled active, and previous currencies have been supported. Oats have been in short supply, and active inquiry, at, in some instances, a triffing improvement in value. Beans, peas, and floor, must be considered quite as dear.

Baglish.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 52; ditto white, bis to 52; Norfolk and Saffolk, red, 40s to 59; altitude white, 48s to 56s; rye, 28s to 36s; grinding harley, 24s to 27s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; malting ditto, 29s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 53s; Torkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 22s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 28s to 34s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; gray peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 31s to 33s; white, 33s to 25s; bothers, 34s to 33s, per quarter. Townmade floor, 50s to 50s; Dantzig, red, 43s to 51s; white, 60s to 65s. The 8md.—Free wheat, 48s to 58s; Dantzig, red, 43s to 61s; white, 60s to 65s. In 8md.—The 8md.—The 50s to 45s per barrel.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, so ving, 50s to 60s. Battle crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odersa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 38s per quarter; corinader, 18s to 50s per covt. lower mustard seed. 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English respected, new. £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeceed cakes, £6 s to £5 los per ton; camary, 58s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—Thro process of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 36 to \$3

Sugar.—The supplies of Dengal and Samithus Sugar Hose of West India are very small. At auction, as well as hy private contract, comparatively little business has been doing in any description, and the rates may be considered from 64 to 1s per cet to wer.

Coffee.—The market for Ceylon is very heavy, good ordinary having declined to 47s to 49s per cet. All other kinds of coffee are very dull.

Cocos.—In this article very little is doing, at barely stationary prices.

Rice.—We have to report a trifling improvement in the demand, and very full prices have been realized by the holders.

Ols.—This market is inactive, yet previous rates are supported.

Provisions.—In Irish butter more business is doing, at very full rates; while, for foreign there is a better inquiry. The best new bacon is held at late rates; but stale and inferior parcels may be purchased at a decline of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Other kinds of provisions are about stationary.

Tallow.—A few contracts in P.Y.C. have been effected at from 41s 9d to 42s; while, on the spot, the figures are from 49s to 409 dper cwt. The market is decidedly fut.

Coals.—Dean's Primrose, 16s 6d.; Holywell Main, 17s 6d: Pontop Windsor, 18s; Wylam, 18s; Cansell, 17s 6d; Hettoo, 22s 6d; Lambton, 22s, Whitwell, 20s 6d: Elgin, 18s 3d per 10m.

-For all kinds of hops, the demand is heavy, and prices remain as last quoted. No

ward tendency.

Seithfield.—Although the supplies of each kind of fat stock have been tolerably good this Sweek, the general demand has ruled steady, at full quotations. Beef, from 2s 4d to 4s; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; lamb, 5s to 6s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; and pork, 2s 4d to 4s 4d per

Nengate and Leadenhall.—Prime beef, mutton, lamb, and veal, have sold steadily, at full prices; but, in other qualities, very little is doing. Reef, from 2s 2d to 2s 6d; mutton. 2s 4d to 3s 6d; lamb, 5s to 6s 2d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; and pork, 2s 4d to 4s 2d es 8lbs by the carcase.

Rost. Headent.

# COMMERCE AND MONEY.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

Very little alteration has occurred in the money market since our last publication. Money remains most abundantly unemployed, the new channels for its investment not being sufficiently large for its amount. In the share market this abundance of money continues to produce favourable consequences, and very extensive purchases have been again made of various descriptions of joint banking and railroad property. The shares of the three London Joint Stock Banks have been in increased demand in consequences, and of the remember of the lanks have been in increased demand in consequences, and of other privilence of which they had previously been deprived. The shares of the Union Bank of London have improved by nearly per cent. on each; and those of the London Joint Stock Bank have been at Id at 14, Important braces has likewise been transacted in various descriptions of railway shares at hirder prices. Greenwich shares have been sold at 2, and those of Blackwall have risen to 8 within the work. In the old established lines also money continues to be libeasily embarked. Birmingham stock has risen to 236, and from appearances will soon reach the highest figure a which it has yet been quoted. In the Dover line also a farther improvement has occurred. Similar observations are applicable to the North Midalod, Norther and Eastern, and the Yarmouth and Norwich lines. In Chester and Holybrad, Laucaster and Carlisle, North British, and Glasgow and Domfros, also much speculative business continues to be promising and healthy condition.

As the terms on which the Charter of the Bank of England is to be renewed must even

done at late prices, and, our distriction of the Bank of England is to be renewed must even-tually enhance the value of money and of fixed annuities, and depreciate the prices of most descriptions of commodities, the impression made by them on the English Stock Excharge has been rather favourable than otherwise. Bank Stock advanced to 198, without the divi-dend; and Consols rose to 100. In all other descriptions of English national securities

On the foreign Stock Exchange the usual amount of business has been transacted in the course of the week. Of European bonds generally, which regularly pay the dividends, the ersport demand, added to the home one, renders purchases difficult, unless higher prices be submitted to. The demand, also, for the bonds of the new Americas States is gradually on the increases, and rather higher prices have been obtained for the bonds of Buenos Ayres, of Colombia, and of Mexico. The recularity of the Brazilias Government increases the confidence of the monied interest in Braz lian securities. Those of the Feninsula, on the confidence of the monied interest in Braz lian securities. Those of the Feninsula, on the confidence of the confidence of the production of speculations. The three declined from three to four per cent, during the week, of which decline they recovered about one half before the week's conclusion. The bonds of Fortugal, on the contrary, are a shade higher, in consequence of the suppression of the late disturbances in that kingdom.

recovered about one half before the week's conclusion. The bonds of Fortugal, on the contrary, are a shade higher, in consequence of the suppression of the late disturbances in that kingdom.

On the Royal Exchange, last post day, the amount of bills drawn on foreign nations, in payment of our foreign exports, was larger than the demand required, and, accordingly, the rates of the foreign exchanges were generally higher, rendering a further influx of the precious metals into the United Kingdom a matter of necessity, and increasing the amount of unemployed capital.

Barries Forder,—London and Westminster Bank, 126; London Joint Stock Bank, 144; Commercial Bank of London,—; National Provincial Bank of England,—; Bank Stock, 196 to 198; East India Stock, 397 to 289; Union Bank of London, 11½ to —; Three per Cent. 1818,—17 to —; Consols for the Settlement, 17 Three and-a-Half per Cent., 1818,—; Three and-a-Half per Cent., 1814,—; Three and-a-Half per Cent., 1818,—; To —; London, 94 to — premium; Exchanger Bills, 77 to —; London, 1918 to 1917 Three-and-a-Half per Cent., 1818,—; Three and-a-Half per Cent., 1818,—; Provincial Bank of Ireland,—; Cansols, 94 to Account,—; Bouth Eac Old Annuities, 94; South Sea Stock,—; Anstralasia Bank, New,—; Provincial Bank of Ireland,—; Cansols,—; Provincial Bank of Ireland,—; Cansols,—, 1818,—1819,—18

#### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

#### PRIDAY, MAY S.

FRIDAT, MAY S.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN OFFICE, MAY 2.—BOROUGH OF HORSHAM.—Robert H. Hurst, of Horsham, in the country of Sussex. Seq., in the room of the Hon. Robert Campbell Scarlett, now Baron Abinger, and one of the Peers of the United Kingdom of Great Britais and Ireland.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 2.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major Generals John Grey and H. G. Smith, Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Knights Commanders of the said Order; and Col. J. Demois, 3d Foot; Col. T. Vailant, 40h Foot; Lieut. Col. A. Campbell, 9h Lancers; Lieut. Col. T. Wright, 3th Foot; Lieut. Col. J. Campbell, 9h Lancers; Lieut. Col. T. Twright, 3th Foot; Lieut. Col. J. Col. J. O. Clunis, 3d Foot; Lieut. Col. J. C. W. Bray, 39th Foot; and Lieut. Col. J. Stopford, 40th Foot, to be Companions of the said Order.

be First Lieutenaut, vice Olphert.
BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.— F. FORD and F. R. BROCKLEHURST, Bow-

BANKRUFTCY ANNULLED.—F. FORD and F. S. DECOMBERGE, Astron.

BANKRUFTS.—H. ALDEN, Oxford, stationer and printer. J. Gibbins, High-street, Maylebone, carpenter. R. BARHAM, Emsworth, Hampshice, Linendraper. J. DIAMOND, George-street, Tower-hill, merebant. S. JEVONS, Silver-street, Lincoln, shoemaker. A. BI-LLITUS, Sadbury, Forfolds, inakeapes. J. GGOVER, Begons-street, Lambeth, stone-merchant. J. H. ROBY, Manchester, coffee housekesper. J. HABLING, late of Middop, but now of Bernoldswick, Yorkshire, farmer.

