EXAMINER. THE

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer it would be to tell him his fate, I heresolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiassed truth lethim proclaim war with mankind—neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take myself.—De Foe

ON THE DANUBE.

In the continued absence of reliable intelligence from the seat of war, it may not be uninteresting to glance briefly at the advantages and disadvantages of the positions occupied by the opposed forces, the result of whose encounter is raited for with so much suspense and impatience.

The vicissitudes of the last century left the Turks with tageous position. We need hardly remark that not more for the defence of that fortress. than half the force is required to assume a belligerent position from Wallachia against Turkey, than is needed to defend Bulgaria against an enemy occupying Wallachia. A centre, and lending each other mutual aid.

To defend the line of the Danube against an army so disdifficulty, and requiring not only a larger force, but much more abundant materials, than have yet been at his disposal. The division that defends Widdin is not available at Turks be occupied in watching and defending the part of the Danube in front of Bucharest, that is, at Rutschuk and to any Turkish post so advanced as Isaktcha.

With a line of defence so detestably formed, the best mode in ordinary cases would have been to abandon it, either by advancing into Wallachia or retiring upon the Balkan. For the true line of defence of Turkey in Europe, against Russia, consists first in the Danube from Galatz to its mouths, and then in the frontier between Moldavia and Wallachia. A fortress of the first rank held by the Turks at or towards the artillery, or to stand firm in an open field, like the Russians. In short, Omar Pasha was enjoined to take the Danube for his line of defence. It is difficult to foresee or pronounce upon the fortunes of war, but it may perhaps be regretted that the Turkish commander was not left to follow his own

the extremity of his right, stationed either at Baba Dagh or first as to the probability of our steamers being able to act off the coast, so as to impede the Russians from crossing, or to cut off their communications if they did. All doubt

can at least render Varna impregnable. Nor would any advance upon it, or upon Shumla, be prudent, with the garrison of Silistria in the rear of such a movement. Apparently, therefore, it is upon the siege of Silistria that

the operations of both Russians and Turks are immediately concentrated. Unluckily the Turks had been so ill provided with artillery, difficult to transport in winter, that most of their batteries on the Danube were necessarily formed of heavy guns from Silistria. These have now to be restored to the ramparts; and we can hardly doubt that the present care and anxiety of Omar Pasha will be less to defend the dry ditch known as Trajan's Wall, and which is no defence at all, than to prepare for rendering the siege of Silistria difficult and dangerous to the Russians.

The most effectual way would no doubt be to operate on the most unfavourable line of defence upon their northern the northern as well as on the southern banks of the Danube, frontier that could well be imagined. The Danube forms to advance from Kalafat, to drive the Russians from frontier that could well be imagined. The Danube forms that line; a wide, deep, and rapid river no doubt, but in its course, from the frontier of Servia to that of Bessarabia, advancing so far north as to form a salient semi-circle round Wallachia. Had solemn treaties been less felt by the Turks, for such treaties established Wallachia and Moldavia as territories belonging to the sovereignty of the Sultan, though he might not occupy them with his armies. But in defiance of all national compacts Russia weel as to advance from Kalafat, to drive the Russians from Krajova, and menace them in Bucharest, whilst a large division of their army is yet on the right bank. The pessibility of this, however, much depends on the number of troops that the Russians may really have in the Principalities, and their ability in consequence to lay siege to Silistria as well as to move against the Turkish force that has been so successful at Kalafat. A few days will make us better judges on these points. But from all that is at present reject to the Secretary of State. The Board of the Treasury are the Scattering form Kalafat, to drive the Russians from Krajova, and menace them in Bucharest, whilst a large division of their army is yet on the right bank. The pessibility of this, however, much depends on the number of troops that the Russians may really have in the Principality of the Secretary of State. The Board of the Treasury are not under the orders of the Secretary of State. The Board of the Itah he can division of their army is yet on the right bank. The pessibility of the Secretary of State. The Board of the Treasury are not under the orders of the Secretary of State. The Board of the Itah he can division of their army is yet on the right bank. The pessibility of the Secretary of State. The Board of the Completion of their army is yet on the right bank. The pessibility of the Secretary of State. The Board of the Itah he can division of their army is yet on the right bank. The pessibility of the Secretary of State. Former the t was permitted to seize those territories, and thus to place operations; and we sincerely trust that either the land

To the terms of the Convention at last signed between France and England, and to the fresh Orders in Council Danube towards Ibrail or Rassova, and its right on the us too late for comment, and the important bearing of the Alouta, has all its wings and divisions within call of the latter must be reserved for future remark. There has since arrived, too, the Russian manifesto in reply to the English and French declaration of war. In this affectedly moderate posed, the task of Omar Pasha is a work involving infinite and transparently false piece of reasoning, one point only of any force is made. "The occupation of the Principalities," says the Czar, "which is taken now as a pretext for this war, "did not prevent the opening of negotiations." No doubt Rutschuk or at Shumla. And if the main body of the that is the weak point in the case of the allies—we have so

considered it all along. It was discussing with a man who had his hands upon your throat. But it is not an objection Turtukai, it is of course impossible for it to lend succour that comes with any grace from the aggressor in the foul assault, unless he would be understood to complain that it encouraged him in evil purposes. As he still shrinks from to be obviated, and referable only to want of due care and openly confessing the meditated robbery, the argument in activity?

his mouth is worthless.