SCOTUH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. M. WRIGHT and Co., Glasgow, commissionagents. W. BIBRELL, East Treaton, farmer.

TURBAY, MAY 7.

WHITEHALL, MAY 4. 1844.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Philip Henry Stanhope, Req. (commonly called Viscount Mahos), and the Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulty, to be additional Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament for promoting and encouraging the fine arts.

WHITEHALL, MAY 7.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. John Reid to the church and parish of Appleorous, in the presbytery of Locharron and county of Rose, vacant by the death of the Rev. Roderick Maerae, late Minister thereof.

The Queen has also been pleased to present the Rev. John Blair to the church and parish of Straiton, in the presbytery and county of Ayr, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Robert Paron, late Minister thereof, to the church and parish of Straiton, in the presbytery and county of Ayr, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Robert Paron, late Minister thereof, to the church and parish of St. David's, Glasgow.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 4.—Royal Regiment of Artillery. Second Capt. H. H. D. O'Brinn to be Captain, vice Romay.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 3.—Corps of Royal Marines:—Gentleman Cadet W. S. Davis to be Second Lieutenant.

O'Bren 1 Becond Lieut: F. V. Grandmann Cadet W. S. Davis to be Second Lieutenant. 3.—Corps of Royal Marines:—Gentleman Cadet W. S. Davis to be Second Lieutenant.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 6.—Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieut G. E. Hunt to be Captain, vice Captain H. Savage; Second Lieut. F. J. Richards to be First Lieutenant, vice Hunt; Gentleman Cadet E. C. Domville to be Second Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTGLES ANNULLED.—G. and R. CAVE, Banbury, Oxfordshire, drapers.—H. TAYLOR, Biston, Staffordshire, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.—E. HOLMES, King street, Cheapside, City, warehouseman. H. SIM.-MONDS, sea, Long.sacre, moursing coach-proprietor. W. H. NARH and W. GARDI, NER Exeter, drapers.—T. COX, Porrhester-atreet, Connaught-square, fruitreer. C. WILLIAMS, Sutton-steret, York road, Lambeth, furrier.—T. W. BAKER, Woolvich, builder.—J. BIED, St. John's square, Clerkenwell, watch-manufacturer.—J. MOOR-HOUSE, Rotherham, Yorkshire, cattle-dealer.—W. F. NICH-DISON, Warley, Yorkshire, worsted-splinner.—H. PEACOCK, Stockton-apon-Tees, procer.—S. MEREDITH, Liver-pool, liaendraver.—W. HIND, Preston, brewer.—F. DAVIS, Tipton, Staffordshire, linem-draper. J. ARNOLD, Jun, and H. ARNOLD, Derby, cheese-factors.

BOOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. ALLAN and J. ORME, Dandee, music-sellers.

G. MILLER, Giasgow, victualler.

BIRTHS.

In Argyll-street, the wife of Charles Mayhew, Esq., of a daughter.—At Lyons, the Baroness de Mallett, of a son.—At Dulwich, Mrs. C. L. Berles, of a daughter, still-born.—At Upton Court, near Slough, the lady of W. S. Browning, Esq., of a daughter, and Gatton, the wife of the Rev J. Cecil Wynter, of a daughter.—In Brighton, the lady of J. R. Bovell, Esq., of a daughter.—At Heavy of Y. R. Browning, Esq., of a comparison, the lady of J. R. Bovell, Esq., of a daughter.—At therepool. Eliza, the wife of J. D. Boche, Esq., merchant, of a daughter.—At Kungawood Lodge, Croydon, the wife of the Rev, James Stephen Hodeson, M.A. curate of Sanderstead, of a daughter.—At Woolwich Common, the lady of Captain Yollama, Esq., of Londeld, Susser, of a son.—At Southampton, the lady of Captain Yollama, Esq., of Londeld, Susser, of a son.—At Southampton, the lady of Captain Yollama, Esq., of a daughter.—In Bloomsbury-square, the wife of William Kinsey. Esq., of a daughter.—At Coblents, on the Rhine, Charlotte, the wife of John H., Gow, Esq., of a son.—In Queen Anne attreet, Cavendish-square, the wife of Captain H.
T. Hitchins, of a son.—At Sydenham, Mrs. Charles Toller, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Pavenham, Beds., Wi'liam Stewart, Esq., of Prince Edward Island, son of the late Attorney Centeral of that island, to annie Eliza, daughter of the late Hary Green, Esq., of Tilley, Hereforeshire.—At the parish church of Dagenham, Edward Henson Desison, Esq., only son of Joseph Denison, Esq., of Prince Edward Island, son of the late Attorney Centeral of the strength of the Stevent Captain H. Colonel E. Napither, late of the Revision of Joseph Denison, Esq., of Princes vicar of Davenham, both in the county of Essex.—At 1. Long, Esq., of Frieden, vicar of Davenham, both in the county of Essex.—At 1. Long, Esq., of Frieden, vicar of Davenham, both in the county of Essex.—At 1. Long, Esq., of Frieden, vicar of Davenham, both in the county of Essex.—At 1. Long, Esq., of Frieden, vicar of Davenham, both in the county of Essex.—At 1. Long, Es

West, Esq., M.D., to Maria, only daughter of the late Robert Marriott, Esq., Newsham, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

At Funchal, Madeira, aged 27, George, youngest son of the late Daniel Guillemard, Eq., of Hackney, Middlesex.—Mary, youngest daughter of James Haylack, Esq., of Rugby, aged 19.—At Swafham, Norfolk, Sydeey, fourth non of the Rev. George Montagu, rector of South Pickenham, in the same county, aged 16.—At Brighton, in his 43rd swar, the Rev Peter Still, of Cattistock, Born tehree—Mr. Patrick O'Ryan, aged 59, 36 years a broker of the city of Lordon.—In Tredegar-square, at an advanced ager., Einzboth Ann Golt, 23 years the reliet of Peter Augustus Galot, of Hammersmith —At Spanish Town, Jamaica Henry, seventh son of the late Fairfax Moresby, Esq.—At West Lodge, Besley Heatha, Bicanora, the beloved wife of John Bayler, Esq.—At Springfeld, near Chelmsford, Essex, in the 22d year of her age, Emily Panny, the fifth daughter of the late Capt. Gace. of South Lincolnsbine.—Louisa, the wife of Mr. Thomas Brearey, of 30 Park place west, Liverpoolroad, Islington.—James Alewyn, Esq., of 8t. John's Wood.—At Butterley Hall, Derbyshire, the only daughter of Major Jessop, C.B., aged 23.—At her residence, Lower Charlton, near Woolwich, after a few days' illuess, Warren Miller, Jones, Esq., of Lincolnsbin-inn.—At Slough, aged 64, Abet Neal, Esq.—At Tottenham, Thomas Pownall, Esq., R.N., aged 66.—At Castle Heddirgham, Essex, Henrietta, widow of the late Colonel Graffith, a of the Bombay army, ared 64.—At her con's residence, in Paris, Julia, sister of A. B. Granville, M.D., of Piccastily, aged 58.—Mary, the wife of the Rev. John Wolley, of Beeston, Nottinghamshire, aged 48.—Mary, the wife of the Rev. John Wolley, of Beeston, Nottinghamshire, aged 48.—Rev. John Wolley, of Weston Studinghamshire, aged 48.—Rev. John Wolley, of Weston Studinghamshire, aged 48.—At her con's residence, in Paris, Julia, sister of A. B. Granville, M.D., of Piccastily, aged 58.—Mary, the wife of the Rev. John Wolley, of Beeston, Nottinghamshire, a





FORMASARI'S BENEFIT—SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "ZAMPA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.



FORNASARI.

## AUBER .- "THE CROWN DIAMONDS."

DIAMONDS."

Denis Esprit Ferdinand Auber was bora in Paris in 1795, and was crought up in commercial, not musical, pursuits. His propensity, however, was for the latter: and with a modesty almost always accompanying genins, he published his first productions under the name of Lamarre. After two vears' residence in London he returned to Paris, and produced an opera comique, entitled "La Bergere Châtelaine." Subsequently he brought forth two others, "Le Sejour Militaire" and "Testament et Billet-doux." After avariety of vicissitudes, which but ill-accorded with the views of a midd like Auber's, he placed himself under the tutelage of Cherubini, and soon produced at the Opera Comique "Emma," which met with immense success. This was followed by several other operas at the same house, which ultimately opened the doors of the Royal Academy to him, where he produced his "Muette," the fame of which has not only influenced the musical taste but the politics of Europe. To enumerate his subsequent successes would exceed our limits considerably: suffice it to say, that no composer has written more or more varied beauty than Auber. His vocal writing is exquisitely wrought, and his orchestral the very perfection of instrumentalism. His modesty prevents him from producing what his genius would suggest, and of instrumentalism. His modesty prevents him from producing what his genius would suggest, and carry him through if he would but essay, or we should have symphonies and quartetts rivalling those of Haydn. Mozart, or Beethoven. The operas of "Masaniello," "Fra Diavolo," "Gustave," and a host of others, have conferred

#### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The return of Cerito to this house on Saturday last, was a cause of delight to all frequenters of the Opera: she is, as ever, "redolent of spring," and graceful as

#### Curling mists that rise To kiss the stars in twilit skies!

Cerito is certainly improved in elegance, as well as dexterity—some of her performances during her "aerial flights" are truly astonishing, and exhibit the "poetry of motion" in new and most captivating Thythms—if we may apply the word to the music of her gesticulations. Mario, in "La Sonnambula," sang most exquisitely. On Tuesday, Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" was produced, and gave Corelli an opportunity of vindicating his claims to public notice and applause. He sang, most excellently well—not, perhaps, obliterating from our magnitum poor Catone but still in a style which deserves to from our memery poor Catone, but still in a style which deserves to be highly commended.

On Thursday Herold's opera of "Zampa" was re-produced for the benefit of Sigr. Fornasari, who on the occasion personated the hero. This opera has been universally called the chef d'œuvre of the composer, but we cannot find out the truth of the opinion. He has written many other things far superior in our judgment. When composers are either above or below their styles they never produce any thing startingly good; and Herold's genius was not vast or wonder ful, although delightfully pleasing: in fact, he was in music what our Shenstone was in poetry. He had not the Weberian strength to grasp with the subject of "Zampa": still there are some beautiful things in it, and they never appeared to more advantage than on the occasion we record. Fornasari was magnificent as Zampa, and gave a reading of the Pirate, which would have delighted even Byron himself, from whom the subject has been stolen. The opera of "Zampa" may be fairly said to be resuscitated. Fornasari is a great actor as well as singer. The house was not as full as we should have wished to see it: but this is owing, perhaps, to the public's being acquainted now-a-days that an announced benefit is for the manager's profit, and not for the affiché beneficiaire.



AUBER.

immortality upon the genius that invented thems.

His last opera with which we have been made acquainted, namely, "The Crown Diamonds," does not sparkle with the jewels that are to be found in "Masaniello, or "Gustave," but still it abounds with beauties, which, if not lustrous, are at least solid. He, no doubt, wrote his "partition" for voices of a peculiar range, and if a composer ever feels delight in putting the powers of a vocalist to the test, Auber must have been pleased in running to the extreme, the facilities of Madame Thillon's vocal powers. Next week we shall give a fine portrait of this most accomplished vocalist and actress.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.

WILLIE'S ROOMS.

Miss Steele, once the pupil of the establishment in which she is now a distinguished professor of singing, gave her annual concert on Monday evening last, at these rooms, which were attended by a host of friends to the fair beneficiaire, more on account of the respect and esteem she herself isheld in, than attracted by the somewhat too lengthy bill of fare she had provided for their entertainment. The chief novelty of the evening was Mdme Dorus Gras, who made her first appearance this season, and who, notwithstanding the faigue consequent upon a long journey, sang as freshly and flexibly as ever. A deprecatory address was made for her by Sir H. R. Bishop (who conducted the concert), but there was no necessity for it. The fair beneficiaire herself sangsomethings very charmingly; other vocalists acquitted themselves in many morceaux—too many to be all enumerated, and "glorious John" delighted the audience with his "Norma" and other drolleries. WILLIS'S ROOMS.



SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "THE CROWN DIAMONDS," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

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### MALAHIDE CASTLE.

Few places in Ireland are more identified with its history than Malahide Cas-One of the earliest built, it is one of the longest preserved, while its unfailing



MALAHIDE CASTLE.

line of noble lords for 650 years stands distinguished in the annals of the country for excellences of the highest order. Before the Norman invasion, there were n strongholds in Ireland; but Henry II. seeing that he could not retain the fruits of his invasion without garrisoning the country, bestowed grants of land on his several followers, on the condition that they should entitle themselves to a tenure ch by the erection of a fortress. Richard Talbot, son of the Lord Eccleswell in Herefordshire, who accompanied Henry on the Irish expedition, was presented with the lands of Malahide, and other estates in its neighbourhood; agreeable to the terms of seisin he built a strong crenelated castle on a limestone rock, commanding the beautiful little bay. Ever since, that castle and the baronial estates have been held in possession by the same family, through an unbroken succession of male heirs, for a period of nearly seven centuries.

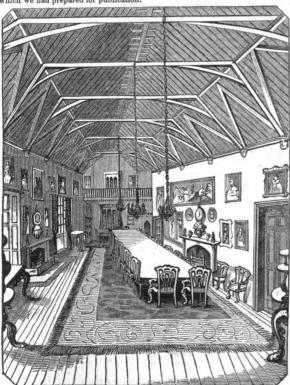
The seignorial estate of Malahide is the only one in Ireland, which can be traced as having been held directly and immediately under the Crown, while all the others were held of subjects by rent, suit, and service. The lords of Malahide, pursuant to charter, and the right of tenure, never acknowledged a superior but the King of England, nor rendered homage to any but the Crown The Talbots de Malahide spring from a common stock with the Talbots of

Richard Hogan Talbot, the common ancestor of both great families, is men tioned in "Domesday Book" as being possessed of several "hides" of land. The Talbots de Malahide were ever special favourites of English sovereigns; and from John to Edward IV. we find each emulative of his predecessor in adding to the privileges of the Barons of Malahide. Among other privileges, Edward IV. exempted the family from homage for fifty years, and granted them a license to leave Ireland for three years at a time, created them absolute masters of their own port, and allowed them to appropriate the customs of merchandise. Sir Thomas Talbot, who, in 1529, succeeded to the estates, was grandfather to William Talbot, who first acquired the estate of "Carta," in county Kildare, and was created a baronet in 1622; he was great grandfather to Colonel Richard, who, in 1685, was created Earl of Tyrconnell by James II., and died chief governor of Ireland.

who first acquired the estate of "Carta," in county knower, and was created baronet in 1622; he was great grandfather to Colonel Richard, who, in 1685, was created Earl of Tyrconnell by James II., and died chief governor of Ireland. The Duchess of Tyrconnell was sister to the Duchess of Marlborough, and the most distinguished belle in the court of Charles II.

Lord l'albot's intimate acquaintance with the real state of Ireland, and his thorough knowledge of the true character of his countrymen, render him a valuable adviser and assistant to whatever Lord-Lieutenant may be sent to govern Ireland. He has long withdrawn himself from active political life, and now devotes himself chiefly to those refined studies which tend to elevate and ennoble the human mind. His social circle always comprises persons distinguished for ability and worth; and wherever genius may be found, whether it lurks beneath he fustian jacket of the mechanic, or the threadbare coat of the poor scholar, or ornaments a coronet, it is sure to find a fostering hand and a ready welcome from the Lord of Malahide. Lady Talbot, who is to Dublin society what one of the Lady Patronesses is to Almack's, is an amiable, kind-hearted gentlewoman, who is highly esteemed by the nobility and idolized by the poor. Her boundless charlites are dispensed without any regard to sect or party—an example which, if more generally adopted by the Irish nobility, would do much to ameliorate the condition of what is not inaptly termed poor Ireland.

The castle occupies a commanding site, and is a large, crenelated, embattled building, unequal in height and irregular in form. The injuries which Cromwell had done its towers have been repaired, while other improvements and restorations preserve it as a specimen of feudal architecture, and a home for modern magnificence. A circular tower rises on either side of the entrance, which is by an arched door that opens into a hall, from which a winding stair-case, of antique fashion, conducts you to a spacious and most curious apart



MALAHIDE CASTLE-THE GREAT DINING-HALL

# HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

(Continued from page 294.)