THE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The Americans have a story of a ship in which the authority of each officer in his respective station was co-ordinate helm all the same.

The system of the military administration is somewhat like this American ship, with its separate and independent provinces of authority, as Lord Grey has most ably shown:

The Commander was not left to follow his own inspirations.

Another reliance has since been taken from him. He would seem to have confidently reckoned, after he took up his position of defending the line of the Danube, that at least the extremity of his right, stationed either at Baba Dagh or in the fortresses of Isaktcha, Toultcha, and Ibrail, was safe is duly applied to the proper objects. It is also expected that he should from attack, under protection of the French and English fleets. But much doubt and anxiety had existed from the first as to the probability of our steamers being able to while the Secretary at War has these duties to perform, he has no right to interfere in the slightest degree in any one of the measures of the Commander-in-Chief—not even in those which most directly of the Commander-in-Chief—not even in those which most directly in their consequences effect the ultimate expenditure of the army, under Lüders having crossed the Lower Danube on the 23rd ultimo, and within a week after made themselves masters of the three fortresses. One of them, Toultcha, is said to have opposed a very gallant resistance, and to have opposed a very gallant resistance, and to have energy every severe loss. But the fortresses were nevertheless obliged to surrender, and some 7,000 persons, with two pashas, are reported to have been captured. Such an advantage alone made it doubtless worth while for General Lüders to cross where he did. Placing both banks of the Danube in his power, with the fortresses that line its southern coast, it appears to put out of the question of the commander-in-Chief do not involve any in the neglect of taking proper and practicable precutions in the island in their consequences effect the ultimate expenditure of the army, in the involve any in the measures of the Commander-in-Chief do not involve any in the interfere. Then masters of the three fortresses. One of them, Toultcha, is said to have opposed a very gallant resistance, and to have opposed a very gallant resistance, and to have opposed a very gallant resistance, and the have opposed a very gallant resistance, and the have opposed a very gallant resistance, and to have opposed a very gallant resistance, and to have opposed a very gallant resistance, and the hereaucres of the Commander-in-Chief do not involve any. In the measures of the Commander in-Chief do not involve any. In the measures of the Commander in-Chief do not involve any in the measures of the Commander in-Chief do not involve any. In the measures of the Commander in-Chief do not involve any. In the measures of the Commander in-Chief do not involve any. In the measures of the Commander in-Chief do not involve any. In the measures of the Commander in-Chief do not involve any. In the measures of the Commander in-Chief do not involve any in the measur

to the barracks, the arms, the provisions, and the stores that are required in this great department do not come under the cognizance of the Secretary at War. The Master-General and the Board of Ordnance have to attend to the barracks, the fortifications, and the supply of some of the arms; for nothing is more capricious than the rule. I believe the Board of Ordnance supply the cavalry with carbines, but not with their swords. [A noble lord here interposed a remark.] Oh, yes; the noble lord is quite right; I remember now that it is only the sergeants' swords of the infantry that the Board of Ordnance do not supply. Then again, the Ordnance supply a part of the clothing of the troops, but only a part. They supply the greatcoats of the army, while the other articles of clothing are furnished by the colonel of the regiment. Lastly, the Board of Treasury, in addition to having a general control on all matters relating to expenditure, keeps directly in its own hands all that relates to supplying with provisions troops on foreign stations; at least, I believe that the Ordnance have the duty of supplying provisions for the troops in this country. All these various and independent authorities are, according to the theory of the army, kept in their places, and mutual co-operation and concert are secured by the paramount authority of the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies. All these officers, with one exception, are subordinate to the Secretary of State. The Board of the Treasury are not under the orders of the Secretary of State, and all that he can do in the suggest his recommendations without an express order. This any effectual naval succour. On the other hand the fleets to the barracks, the arms, the provisions, and the stores that are re

The natural connection between these departments is as Turkey, in the event of actual war, in an every way disadvan- or marine forces of the allies may also be found available close as the connection between the limbs and vitals of a human body, but, the lesson of Menenius Agrippa having been curiously reversed in this instance, the arms, the legs, the head, and the heart, all act separately, according to securing more extensive rights to neutrals in the conduct their own peculiar laws of motion. Each part is essentially Russian army with its centre at Bucharest, its left on the of the war, we do not here advert. The former has reached necessary to every other, there is the strictest mutual dependence for the efficiency of the whole, and there is also the completest mutual independence in authority. But it has worked well is of course said. So when the York Diligence made its way to London in a week, God willing, it was thought to work well, because no better machinery for the same object had been devised. A clumsy instrument passes for working well, till ingenuity, detecting its faults and supplying imprevement, invents a better.