Nicholas Le Sueur, a French wood-engraver, who was born in 1691, and died in 1764, excelled in the execution of chiaro-scuro engravings. His works in this style are decidedly the best that appeared in the eighteenth century. His small wood-cuts are generally engraved in a dry spiritless manner; they display neither freedom nor delicacy of execution, and are totally devoid of what is termed "effect." P. S. Fournier, the younger. a celebrated letter-founder P. S. Fournier, the younger, a celebrated letter-founder born at Paris, 1712, died 1768, also occasionally engraved on wood He, however, chiefly merits a passing notice here in consequence of three tracts which he published, between 1758 and 1761, relating to the origin and progress of wood-engraving, and the invention of typography. About that period considerable curiosity appears to have been excited in France and Germany with respect to the origin and early history of wood-engraving, in consequence of the researches of Scheepflin, Meerman, and others, respecting the invention of printing. In Germany, at this period, there does not appear to have been a single wood-engraver of the slightest pretensions to talent. Scheep-flin, in his "Vindiciæ Typographicæ," having made an assertion on a question of wood-engraving, as being admitted "by all experienced persons," Fournier remarks, that "so far from there being many experienced wood-engravers to choose from, M. Schæpflin would be the most likely to experience some difficulty in fineing one to consult." For the purpose of showing that at this period wood-engraving was not in a better condition in Italy than in Germany we merely remark that the wood-cut ornaments in the copies of the Pope's Bulls and Decretals printed at Rome between 1760 and 1770, are not superior to the

cuts which are to be found in cheap editions of the "Pilgrim's Progress" of the same date, notwithstanding that the engraver—Lucchesini—has puthis name to them as if he had performed a work from which he deserved to be held in honourable memory. The cuts in a Spanish book entitled "Letania Lauretana de la Virgen Santissima," trans-lated from the Latin, and printed at Valencia in 1768, are by the same engraver; considerable fancy is displayed in the designs, and though the execution be paltry, yet the book, as Tom Hearne says, "is a curiosity," and possibly might justify the Rev. Waldo Sibthorp in his denunciation of what, since his re-conversion, he calls "MARIOL-

Though wood-engraving was in a very languishing state when Thomas Bewick first began to practise the art, it yet was not wholly extinct, as some persons have imagined who have ascribed to him the credit of re-inventing it. Such an assertion, indeed, could only have been made by persons who had no knowledge of the state of the art, either in England or on the Continent, in the time of Bewick's boyhood: they might have been well-informed in other respects; but most certainly they had never read Papillon's work, which contains a minute account of the practice of the art, nor had ever seen the "Oxford Sausage," a highly-seasoned little volume of wit, which first appeared in 1764, when Bewick was about eleven years old, and which contains several cuts, probably engraved by a person of the name of Lister, About 1763, a person of the name of Watts engraved some large cuts, after drawings by Luca Cambiaso, besides several others of size; and there are four cuts, "engraved by T. Hodgson," in Sir John Hawkins's "History of Music," which was published in 1776, the year in which Bewick first visited London. At this time he certainly was not the sole professor of the art in England, and neither



INFANT HERCULES-FROM THE PICTURE BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

did the wood-engravers whom he found established in business in London, and amongst whom he found employment, acquire their practical knowledge of their art from him. Though it may be unquestionable that Bewick was self-taught, it by no means follows that the art of wood-engraving was lost in England when he first entered on his course of self-instruction. There can, however, be no doubt that the genius and talents of Bewick chiefly contributed, not only to recal attention to the art of wood-engraving, but also to elevate it's character and promote its extension, both in England and in of ger countries.

Thomas Bewick was born on the 10th August, 1753, at Cherry-Lurn. in the county of Northumberland, but on the south side of the Tyne, about twelve miles westward of Newcastle. A view of the cottage in which he was born is introduced in the cut of "The Blackbird," in his "History of British Birds." His father rented a small land-sale colliery at Mickley Bank, in the same neighbourhood, and Bewick, when a lad, was occasionally employed in the pit. He received his education at the school kept by the Rev. Christopher Gregson, at the Parsonage-house, at Ovingham, on the opposite side of the Tyne. It was in this pleasant neighbourhood that Bewick, when a lad, fishing for trout in the Tyne, and seeking for birds'-nests in the woods on its banks, first acquired that love of nature which, becoming enlarged and confirmed as he grew in years, is so strikingly displayed in his works. Though Bewick, as an artist, had no master, yet Nature was his mistress: he courted her on the hill-side and in the meadow, in the dene and in the loaning, by the stream and in the wood; he courted her as a country beauty, and as he found her so has he de-

Bewick having shown a fondness and an aptitude for drawing when a lad, was placed by his father, in 1767, as an apprentice to Mr. Ralph Beilby, a copper-plate engraver, in Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Beilby used to engrave copper-plates for books and bill-heads. when he had the chance of such work, yet the principal part of his business consisted in engraving crests and initials on articles of plate for silversmiths, and in cutting brass clock-faces and door-plates. Bewick, in the latter part of his life, told a friend of his that when an apprentice the cutting of clock-faces made his hands as hard as a blacksmith's, and almost disgusted him with engraving. Circumstances, however, occurred, which gave him an opportunity of trying his hand on a more yielding material-wood,

Dr. Charles Hutton, late Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich then a schoolmaster at Newcastle, being about to publish his "Treatise on . Aensuration," and wishing to have the diagrams engraved on wood , consulted Bewick's master on the subject. The result was, that he undertook to do them; but, as he knew nothing of engraving o n wood, their execution was committed to Bewick, who invented a graver with a fine groove at the point, which enabled him to cut the outlines by a single operation. In one of the diagrams a view of the tower and steeple of St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle, is introduced. The publication of Dr. Hutton's "Mensuration," in numbers, commenced in 1768, and was finished in 1770. Bewick afterwards engraved bill-heads on wood; and it is likely that, while he remained with Mr. Beilby, he also engraved the cuts for a little book, entitled Youth's Instructive and Entertaining Story Teller," printed by T. Saint, Newcastle, 1774.

Bewick's apprenticeship having expired in October, 1774, he returned to his father's house at Cherryburn, where, though he continued to do work as a general engraver for Mr. Beilby, he applied himself chiefly to wood-engraving. While living with his father, it is probable that he engraved the cut of the "Huntsman and the Old Hound," for which a premium was awarded to him by the Society for the En-couragement of Arts and Manufactures." This cut was first printed This cut was first printed in an edition of Gay's "Fables," with illustrations by Bewick, published by T. Saint, 1779; and it is given in Charnley's edition of lect Fables," with cuts by Thomas and John Bewick, 1820. In 1776, Bewick visited London. After working there for a few months, he returned to Newcastle, where he entered into partnership with his former master, Mr. Ralph Beilby. There seems reason to believe that Bewick was employed when in London by a person of the name of Hodgson-probably the engraver of the cuts in Sir John Hawkins's "History of Music"-who published about 1780 a little work. entitled "A Curious Hieroglyphick Bible." It is at any rate certain that many of the cuts in this book were engraved by Bewick.

Bewick, who was decidedly a man of country habits and country taste, did not like London. Writing, in 1803, to one of his old schoolfellows, Mr. C. Gregson, the son of his old schoolmaster, who then kept an apothecary's shop in the neighbourhood of Blackfriars, he says: "I wonder how you can think of turmoiling yourself to the end of the chapter, and let the opportunity slip of contemplating at your ease the beauties of nature so bountifully spread out to enlighten, t



captivate, and tolcheer the heart of man. For my part I am still of the same mind I was in when in London, and that is, I would rather be herding sheep on Mickley Bank top than remain in London, although for so doing I was to be made Premier of England."

The cuts by Bewick, which appear in an edition of "Select Fables," published by T. Saint, Newcastle, 1784, are much superior to his former productions of the same kind, in drawing, execution, and general effect. From this time he seems to have become fully conscious of his powers, and to have determined to apply himself to the production of works of a higher character He accordingly began, in 1785, to draw and engrave the cuts of his "History of Quadrupeds," the first edition of which appeared

in 1790—the descriptions having been written by his partner. In 1785, he drew and engraved his large cut of the Chillingham Bull which to many of the cutsi in his "British Bids." When only a few impressions of the Chillingham Bull had been taken—not more than six as is said, on thin parchmen—the block warped and split. It was repaired by Bewick, but soon got so much out of order, that but few impressions were printed off. It was sagain repaired, but with better success, about 1815, though at the sacrifice of the ornamented border, we have a supplied to the control of the cuts of the cutsion of the control of the cuts of the cutsion of the cuts of the c

# (To be continued.)

MAY 8.—Easter Term ends. Barristers, of three years standing, may now be ransplanted to Government. In clear, bright weather, old garments, if not arefully screened from the sun's rays, are extremely liable to display seediness.

-From Puck, a new journalette of fun.

— From Fuck, a new journalette of fun.

WANT PLACES.—The man and the boy from the works in Trafalgar-square.