But how this system has worked Lord Grey will show. What can be more important than the health of troops. If it be a calamity to lose men in battle by the bullet or sword of the enemy, what is it to lose men in a far larger proportion, by a death cruel and obscure, from causes easily

Lord Grey states:

At Jamaica it was found that one-seventh of the whole force was annually cut off by disease, in addition to those who were invalided; and, taking the whole mortality of the twenty years ending in 1837, it appears that during that time there perished of the British force in Jamaica no less than 6,700 men. That number of English white thority of each officer in his respective station was co-ordinate confluence of the Pruth and Danube would therefore have been their best security. But this is to be thought of another time. For the present, the Russians having felomously occupied Wallachia, it was the gallant proposal of Omar Pasha to transfer his army into Wallachia also, and there to dispute the territory. He showed how he could do there to dispute the territory. He showed how he could do that set the example at Oltenitza, and Achmet Pasha had followed it at Kalafat. But superior orders from Constanting to overruled Omar Pasha. It was represented that his regular troops, however brave, were not likely to bide the brunt of artillery, or to stand firm in an open field, like the Russians. In short, Omar Pasha was enable and the state of the force and independent. Upon some occasion, the officer having charge of the forecastle having offered some suggestion to the officer in command of the quarter deck, the answer was, the add independent. Upon some occasion, the officer having charge of the forecastle having offered some suggestion to the officer in the officer having charge of the forecastle having offered some suggestion to the officer having charge of the forecastle having offered some suggestion to the officer in command of the quarter deck, the answer was, "Do as you please with your part of the ship, and leave the efficer in that island was 2,578, and the deaths which occurred the officer in the officer in the fall but with the cleast which stood the whole officer in the climate; the average number of the clearer of the cluster of the ship, where only slightly engaged, and others not at all, was 100 men per 1,000; and that number included not only those who were withing the proposal of the climate; the value of the slightly engaged, and others not at all, was 100 men per 1,000; and that number included not only those who were withing the cluster of the slightly eng was of loss of life to the soldier who actually took a share in the memorable battle of Waterloo. My lords, I may be told that this is the inevitable result of the climate; if it were so it would be a frightful thing; but I say it is not the inevitable result of the climate, for, after the investigation to which I have alluded had been made, various measures had been adopted to counteract the frightful evils that were ascertained to exist; and in a very few years—if not immediately within the next four years—that mortality was reduced from 130 to 53 in the thousand—a saving of nearly one-third in the average annual number of the troops. But the improvement did not stop there, for within the last ten years, instead of the deaths being 130 in the thousand, the average number was only 34. Now, what do these facts show? Why, that if the same precautions, which experience has proved are perfectly practicable and perfectly easy, had been adopted during the twenty years immediately succeeding the peace, instead of losing 6,700 British soldiers, we should have lost only 1,753 if the mortality had been in the same ratio as it has been in the average of the last ten years; that is to say, you would have saved the lives of 4,947 soldiers in twenty years; so that the lives of nearly 5,000 British soldiers have been thrown away through the neglect of taking proper and practicable precautions in the island of Jamaica during the twenty years succeeding the peace; and, in fact, they have been as much sacrificed through want of management as if they had been drawn out in front of their barracks and shot upon the spot.

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We all know, says Lord Grey, that one of the chief causes which leads to the prevalence of disease among large bodies of men is the want of good diet, and when the investigations were commenced into the state of the health of the troops in the year 1835, what do your lordships think was discovered? Why, I find that, for a long series of years, medical officer after medical officer had reported that it was most injurious to the health of the troops to feed them upon salt provisions. Is not the fact perfectly palpable and ebvious to the very meanest capacity? It is no part of the duty of the Secretary of War to interfere in anything relating to the victualling of the troops; yet when the existence of such facts came to my know-ledge, when I found that such a frightful mortality was going on, and that the medical officers reported that so much salt food had the most injurious effect upon the health of the troops as actually to produce what I looked upon as a public calamity, I at once commenced a correspondence upon the subject. My first letter to the Treasury pointing out these great evils was dated the 30th of January. 1836. There were references and re-references, first to one party and then to another, until at last I almost despaired of seeing anything accomplished at all. But, following up my official correspondence from day to day, and almost from hour to hour, and, not content with my official correspondence, writing private letter after private letter, until, I believe, if your lordships were to look, you would see a mountain of letters in my handwriting upon the subject, I received the first answer from the Treasury on the 28th of January, 1837, and that communication stated that orders would be given — of course there would be some further delay before they could be carried into effect-to the Commissariat Department to remedy the There was, therefore, a whole year, with the exception of two days only, consumed in considering whether the troops in the tropical climate of Jamaica, who were shown to be suffering dreadfully in consequence of the salt diet they were subjected to, should be allowed to receive five days' salt provisions weekly, in spite of the unanimous opinion of the medical officers, for a long series of years, as to its injurious effect upon the health of the men. My letter to the Treasury recommended reforms in this respect generally, but when the final answer came, after all the references and re-references and consultations of every possible description, it said that I had made out my case with regard to Jamaica and the West Indies, and that they would give fresh meat every day to the troops in Jamaica, and five days in the week to the troops in the West Indies, but that with regard to any other part further inquiries must be made before the extension of the order to them. I was therefore compelled to leave the case in the hands of the Treasury, never doubting that they would extend their regulations to other places. But what really happened? It came out in a discussion not necessarily connected with the subject, but incidentally, that in the beginning of 1838 five days' salt provisions still continued to be given weekly to the troops situated in an equally tropical climate, although technically in the North American command—I mean the island of Bermuda, where the climate is on very peculiar character, and where the health of the men requires much attention. The moment I was aware of the fact, I wrote to the Treasury pointing out the necessity of a change, on the 1st of May, 1838, and on the 6th of September, in the same year, I received a letter from the Treasury, stating that no complaint had been made upon the subject. Upon that I immediately caused a very elaborate investigation to be made in the returns of the medical officers, in order to see what the result of their opinion was, and whether there was not some necessity for making that improvement which common sense pointed out must be required. Accordingly, when that investigation was completed, it was shown that public complaints prevailed to a great extent among the troops, one of the strongest grounds of complaint being that, while the convicts were allowed five days' fresh meat, such was not the ease with the troops, and it was further shown that while the troops were suffering the convicts were in good health, so that they were actually feeding the convicts with fresh meat five days in the week, while the soldiers, who were unstained by crime, were condemned to five days' salt provisions weekly. My letter, setting out these facts, was dated October the 26th, 1838, and thereupon ensued a very long correspondence, and your lordships will hardly believe that, notwith-standing that correspondence, the order for the desired improvement was only issued on the 21st of October, 1840, nearly two years after the subject was first broached. There was another remarkable fact, to which I may allude, and that is that when the reform was introduced which was attended with so much benefit to the health of the troops, the change was actually found to be more economical to the Commissariat Department, and that arrangements could be made with parties to supply fresh meat at a cheaper rate than the salt, so that there was actually a saving to the nation by giving our troops wholesome instead of unwholesome food.