They can have a fourteen years' character from their last place, and are willing to make themselves generally useless. Having come down in the world—from the top of the Nelson Column—is the only reason for inserting this advertisement.—

Funch.

top of the Nelson Column—is the only reason for inserting this advertisement.—
Punch.

Coach v. Rail.—On Tuesday last Faulkner, the driver of the Earl of March
Bognor coach, was unexpectedly called on, on his arrival at Chichester, by parties connected with the coach, to faish his journey to Bognor in twenty minutes.
A noble lord, residing at that "Montpelier of England," was seated on the box,
and condescended to keep the time. The distance from the Cross, Chichester,
to the coach-office, Bognor, is 77 miles, and was completed in 19 min. 40 sec.—
winning by 20 seconds! certainly a railroad pace!

I THERE PERSONS DEOWNED IN THE RIVER.—On Wednesday evening, about
seven o'clock, three unfortunate individuals, whose names are at present unknown, were drowned off Battersea-bridge, under the following melancholy circumstances:—It appears from inquiries made upon the spot that the first unfortunate person, who was apparently a gentleman about 30 years of age, was rowing up the river in a wherry alone. He had passed through one of the arches of
Battersea-bridge with railroad speed, in consequence of the very strong currents
which are mostly prevalent under the arches of this bridge, when the head of his
boat came in collision with one of the numerous barges there stationed, and
he was precipitated into the water and disappeared. He, however, rose twice,
but before the boats which had put off to his assistunce had reached
him he went down a third time, and was carried away by the tide. Two other
unfortunate beings—a young man and woman—also lost their lives in a similar
manner about the same time and place, and although the drags and boats were
in immediate requisition, neither of the bodies were, or ha as yet been, recovered. The numerous accidents which are continually occurring at this bridge,
call loudly for some speedy remedy to prevent the recurrence or them.

#### RPITOME OF NEWS.

The prize money gained at Khelat has been granted to the captors, so that it is supposed the Hyderabad prize money will be similarly given. The officers taken prisoners in Affghanistan are to be indemnified for the loss of their roperty on that occasion

property on that occasion.

The Agricultural Society of Calcutta have petitioned Parliament to lave the duty on the importation of Indian wheat removed, as has been done with regard to Canada.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have determined upon recting two clegant gates and lodges, at either entrance to the new road (to be alled the Queen's road), on the site of the late royal kitchen garden of Kensing-on Paleze.

ton Paince.

Another incendiary fire took place at Exning, about two miles from Newmarket, on Saturday night. The farm destroyed is the property of Mr. Stigwood; the extent of the mischief had not transpired when our letter was

The will of the late Sir Henry Halford has been proved in Doctors' Commons, by his son and sole executor, Sir Henry Halford, Bart., to whom he has bequeathed the whole of his property. The personal property is aworn under

has bequeathed the whole of his property. The personal property is sworn under 25000.

The Directors of the East India Company intend to give a grand dinner to Sir Henry Hardings on the 23nd instant, at the London Tavern, upon his appointment as Govárnor-General of India.

It is rumoured that Lord Morpeth is to be put forward as a candidate on the liberal interest for the representation of North Lancashire, vacant by the death of Mr. Wilbraham.

Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir George Clerk are mentioned as candidates for the office of Secretary at War, lately held by Sir Henry Hardinge.

On Tuesday evening the Barossa, lying off Woolwich Dockyard, was prepared for her departure to Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, by taking on board as her cargo 364 male convicts, 34 of whom were young lads. We understand the cargo of the Barossa is the third draft of 900 convicts from Wools wich within the last few weeks.

The Prince of Wales's donation of 100 guineas in aid to the subscription fund for the restoration of parts of the interior of Chester Cathedral, heads the list of donors.

The Hon. E. A. Grant, youngest son of the Earl of Seafield, died at the noble earl's seat, Cullen House, N.B., on the 26th ult., in his 11th year.

The annual dinner of the Printers' Pension Society was held on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern, Lord R. Grosvenor in the chair; \$2400 was subscribed after dinner towards the funds.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Church in St. Giles's took place on Monday in the resence of a number of elergyment.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new church in St. Giles's, took place on Monday, in the presence of a number of clergymen. The site chosen is adjacent to St. Giles's workhouse. The stone was laid by the

The site chosen is adjacent to St. Giles's workhouse. The stone was laid by the Rev. J. Tyler, the rector.

On Tuesday Mr. Emidi, of Astley's, for a wager of 100 sovereigns, drove no less than 28 horses in hand, to and from Greenwich, in one hour and a half, remaining half an hour at Greenwich. The van was filled with musicians, who played several airs en route.

General Espartero (Duke of Victory) and his lady and niece are passing the season in comparative retirement at their villa, called Abbey Lodge, Park-road, Regent's-park.

Sir Henry Hardinge, it is stated, has determined upon proceeding to his government by the overland route. His excellency will be conveyed by one of her Majesty's steamers to Alexandria, and from Suez to Calcutta by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Hindostan, which is to be detained at Suez until the 1st of July.

A Frankfort journal states that the King of Prussia has ordered his Ministers again to present a bill to the States for the modification of the penal code, and that it is intended to abolish corporeal punishment.

A Court of Aldermen was held on Wednesday, but no public business was transacted.

We learn from the Hague that the project of law relative to the import, export, and transit duies, is under consideration in the Council of State. The Turin Gazette announces officially that on the 1st inst. the French Ambassador to that court, Count Mortier, was presented with all the accustomed ceremonies to the King of Sardinia, and delivered his letters of credence.

Sir Robert Sale and his heroic lady being expected to land at

Sir Robert Sale and his heroic lady being expected to land at Southampton in a few days from the Great Liverpool, the Mayor, Colonel Henderson, has called a meeting of the town Council to consider what steps ought to be taken to give them a suitable reception.

A total eclipse of the moon will take place on the last day of the present month, Friday, the 31st instant. It will commence at 14 minutes after eight in the evening, and end at 26 minutes after one. This eclipse will be visible.

The Baroness de Zoller, the wife of a very distinguished officer at Munich, has been condemned to five years' imprisonment for having confined her mother, who was about to marry a Protestant. She wanted in this way to neveral the marriage. prevent the marriage.

prevent the marriage.

The Lords of the Admiralty, by warrant and letters patent, dated bay 4, have appointed John Deacon, Esq., late Daguty-Marshal, to be Marshal and Sergeant-at-Mace of the High Court of Admiralty, vacant by the decease of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay.

The nomination for Abingdon is fixed for this day: Mr. Thesiger, who has canvassed the borough, speaks confidently of his success. We have not heard of any other candidate.

The subscription for the new Four per Cent. loan, attempted by the Dutch Minister of Finances, M. Van Hall, was opened on the 1st inst. A letter from Amsterdam states that the Netherlands Government has resolved to make severe reprisals on Belgium if she enters upon the paths of prohibition.

The Minister of Justice in Belgium has laid before the Chamber of Representatives a bill for the entire suppression of letteries.

We understand that the King of Hanover has given up the intention

Representatives a Dul for the entire suppression or locuries.

We understand that the King of Hanover has given up the intention of visiting England this year.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

rtisements sounst be received after Seven s'eleck on Thursday even

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The FOURTH CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, when will be performed Mosart's Symptony in E flat, Mendelssohn Bartholdy's in \_\_\_\_\_, Beethoven's Overture, Leonora Fidelio (farat time at these concerts), and Spohr's Fauet. Solo Performers—Fianoforte, Mr. W. S. Bennett; Violin, M. Auguste Pott; Vocalists, Mdme. Castellan and Herr Staudigl Single tickets, One Guines each, and double tickets, £1 10s., to be had of Messra Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street.

THE COLOSSAL MODEL of ST. PETER'S at ROME, and the POUR BUILDINGS of PISA, made in Oriental wood and ivory, to be viewed outside and inside. Her most gracious Mejosty also inspected it, having commanded it to be placed in Buckingham Palace, where it remained wenty three days. Anight Rignor GAMBASSIN1 has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that in consequence of his being recalled to Plorence by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, he will be compelled to CLOSE his EXHIBITION in the end of JUNE next. Open daily from Ten till Seven. Admission, 1s. 121, PALL MALL.

OUEN'S CONCERT ROOM, HANOVER-SQUARE.—

OUEN'S CONCERT ROOM, HANOVER-SQUARE.—

MORNING CONCERT Will take place on Saturday, Juse 1st, when they will be assisted by Madame Anna Thilon. Madame Caradori Allan, Mrs. Shaw, Herr Staudigh, and other eminent Vocalists. Dr. P. MENDELSSUHN has kindly consented to give a grand performance on the Organ. Stalls, Reverved Seats, and Tickets to be had of Mr. Mosches, Chroster-place, Regent's park, and at the principal Music Shops.

THE CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA, a New and Splendid PICTURE, by JOHN MARTIN, Eq., K.L.;—also, The Deluge, he Fall of Nineveh, Canuto, The Curfew, and The Hermit, are now ON VIEW, at Mr. THERSTONE'S GALLERY, No. 7, HAYMARKET (next door to the Theatre). Also, r Private SALE, some PICTURES, of the highest class, by the Old Masters.—Open from till Five. Admission, One Shilling.—N.B. TWO Noble ALTAE PIECES for SALE.

COMBINATION of TAILENT. — COVENT-GARDEN
THEATRE, MONDAY, May 20.—GRAND CONCERT.—Madame Dorus Gras,
Mr. Braham, Herr Standigl, Mr. Hamilton Braham, Mr. Charles Braham, the Missee Wilsums, Mr. Lindley, and a Band and Chorus consisting of 200 performers. One Act Sacred,
Two Miscellaneous. Boxes, 5s; Pr., 2s 6d.; Galleries, 1s. 6d.; Private Boxes, £3 3s.,
£2 2s., and £1 11s. 6d. Thekets and places to be taken of Mr. Potter, boxoffice; at the
libraries; and of Mr. Braham, 3, Gloucester-road, Hade Park gardens.

ENERAL TOM THUMB, (WILL SOON CLOSE,)

The American Dwarf, under the especial patronage of her Majesty, and the Royal

Family, exhibiting every day and evening, previous to visiting Paris, in Catlin's spacious
Indian Gallery, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piceadily, from Eleven to One, Half-past Two to Five,
and from Seven to Nine o'Clock, giving illustrations of Napoleon, the Grecian States,
Singing, Dancing, &c. This wonderful man in miniature weighs only PIFTEEN POUNDE,
and is smaller than any infant that ever walked alone. The elegant presents from her Majesty and the Queen Dowager may be also seen. The General wears his Court Dress daily
at Half-past Twelve. The General continues to wait on the Nobility and Gentry on due
notice.—Admiraton, 1s.—The General has never appeared on the stage of the Haymarket
Theatre as has been represented.

MUSIC OF ITALY,

Without extra Charge to the Public at the

OYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Directors
thave engaged Mr. C. E. HORN to deliver a SERIES of LECTURES on the MUSIC
of EIGHT different NATIONS. The MUSIC of ITALY commences on the 13th
inst. at Eight o'clock in the Evening, and will be continued during the week on
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feenings, at Eight o'clock; and on Tuesday, Thursday,
and Saturdays, at Three o'clock, with VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ILLUSTRATIONS.
All the other LECTURES and EXHIBITIONS as usual. LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIORCOPE and OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, &c. &c.—Admission, One Shilling.—
Schools, Half-price.

THE PATENT ELASTIC FRAME CRAVAT is deserving of universal Patronage, and is the most comfortable article ever invented for meck, as daily increasing westers can testify. It is totally different in constructive every other in use. Under the patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, &c See also numerous reviews.—RUGHES and Co., 247, High Holborn, Anatomical chanists. Established 1766.

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HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Mariborough street. THE LADIES' CABINET of FASHION, MUSIC, and

HE LADIES' CABINET of FASHION, MUSIC, and ROMANCE, Greatly Enlarged and Improved, containing Ten splendid Engraine, and Seventy-two pages of Literary and Fashionable matter, beautifully printed in No. great accession of subscribers during the past year to this long established and well-known Family Magazine and Library of Fernale Literature, Pashion, and the Fine Arta, spot sylved the Table-book and Bondoir Companion for the Ladies, has at once suggested the propriety of making a considerable addition to the literary contents and embelhishments to be new year. In order to give fresh and sterling interest and the charm of variety or impages, we have engaged the services of several eminent writers to furnish us with origin contributions, besides others familiarly conversant with the literature of the Continent, who will supply translations from the purest and most brilliant productions of the literature of Germany, France, and Italy, as well as occasional specimens of the literature of Sweden, and Denmark. The Ladies' Cabinet will thus present its readers with a cept docine of the Continuous of the Continuous to maintain its position sate highest authority in fashion; and the arrangements for the early reception of all the pusian costumes will enable the proprietor to give the newest, as his arrangements with faurate artists will ensure the most finished and beautiful Pashion Plates that here ever a peared in any magazine.—London: G. Hannesson, Old Bailey.

ROSHERVILLE, near GRAVESEND.—These beautiful GARDENS are now OPEN DAILY for the Season. Admission, 6d.

OVER—LONDON HOTEL.—The nearest Hotel to the RAILWAY TERMINUS, adjoining the Steam packet Quay, near the Centum induces and Alien Office.—Luggage shipped iree of any expenses.—Charges very moderate.

MUSICAL BOXES of high quality, the mechanism beau-tifully finished, playing upwards of 750 airs, overtures, &c. A catalogue of the music, with the price of the boxes, is now published, and may be had gratis, on application, or will be sent, post paid, if applied for by a paid letter.—T. COX SAVORI, Goldsmith, &c., 47, Cornbill (seven doors from Grace-church-street, London.)

OVERLAND TO INDIA.—PARCELS AND CASES, for TRANSIT. THROUGH EGYPT TO ADEN, BOMBAT, CETLOR, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, and CHINA, are received and forwarded at very reduced rate, by JAMES HAETLEY and CO., and JAMES BABBER and CO., in oon ection with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Offices, 137, Leadenhall street, and 33, Experience, Piccadilly, and, 17, 8t. Mary Aze, where Parcels and Casses are received until 7th instant, and Periodicals up to Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 1st instant,—insurances effected upon all goods.

NOTICE to INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—The printed Instructions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—The printed Instructions gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Incters Patent or the Designs Acts, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, pre print of Mr ALEX, PRINCE, at the Office, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

PEAT I ER BEDS.—HEAL and SON beg to notify that the present state of the Feather market enables them to offer good well-seased wHITE GOOSE PEATHERS at 22, per 1b, and Grey Goose ditto, at 1s 4d.; and their Establishment being the largest in London, exclusively for the manufacture and sale of Hedding (no bedsteads or other fornicure being kept), they are enabled to offer every action to the trade on the very best terms.—HEAL and SON, Feather-dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham court-road.

A LE of very superior quality, brewed entirely from the very best Mal and Hops, and in such proportions as persons of sice palates will be sure to appreciate. Sold in Casks, of 18 and 9 gallons each, at 1s, per gallon. Sent as supert of town, carriage free. Orders by post punctually attended to. Address to the John Bull Brewery Office, No. 20, Philpot-lane, City.

CHASION'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to enciate either Hard or 860 ft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be wore with perfect case, however tight the boot or shoe sits the foot. Invented and sold by R. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stame (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

THE original and only genuine EAU de COLOGNE, manufactured by CHARLES ANTOINE ZANOLI, 92, High-street, Cologue, pepter and partner of the late Jean Marie Parina. C. A. Z., begs to inform the nobility and genty that he has appointed Mesure. Smith and Nephew: 1, Princes-street, Cavendish quara, periman in ordinary to Her Majesty &c., his agents for the sale of the genuine double Eau & Cologue.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR LIGHT WATERPROOF
FROCKS for the SPRING and RUMMER.—An extensive Variety of the above in
NEW and greatly improved materials (in lieu of the unsightly rubbiah made by sloyedlen),
now ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to the
who regard a respectable appearance, or wish to avoid disappointment and vegation. FIRSTRATE CLOTHING of every description, upon the lowest terms possible, consistent will
true economy.

economy.
W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER &c., 69, CORNHILL (north side). CILT FRAMES.—FLY SPOTS.—TARNISH.—The Splendour of Gilding restored.—Fly Spots removed and Covering from the fly restored unnecessary by a single application of UPTON'S PARISIAN GOLD DETERGENT. Sponging the aurface the only trouble. One bottle is more than sufficient for all the fill frames in a moderate-sized house. This unequalled and innoxious production is ano spacable to the most coatly jewellery. Gold Detergent, 2s. 6d. per bottle: Lacquer and Secandle. Sec. 25. 6d. per bottle: Lacquer and Sec. 25. 6d. per

I SOCHROMIE, or the ART of IMITATING PICTURES without any Knowledge of Drawing.—The unprecedented patronage with which the larenter has been honoured on the Continent, has induced him to introduce to the Bonds public a system of PAINTING unknown, and by which. In Six Lessons, persons usequainted with drawing are enabled to imitate the works of the best masters—Free Tee Guineas, not paid in advance. Letters, post paid, to M. Gaillars, Panton Botal, No. 23, Panton-street.