This is but one of several examples to the same effect, that the military system of administration admits of these and Mr Liddell disdains reply. They appeal to the Bishop. grievous and disastrous errors, and is so deplorably slow in and, as only a Blomfield can, the Bishop does make reply.

averted by a better system in the first instance, or one in the past? As the Bishop forcibly puts itallowing of a prompter correction of errors.

Dominique, the dirty waiter in Sue's romance, who hands a somewhat strange that the parishioners should have so quietly acquiesced in them for so long a time, and that I should only now be called customer a glass of water with a spider in it. Rebuked for upon by one of the churchwardens to interfere. The best proof that his nastiness in offering a glass of water with a spider in it, they are not generally offensive to the parishioners is to be found in Dominique turns his back, plunges his finger and thumb the crowded congregations who attend the services at St Paul's, in into the water, plucks out the spider, then complacently hands the glass again to his customer, remarking, "You cannot say there is a spider in the water now."

The spider is not now in the glass the Duke of Newcastle administers, but the system that admitted the spider into the glass, and the nice remedy of the finger and thumb to fish it out, is a system which will only be driven from one set of faults and errors to others, less gross no doubt, but which ought not to be suffered to exist.

The Duke went on to say:

The noble Earl stated that the mortality, which was once as high as 130 in 1,000, was now reduced to about 30 in 1,000; but this improvement has been effected under the very system which the noble Earl has condemned.

And, a fortiori, with a better system than this almost universally condemned one, the improvement would be in a

The Duke's argument is indeed precisely the defence of the railway companies for their perseverance in the neglect of precautions for the public safety-" See, after all, how few we kill and maim!" But what the public looks to of the clergy, carrying one or more of the vessels, utensils, wisely is, how many more might by a better system be saved or properties belonging to the church; and this procession from injuries and destruction.

analogous to what Mr Cardwell proposes for the improvement of railway traffic-to break down barriers, and to introduce connection and correspondence in place of them, so that the parts may be parts assisting instead of obstructing each other.

Reference has been fairly made to the dispatch and efficiency with which the expedition for Turkey has been prepared. And not only undeniable, but a proud thing it is to avow, that such a fleet and army never quitted our shores; but gladly agreeing as to this honourable fact, we are yet far from admitting that what is comparatively excellent might not be rendered yet much better than it is. Swords might be made to cut instead of blunted by their own scabbards, so that the one is as fit to strike with as the other; men's thews and muscles might be emancipated from the bandage of tailoring, belts, and buckles; and demand and supply of what is needful might be brought into accord, instead of troops waiting for transports here, and transports waiting for troops there, and a fleet motionless for want of coal elsewhere-much the same sort of deficiency as if it had been unprovided with powder.

No doubt we shall be told with truth that if faults have been committed in fitting out this expedition they have been fewer than in any previous similar operation, but the question is, why not fewer still? Comparative excellence does not satisfy Englishmen in any province of art or science. The manufacturer does not rest content with the excellence of to-day, which he knows will be surpassed by a rival tomorrow. He looks into the means of present excellence for the discovery of imperfections, by removing or amending which he may produce something better. He cannot say, folding his hands, "This is better of its kind than anything before, so here I rest upon the unimprovable." It is only in statesmanship there can be this indulgence.

Upon the present occasion, it is farther to be observed, that the military system has been tried under circumstances extraordinarily favourable. There has been a zeal in all departments for the common object, serving in lieu of unity of direction and authority, and overleaping the separation of departments, and their impediments. But this zeal is not to be counted on for the wear and tear of a war such as we have in prospect before us. A steadier, a more lasting motive power is needed to carry on the administrative machinery of our army in this great struggle for the preservation of Europe against the invasion of barbarism.

AGAIN ST BARNABAS!