UNIVERSALLY WORN.—No Lady of the slightest pretension to Fashion can be seen in Faris without a White Brussels Peint Valent.
DINON, just returned from the French capital, has imported a large quantity in the wer
POINT D'ANGLETERRE APPLIQUE, BRUSSELLS POINT. &c., and address exames
quickly purchase so necessary a guard against sun and dust, and is so elegant as constant to a fashionable bonnet. They will be in great request for the races, public Plansifier
&c. Ladies will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase Cambrie Pociety
chiefs from Dison. From extensive purchases, and an extraordinary quick sals, le is
enabled to sell them very cheap.—Dison, principal Laceman to her Majesty, 237, Regenstreet.

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOP-PERS.—This important Invention, a Substitute for Corke and Bongs, has, by see and Great Improvements, become a pure, imperishable, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the peranace which they now have of fine Cork has removed the projudice eguint their former dark colour. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is indein use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 11, York-street, Manchester.

DAWSON'S AUXILIAR stands unequalled amidst a host of preserving it is juvenile beauty to the latest period of life. It makes it cuty and giony; effectually removes Daudriff, and produced beautiful Hair on children's heads. Its vosieri, etc., 10a. 6d., and 21a. per bottle, by Barclar, 55, Partingdon attreet, wholese and remit Sanosan, 150, Oxford-atreet; Paour, 229, Strand; Hutlar arrect, wholese and remit and observe the signature; "R. Dawson," on the envelope. The genuine are not said any house in Hubborn. An advantage in the larger bottles.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.
To Mesars. Rowland and Sox, 20, Hatton-gurden, London.
Percy-place, I andport Portsmouth, April 4th, 1944
Gentlemen - I ship to have a see that the desired from

To Mearn. Rowland and Son. 20. Hatton-garden, London.

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PLESON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demand for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is asold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and olimen in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 15s., each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 5, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of gelatine in the London marker." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well shapted for hotels, taveras, cabin use and ship stores, and a saide and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emacote Mills, Warwick: and 14, Bucklersbury.

Warwick: and 14, Bucklersbury.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warshouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remaind families whose berearements compel them to adopt mouraing attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete counting mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will easure every thing necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies requiring Silks—either Satine, Satin Turce, Watered or plais Ducapes, and Widows' Silks, are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks introduced at this house, as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest acid, or even see water. Black and Grey, and Pancy mourning silks of every description. The Show Rooms are replace with every novelty that modern taste has introduced in, meauraing millinery, flowers, collars, head dresses, bugle berther, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warsheuse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, near Oxford.

ARNOLD'S ROYAL FAVOURITE.—This most beau

itful Perfume, which is so justif admired by all the Nobility and Gentry, has the
advanage of all others, that it retains the scent much longer, and is allowed to be
most pleasant perfume that has ever been introduced. Sold is bottles, 2.6.6., 5n., 10s. 6d.
Also, ESSENCE of HEART'S EABE, which, from its superiority, will be found upon
every toilet in the kingdom. Also fifty-seven other sweet and choice perfumes, &c. The
manufacturer having been necessarily at considerable labour and experse in extracting the
fragrance of choice and sweet flowers, which no others have accomplished, trusts to the
Nobility for that kind patronage which all his articles have nitherto met with, and from the
Adily increase of orders at his agents, feels fully convinced of the greeral satisfaction give n;
but as there will be many spurious imitations, it is requisite to notice the name (F.Arrold)
on the label and stamp, without which none are genuine. To be had of very chemist,
&c., in the world, and Wholesale Warehouse, 12, Curson street, May Fair, London.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN and COMPLEXION. This Beyally Patrouised and universally adopted Specific is composed chiefly of extracts from the most rare flowers and herbs of an extern clinic, and perit-citly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most costining, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and most effectually dissipates all Refenses, Tan, Pimples, Blotchea, Spota, Freckles, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms and Neck, reader it indispensable to every toilet. It affords immediate relief in cases of Susburn, Stings of Insects, or incidental Infammation. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

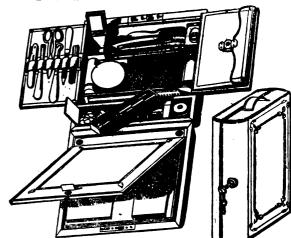
CAUTION.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "Genulme" Kalydor, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellant action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the world "ROWLAND 8 NOWLAND 8 NOWLAND 8 NOWLAND 8. ONLAND 8. (P. Hatton Garden, engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. "." All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits I

CASTLE HOTEL, COMMERCIAL INN, AND BOARDING HOUSE, BRUNSWICK STREET, ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.

TABLE HOTEL, COMMERCIAL INV., AND DUARDING MUSES, MANDEN STA.

W. BAKER, having entered upon the above oldered to the stablishment with the patronage, and to observe that it friends who have favoured the Establishment with their patronage, and to observe that neither exercions nor expense he also espared to give satisfaction to all who may honour him with their support. This Honal has long been known to Visitors for its moderate charges and the beauty of its situation, which is such as cannot be exceeded in this fashionable Sps, having, at its frent, a fine view of Charlotto-street, with the picturesque trees and gardens which ornament its patus. On one side are the beautiful detached Villas and Gardens which adorn the upper part of Brunswick-street; and the back commands a view extending to the villages of Kadford and Whitnash, with the wood crowned hills of Newbold Comp. Commercial Gentlemen will here find economy combined with comfort, and receive every attention. Cars, Phaetons, Post Hores, &c. Good Stabling and Lock up Coach Houses attached.

THE TOURIST'S COMPANION.



BELLAMY SAVORY'S TOURIST'S COM'ANION combines a complete Dressing Case, with a Travelling Writing Deek. It is in Russia or Morocco leather; only 10 inches wide and 3 deep; and with Bramah's lock. The fittings include Berry's patent inkstand, stationer, common-six-d letter paper, ivery-handle rators, atrop, comb, sharing dish and brushes, and sullery—price £3; or in imitation Russias leather, with second quality fittings. £3 10s. The Tourist's Companion will be forwarded carriage free, on receipt of the amount. The Show Rooms contain the largest variety of Ladies' and Gentleman's improved Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Deaks, &c. Travelling Deaks, from 12s. 6d.: Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Case, ditted complete with brushes and cullery, 25s.; ditto, datto, with jewel drawer. 30s.; ditto, ditto, full size, with silver fittings, 5¢ guneas; elegant Rosewood Writing Deaks, 11s. 6d.—Belliamy Savory, Stationer and Dressing Case Maker, British Paper Warehouse, 46, Corahill, London.



In our journal of last week we briefly announced the placing of this colossal statue on its pedestal. at about the middle of Castlestreet, in the good city of Aberdeen. The figure was cut by Messrs. M'Donald and Leslie, after a model by Campbell, of London, from a block of granite brought from the Dancing Cairn Quarries, which weighed some 16 tons. It measures, including the plinth, 11 feet 3 inches. The pedestal is of red granite, from the Stirlinghill Quarries, near Peterhead; it stands 10 feet 3 inches, so that the height of the figure and pedestal is 21 feet 6 inches.

As a specimen of sculptural design, this work will greatly add to Mr. Campbell's already extensive fame. The Duke is represented in military character, leaning gracefully on his sword, with his left foot resting on a broken mortar. The gentle turn and downward inclination of the head, the simple arrangement of the drapery, and the calm and dignified repose that reigns over the whole, prove that the artist has not studied the antique in vain.

"The inspection of this work of art," says the Aberdeen Consti-tutional, "naturally leads one with pensive, yet not unpleasing associations, to call up recollections of him whose memory it is designed to perpetuate. He was the last of a noble family, whose name has long held a prominent part in the history of our country; he was possessed of personal accomplishments, and manners at once the most noble and engaging, joined to the greatest kindness of disposito the greatest kindness of disposition; and we feel assured in saying, that to those who ever had
the happiness of his acquaintance,
no monument was required to induce them to cherish his memory."
Professor Traill, in his pamphlèt
"On the Introduction into Scotland of Granite for Ornamental
Purposes," says, in reference to
this statue, on his visit to the
works of Messrs. M'Donald and
Lealie: "Two men were at work
on the drapery. They worked
with fine chisels, held very obliquely, and urged on by iron mallets of two or three pounds in
weight. The attitude of this statue
is simple, and the features are said
to be very like the original. This,
which may be considered as the
first specimen of a British statue
of a sizale block of granite, in
emulation of the durable monuments of ancient Egypt, is a memorial by the cousty to the late
noble and gallant officer; and,
when erected, will be a distinguished ornament to Aberdeen. tion; and we feel assured in say-



COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF GORDON, AT ABERDEEN.