We are threatened with a return of the scandal of St Barnabas, on a smaller scale. The honorable and reverend Mr Liddell, successor to the reverend and celebrated Mr Bennett in the parish of St Paul's, Knightsbridge, has been appealed against to his Bishop by members of his congregation. Wishing to do perfect justice to the honorable and reverend gentleman, whose doctrines do not appear to be brought into dispute, we shall take the liberty of so describing the matter as to avoid any possible imputation on the orthodoxy of his teaching.

Thus then it is. The honorable and reverend Mr Liddell has fitted up his parish church for musical and dramatic entertainments; but, as his hours of performance happen to be the hours proper for divine service, a number of plain church-going people among his parishioners object, and think themselves defrauded of their rights. Led by a vigorous churchwarden, they demand the restoration of their church to its true uses. They appeal to Mr Liddell,

remedying them when detected.

The Duke of Newcastle observes, however, that Lord

Grey, instead of making out a case against the system by

Church Service."

And as a musical spectacle it is evihis instances, has shown, that under the system all abuses dently popular. The manager draws crowded houses, and can be remedied. Yes, but how, and when? After what makes money. Moreover, people have heretofore borne perseverance, pertinacity in remonstrance, and after what a with it, and why not still? Why are they not content to destruction of health and life, which might have been suffer in the future, what they have so well learned to suffer

If the practices complained of "are offensive to the parishioners of The defence of the Colonial Secretary reminds us of the district of St Paul, and bring scandal on the whole church," it is their devout behaviour there, in the yearly increase of their alms and

Now let us see what these "practics complained of" really are, wherein their offensiveness or non-offensiveness consists, and how far, in the modern and fashionable sense of "overlooking" them, this Right Reverend father of our Reformed Church has discharged justly his episcopal

The Churchwarden objects in substance that the performance of the Church Service opens with a procession, and a mustering of chorus, after the manner of the spectacle pieces usually presented in an opera house. The clergybell rings, as the theatre-bell rings, for the rising of the curtain. Then at once there is seen to proceed from the vestry a procession of about twenty, composed of choristers, boys, pew-openers, and others, followed by a clergyman who makes gestures that direct due attention to the next part of the show. Then there issue upon the scene the chief performers, Mr Liddell himself, his curates and others steadily marches up, in pompous ceremonial order, to a

What Lord Grey proposes for the military system is high altar adorned with a large cross, and scattered over with flowers, lace-work, candlesticks, and other scenery, machinery, and decorations. The leading performer, moreover, as he approaches this cross, "bows to it" (we quote the churchwarden) "with theatrical gesture, and then, with other histrionic displays, incurvations, and bowings, places "upon the credentia or diminutive preparatory altar, the vessel he has carried." Then "a curate advances," and, after going through the same kind of stage business, gives his vessel to the chief performer, who acts with it as before. Next follow other arrangements, bowings, and gesticulations which we have no space to detail; and then, at last, the members of the company "take their respective places in "some symmetrical order, not easily defined, but so regu-"lated as to produce the greatest scenic effect upon the "spectators."

In reply to this the Bishop first throws out an opinion that it is a great pity to accuse Mr Liddell of it all, because the performances at Knightsbridge were not originally opened by him but by Mr Bennett; and thus Mr Liddell having succeeded to Mr Bennett's business, is only carrying it on upon principles which he found already laid down, "You appear," says the prelate, "to have forgotten the fact that these forms were introduced, not by Mr Liddell, but by his predecessor eleven years ago, &c. &c." But how had they escaped so long, then, his own right reverend interference? Well, he does not deny that he might more properly have stopped them long ago; but who does not know that of all things on earth Doctor Blomfield prefers a compromise. and thinks himself always safest betwixt two extremes To some extent," he writes to the Churchwardens, "I may " perhaps be liable to that charge, but not to the extent which "you imagine." The Bishop had thought it good, in fact. like a prudent priest, to deal in convenient indulgences. "For the sake of avoiding fresh disturbances in the district "I may perhaps have erred on the side of indulgence." The word is not ill chosen.

Having thus confessed himself "perhaps" a little in the wrong, the holy man proceeds next to rectify his error. For example, as to the parade of Mr Liddell's troupe like that of Mr Batty in the provinces, and the spectacular opening of the church entertainment-if that be decent, says the Bishop, it is not necessarily Romish, though it may be in the manner of the Church of Rome. And is it not decent? "It seems to me," argues the right reverend, "quite as " proper that the persons engaged in the performance" (too apt word!) " of the Church's offices, should walk to their places in regular order, as it is that they should straggle in one by one and take their seats as they may happen to enter the church." And then, after mentioning the custom in cathedrals for singing men to enter the church in procession, followed by the clergy two and two, he subjoins, in a happy agreement with these apposite comments, the following highly practical reply to the complaint. "To this custom, if there be no ostentatious display, I see " no objection," but - Romish business is well enough if you can only get it quietly slipped in; the reverse of well, if you cannot - " but, if it gave offence to pious persons, I should recommend its discontinuance." Can Bishop be expected to do more? If a parcel of obstinate men are bent upon setting their teeth at it, would a Jesuit himself be for thrusting it by main force down their throats?