### WHITEBAIT. By John Times.

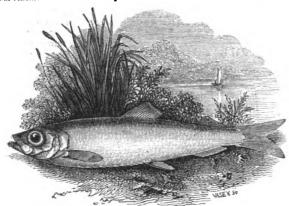
BY JOHN TIMES.

[It should be explained that the following paper, written last spring for the Illuarrayer Loydon News, appeared only in a portion of No. 51; it being been removed to make room for the intelligence of the lamined death of H. R. H. the Dake of Sussex. As the subject of Whitebatt is of annually recurring interest, we repeat the contribution, with additions.]

Strange as it may appear in these palmy days of science, epicures, from generation to generation, fi oked to Blackwall and Greenwich, to enjoy the delicacies of "a Whitebati Dinner," without possessing any actual knowledge of the delicacies of "a Whitebati Dinner," without possessing any actual knowledge of the delicacies of them, were rapidly brought in myriads, with acres of their brown bread-anduter accompaniment, and, washed down with goblets of iced punch, as rapidly disappeared. Now and then, a lisping demoiselle inquired of her neighbour at table as to the natural history of the choice morceas; but the question was blinked with perverse ingenuity. Cabinet Ministers ate their "annual fish dinners;" fellows of learned societies, lord mayors and aldermen, pursy citizens and pursyroud pervense; in short, all who could sport the luxury of a guinea dinner, "chequered in bulk as in brains," went to Blackwall or Green wich—

"Implentur veteris Bacchi, higniguage lespee,"
but all were in an equally parlous state of ignorance as to the Whitebait; in short,

but all were in an equally parlous state of ignorance as to the Whitebait; in short, Lovegrore, who has sacrificed glittering millions, heeded not their natural history, but contented himself with the specie of his customers.



WHITEBAIT.

At length, Mr. Yarrell, the eminent ichtayologist, proved historically and ana tomicelly that this little fish was not, as had been supposed, the young of the shad, but a distinct species. In its lubits, it differs nom all other species of clappes that visit our shorrs or our rivers. From the beginning of April to the end of September, this fish may be caught in the Thames as high up as Woodwich or Blackwall, every flood-tide, in considerable quantity, by a particular mode of fishing to be hearafter described. During the first three months of this period, neither species of the genus clupes, of any age or size, except occasionally a young sprat, can be found and taken in the same situation by the same means. The young shad of the year are not two and a half inches long till November, when the Whitebait season is over: and these young shad are never without a portion of that spotted appearance behind the edge of the upper part of the operculum, which, in one species particularly, is so marked a peculiarity in the adult fish. The Whitebait, on the contrary, never exhibits a spot at any age; but, from two inches long up to six inches, which is the length of the largest Mr. Yarrell has seen, the colour of the sides is uniformly white.

About the end of March, or early in April, Whitebait make their appearance in she Thames, and are then small, apparently but just changed from the albuminous state of the young fry; whereas, the shad do not deposit their spawn till the

end of Junc, or the beginning of July. During June, July, and August, immense quantities are consumed by visitors to the different taverns at Greenwich and Blackwall; in May too, and at the moment we are writing, the work of gourmandise is going on. Pennant says: Whitebait "are esteemed very delicious when fried with fine flour, and occasion during the season a vast resort of the lover order of epicures to the taverns contiguous to the places where they are taken." If this account be correct, there must have been a strange change in the grade of the epicures frequenting Greenwich and Blackwall since Pennant's days; for at present, the fashion of eating Whitebait is sanctioned by the highest authorities, from the court at St. James's Palace in the West, to the Lord Mayor and Ais sourt in the East; besides the philosophers of the Royal Society, and her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers Who, for example, does not recollect such a paragraph as the following, which appeared in the Morning Post of the day on which Mr. Yasrell wrote his account of the Whitebait, September 10, 1835:—

"Yest-rday, the Cabinet Ministers went down the river in the Ordnance barges to Lovegrove's West India Dock Tavern, Blackwall, to partake of their annual fish dinner. Covers were laid for thirty-five gentlemen.

For our own part, we consider the Ministers did not evince their usual good policy in choosing so late a period as September; the Whitebait being finer esting in July or August; so that their "annual fish dinner" must rather be regarded as a sort of prandial wind-up of the parliamentary session than as a specimen of refined epicurism Mr. Yarrell states that the Whitebait shery is continued "frequently as late as September; and specimens of young fish of the year, four and five inches long, are then not uncommon, but mixed, even at this late period of the season, with others of very amall size, as though the roe had continued to be deposited throughout the summer; yet the parent fish are not cought, and are believed by the fishermen not

destroyed." How the civic parties justified the infraction of this law for their Whitebait course, is another matter.

Mr Yarrll describes the net by which Whitabait are taken as by no means large, measuring only about 3 or 4 feet in extent; but the mesh of the hose, or bag end of the net, is very small. The boat is moored in the tideway, where the water is from 20 to 30 feet deep; and the net, with its wooden framework, is fixed to the side of the boat, as shown in the engraving. The tail of the hose, swimming loose, is from time to turn handed into the boat, the end untied, and its contents shaken out. The wooden frame forming the mouth of the net does not dip more than four feet below the surface of the water; and, except an occasional straggling fish, the only small fry taken with the Whitebait, are sticklebacks and the spotted or freekled groby. The farther the fishermen go down towards the mouth of the river, the sooner they begin to catch Whitebait after the flood-tide has commenced. When fishing as high as Woolwich, the tide must have flowed from three to four hours, and the water become sensibly brackish to the taste, before the Whitebait will appear. They return down the river with the first of the ebb. tide; and various attempts to preserve them in well-boats in pure fresh water have uniformly failed.

The Thames shehem exercised live of excitable, size in the safety.

The Thames fishermen who live at and below Gravesend, know the Whitebai perfectly, and catch them occasionally of considerable size in the small meshed nets used in the Upper and Lower Hope for taking shrimps, called trinker-nets, which are like Whitebait nets, only larger. The spratfishers take the adult Whitebait frequently on the Kentish and Essex coasts

The Hamble, which runs into the Southampton waters, is the only other south ern river from which Mr. Yarrell has received Whitebalt; but this he believes to be owing rather to the want of a particular mode of fishing, by which so small a fish can be taken so near the surface, than to the absence of the fish itself; which,

shounding as it does in the Thames, Mr. Yarrell has very little death might be eaught in sense of the nieghbouring rivers on our south and east coats. In the read of the control of the c



WHITEBAIT FISHING.

We have heard Mr. Walker's carte objected to, and, we think, consistently; since, such of the party as were not attached to grouse, must have been at a loss for their third course, unless they were most piscivorously set. However, the passage involves some excellent advice, and the sooner the reader tollows it, the

A ROYAL GODMOTHEE.—Extract of a letter from Venice, of the 12th of April:—"Her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri, on going yeaterday afternoon to visit the church of Santa Maria Formosa, noticed at its entrance a poor woman in tears, beside whom was another with a child in her arms. Affected by the appearance of the poor creatures, her Royal Highness approached the latter, and said, 'What is the matter with you, good woman?' Not knowing the rank of the lady who addressed her, she replied, 'Madam, this child is a week old, and I cannot find any one who will hold it at the font. The priests will not make it a Christian, because I have no money to give them, and I am obliged to keep it without baptism from the cruelty.' Her Hoyal Highness, moved to tears at the recital, said, 'I will hold your child, and be its godmother.' The priests were quickly called, and the infant was christened. On the book being presented for the sponsor to enter her name, to the astonishment of the being presented for the sponsor to enter her name, to the astonishment of the priests, her Royal Highness wrote with her own hand 'La Duchesse de Berri.' You may imagine the bows and apologies that ensued. Her Royal Highness gave the poor woman 100f., and paid the priests, who were in cestacy. Such a trait does honour to the heart of the Duchess, of whose character every one

Smoking is become an almost universal practice, and is used more as an amuse-Smoking is become an almost universal practice, and is used more as an amusement, or an assistant for guzzling, than for any good expected from it. However, it cannot be denied that amoking is beneficial to persons subject to defluxions on the lungs; it is a constant and strong revulsion; and phlegmatic coughs and hoarseness may be greatly relieved by it, when other remedies fail. But are healthy persons to be pinned down to rules which are only to be followed by subjects who breed too much phlegm? Persons should not tamper with tobaccoduring the summer, which is a season that dries humours. In short, the healthy, and they who are of warm constitution, should avoid it.—Dr. Strother.

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