The churchwarden's next point of complaint is the style in which the Morning Service is given. At the first appearance of the procession in the church, the choristers had risen; and, the altar business being over, the performance of the Prayer Book is commenced, and carried through entirely in the form of song and recitative. This recitative, or intonement, is denounced by the churchwarden as "mumbling. What should be said, he complains, is not said, but mumbled in sing-song; and the absolution which has to be pronounced, is not pronounced, but is given in tones altogether inarticulate. In fact the only thing articulate in the whole business is its bastard Romanism.

To this the Bishop replies that he certainly dislikes the abolition of plain speaking, and the substitution of recitative, in reading public prayer, but he is really unable to forbid it. "All I can say in its favour is, that I had rather hear the "prayers well intoned than badly read." The Right Reverend prefers clever foolery to clumsy sense.

The churchwarden next complains, in the name of a large mass of the parishioners, that not only is the Divine Service at St Paul's Knightsbridge thus performed vocally, as it might be at the opera, but is accompanied throughout with bowings, genuflexions, and gesticulations, which are a fixed and regular part of the stage-business, and allowhich he separately specifies.

In reply the Bishop opposes to the parishioners Mr Liddell's denial of the genuflexions and gesticulations, and offers them from himself a morsel of antiquarian information "The practice of bowing on entering a church or chancel" was, he remarks, very generally observed "till within the "last hundred years." He then takes some pains to justify Mr Liddell to his parishioners for doing what he had just declared that Mr Liddell says he does not do; so that if the eyes of the congregation be really deluded, and Mr Liddell is not lavish with bows during his performance, he cannot do better than submit to be duly instructed on this point by his Bishop, who becomes quite chatty on the subject. "I have "been told by some old clergymen that when they were young "it was the general practice." Do not be misled, however, my good Mr Liddell. "I do not observe it myself." The rule ered over

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upon, or attached to, the said high altar, and in other parts of the said church." He complains that a part of the offertory money, meant by the Church for the poor, is appropriated at St Paul's to the purchase of this kind of itself; of the large cross upon it to which genuflexions are made; of the candlesticks; and of the diminutive preparatory altar, side-board, or credence table. And, for the removal of all these sham Romanist stage-properties, he requests the Bishop's intervention.

To the lace on the altar, and the flowers, provided they be always in moderation, the Bishop in his reply does not object; but he does mildly disapprove of the misappropriation of the Communion money to the purchase of them. Of the high altar he observes that it is only a tall altar, and that a tall is not a high one—any more than candles are lighted candles, or a door ajar is a door open. When he consecrated the church, he adds, "the height of the Communion table did not attract his notice. It is now a part of the goods of the "parish," (!) and he doubts whether he has authority to interfere with it. So, too, with the cross upon it, of which, as the woman said of her unlawful baby that it was but a little one, he observes that it is "not large and massive as "you describe it, but small and light"! And as this same cross, his lordship adds, "was on the table when the church was consecrated. though not seen by me, a largo offertory dish being in front of it, I am not satisfied that "I have authority to direct its removal." In other words, gentlemen parishioners, you must argufy and settle that among yourselves. Neither to the Credenco Table can his right reverence see any solid objection. And on the whole, therefore, he must say that he finds little in the management of St Paul's, Knightsbridge, with which he, as Charles James of London, feels able or disposed to inter-

Such is this delectable correspondence, to which perhaps the best comment we can append will be the fact that, since it was made public, the complaining Churchwarden, in the teeth of Mr Liddell's most laborious and eager efforts against him, has been re-elected to his post to carry on the contest thus begun, and after his re-election was followed home by a triumphant crowd.

Are these most offensive Church scandals, then, to be revived and persisted in under Doctor Blomfield's express patronage? Are we to have these ridiculous practices, repulsive to all decent Protestant feeling, again sanctioned, ountenanced, and encouraged in the bud, till their fullblown development into Romanism shall duly follow?

THE QUIET POOR.

The condition of the people of St Philip's, Shoreditch, has been described recently in Household Words. They are types of a class which is no small one - the quiet poor, the people who struggle earnestly to obtain subsistence out of the workhouse, who abstain from beggary, and who are not brought under our notice by their crimes.

This district of Bethnal green seems to consist almost covered with about fourteen thousand of them, weavers, costermongers, and others, each family lodged in a single room. In the whole place there is only half a drain. The inhabitants live, or die, over cesspools. And so universal is the poverty among them, that there are not more than six in the whole district who are so far what the world calls respectable, that they can afford to keep a servant. The mass of this population is subsisting upon carnings that average little more than threepence a day, for the maintenance of each body, great and small, with shelter, food, and clothing. The district, in short, is a region in which no hope lives, but in which thousands are bearing sorrow with a temper that we may perhaps best indicate by quoting the home scene that follows.

I went into one room in this unhappy place—this core of all the misery in Bethnal Green—and saw a woman in bed with a three weeks infant on her arm. She was still too weak to rise, and her husband had died when the baby was three days old. She had four other children, and she panted to get np and earn. It eased her heart to tell of her lost love, and the

should be not to do things of this sort "in an ostentatious portion of her story that I here repeat was told by her, in the close narrow room, with a more touching emphasis than I can give it here; with tremblings of the voice and quiverings of the lip that went warm to the hearts

should be not to do things of this sort "In all ostentations proton of the active power as to awaken suspicion or call and singular manner, so as to awaken suspicion or call who listend." Put your candles on the table, but "forth observation." Put your candles on the table, but of the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave your door don't go to the extremity of lighting them. Leave you not the light way; I have had such a beat find of which way. And a leave way he, Yes, says I, 'f do you think you feel strong enough to tell it me?"—'Kes,' says I, 'f do you think you feel strong enough to tell it me?"—'Kes,' says I, 'f do you think you feel strong enough to tell it me?"—'Kes,' says I, 'f do you think you feel strong enough to tell it me?"—'Kes,' says I, 'f do you think you feel strong enough to tell it me?"—'Kes,' says I, 'f do you think you feel strong enough to tell it me?"—'Kes,' says I, 'f do not know,' says I, 'shall be go frifted with the same glory that you are fright,' says I, 'shall be go frifted with the same glory that you are fright,' says I, 'shall be go frifted

But the whole sorrow of the case is not yet told.

The harvest time of these poor people is the summer. They always suffer in the winter, more or less. During the last winter prices have been high, and hawkers have trumpery. He complains, moreover, of the high altar been to a great degree unable to buy the little stores they sell; or else, when bought, they could not be retailed at prices suited to the pockets of their customers. How were men to live upon the spare money of families that for themselves barely could buy bread and rarely could buy coal? The result of the hard times that fell upon the poor last winter is now displayed in the form of bare rooms from which struggling families have sold or pawned every article of furniture. In many cases a pricked thumb, or a sprained hand, or some other petty accident, by disabling the chief worker for bread, has caused this dismantling of the narrow

> For getting back their furniture, for recovering some of the lost ground, for paying debts incurred, these people who obtrude none of their sorrows on the world, are looking to the scanty harvests and the better times that spring and summer usually bring. They were recently found looking onward in this way, some already beginning to fear no signs of the usual bettering of their condition. They attend no more to the proceedings of the world by which they are surrounded, and believe themselves forgotten. They do not know, therefore, what risk there is that for the Czar of Russia's sake they will lose also their most precious summer. War times will maintain high prices, and the summer will be as the winter to these miserable people. It is terrible to reflect upon their condition as it may be next autumn, when the summer shall have gone without with him, or that aids and directs his future life. having shown them mercy, and there will be yet another winter frowning at their doors.

only but wherever they may be. They do not demand notice for themselves. They are not squalid or vicious, they will work their hearts away for the most miserable hire, they work and help each other, they work and grieve and die. But the evil is so vast that it is hopeless to assist in looking for miseries of life. But perhaps it is seen most conspicuously a remedy. At any rate the remedy of personal and private in what is called the "religious world;" in the excesses of service. We are speaking of this place in particular, only the low state of education in England. because it happens to have been brought recently within our knowledge. Its claims unhappily are not by any means

a question which the will must find the way to answer. needful would be to get everybody into them; but what wholly of such persons. A small space of ground is there In the case of St Philip's, however, we should think it school is there that turns out one boy in a hundred trained best to ask advice of the incumbent of the district, the Rev. in the way he should go, or even thoroughly taught anything Mr Trivett, of whom we are told that he is to be found he can turn at once to account in any secular pursuit in working earnestly among his people unaided by one rich life? The defect in the quality of our education is own little pasture to be cropped by his unhappy flock.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'EXAMINER. Sir, Though war can drown a Reform Bill, it seems hardly to abate public anxiety upon the subject of Education which indeed is only the more needful for the difficulties of the times that may be coming upon us. But public zeal in this matter is more intent upon promoting whatever calls itself education, than considerate about the intrinsic value of the article commonly supplied under that name; and to your present correspondent it seems that there is a greater wasto of energy and means in this than in any other civil or philanthropic department of things. Lord Ashburton has lately laid his axe to the root of the tree; and I have heard one of H. M. inspectors of schools remark that Robinson Crusoe would be a better text-book than any now in use; an observation bearing in the same direction, viz., in favour of common sense and common truths as the primary objects of instruction; for the drift of that celebrated book is to exhibit the power and dignity of ordinary talents and ordinary virtues faithfully exerted in the most trying emergencies of real life.

Upon a sheet of white paper it would not be difficult to ay down a plan of instruction adapted to the universal necessities of youth, taking for our basis, not fancy or precedent, but the obvious relations of every man to the world he has to live in. To avoid however the appearance of pedantry and system, suffice it here to observe that our ordinary education is founded upon no intelligible principle, begins at no natural beginning, and follows no natural order, but strikes at once into a few secondary and arbitrarily-selected branches of knowledge, without connection or cohesion or direct bearing upon the business of life.

The grammar of two ancient languages, the catechism of one national church, these constitute the groundwork of the highest course of English education; and arithmetic and geometry are the only branches of catholic science included

Our first-class public schools are called "Grammar Schools;" and a "well-grounded" gentleman schoolboy is one who is well up to his syntax and prosody, though he knows not the difference between his stomach and his bowels; or why the fire burns or goes out; or how the air and the waters circulate; or how a farm is conducted, a family maintained, a city supplied, or a kingdom governed.

The commercial and military schoolboy is better taught, inasmuch as he is taught things more to the purpose of his intended calling, whether it be the arts of trade or the arts of war; yet his education is merely technical, and for anythat they "had lost the spring," because there had been thing his schooling does for him, he may be as ignorant as the classical schoolboy of the book of nature and the history

> The village and charity schoolboy comes last and worst off, for he is more dependent upon his brief course of schooling, and has fewer indirect and collateral means of instructing himself. He is taught to read badly, to write and cypher better, and to answer biblical and miscellaneous questions briskly from memory; but he learns very little that remains

Female education in the upper classes is in some respects better. Young ladies are taught more of English literature We wish earnestly that all men who are prosperous and of modern languages than their brothers. But how would pay attention to the quiet poor, not in this district much of their time is consumed in struggling after mere conventional accomplishments, and how little is imparted to them of real, simple, and natural knowledge!

The consequence of this universal want of education, properly so called, is seen in the multitude of ignorant men because of their melancholy quietness let them not be forgot and frivolous women in every class of life. It is seen in ten. Private efforts cannot stir the entire mountain of sor- our social and national prejudices, in the jealousies and row, but it is not well for any one to fold his hands and say, discords of classes, and in one half of the follies and kindness well applied may keep the tears out of a great sincere zeal, and the misdirections of sincere benevolence; many eyes, and rescue not a few small households sinking in low sectarian notions of the Divine nature and attributes; now under the strong pressure of the times. In this in denunciations of judgments and interpretations of proone district of St Philip's, Shoreditch, which is but a little phecies; and in small punctilios of ritual and ascetic island in the world of sorrow, there is work for thousands devotion; not to mention those weaker follies of the spiritual of warm-hearted people who with scanty aid may do great mind, which have recently convinced Professor Faraday of

There is great lamentation over the numbers of the poor who cannot read or write, who never go to school or church; but it is more lamentable still that such numbers who have How we are to help people with substantial charity, every advantage in this respect should be so little either the when they are not seekers of pity, and in most cases would be pained to receive coin as beggars, is If our schools were what they ought to be, the one thing. parishioner, spending his labour and his health in their behalf, and even compelled for daily pity's sake to suffer his own little pasture to be cropped by his unhappy flock.

We believe that the most effective single remedy that We believe that the most effective single remedy that can be applied by legislation to the state of things on which we have here touched, will be the abolition of those laws of settlement which hinder a poor family from moving off the ground on which it starves, towards the ground on which it may obtain a living. But it is not by one measure, or in one generation, that the whole weight of this sorrow can be lifted from the land. The best is done when none of us forget that it exists, or neglect any effort that may help, though it help little indeed, towards its ultimate removal.

away with him. He may have done his best there, and won the honours and rewards of the place. His time and pains may have been by no means wasted, but from the faults of the system they have not been turned to the best account for himself or for his country. He has, however, obtained the means of teaching himself—better late than never—which the parish schoolboy has not. His education goes almost for nothing; and there is a root of evil which sends up bitter weeds on every side of us. The fundamental error is one and the same; no boy in this country is rationally taught the duties of life. He learns indeed in the Catechism his duty to God and his neighbour, than which nothing can be more complete in words; but what are words for the training of a man? He sees those rules daily broken or forgotten by the very teachers of them; and he is not made to see that everybody who breaks or forgets them thereby brings some evil or scandal upon himself or others. The lessons of Nature, which is the sternest moralist, are neglected in the schools, for theology denounces the world, and condemns what is natural as carnal and corrupt; and this heresy detracts unspeakably from the value of those religious principles upon which we are so anxious to found our

education. But this point of religious teaching I propose, with your permission, to examine more closely in another letter, for it is the known stumbling-block of all promoters of national instruction, and well deserves a separate and candid consi- self, he belonged to his time so completely; and hence the deration. Meanwhile I venture to say that the religious object of the book is to show, by a faithful picture, at once one upon The True Distances of Objects, another on Games difficulty, as commonly dealt with, is an insuperable bar to difficulty, as commonly dealt with, is an insuperable bar to any and every scheme of education that shall be really national and at unity with itself.

I am, Sir, &c. T. S.

THE SUCCESSOR TO THE GODDESS OF REASON, Since the Gallican Goddess of Reason, no other Divinity has de-scended among the nations until the advent of Nicholas, God of

Chief priest to the Goddess of Reason was Maximilian Robespierre. The more exalted God Nicholas is supported and incensed by two high priests of equal dignity, the one called Francis, the other Frederick. Francis tripped up the heels of the priest who went before him in the procession, took his place, and walked on as if nothing had happened. Frederick is too weak to trip anybody up; but he gently shoves out of the road those who whisper in his ear to walk straiter and more erect. Nobody can be devouter than he is. Every night he prays to a God of his own, to pardon him for preferring another close at hand (meaning but not mentioning the God Nicholas), who might kneck the crown off his head at the first sign of disobedience. Once in desperation he was about to start for the camp; but he had only put on one shoe, when it occurred to him that, after all, he might sleep more comfortably under his roof at home, and with a coverlet of eyder-down about his shoulders. He has frequently been heard to practise in his inner chamber words of blustering, out of a horn-book left there by his grent-grandfather, or one before.

There have always been dissensions and quarrels about the prece dency of deities and their priests. Even at the present day it is undecided whether the Goddess of Reason or the God of Massacres is the more worthy of worship. As possession is said proverbially to be nine parts in ten of the law, the God of Massacres seems to be the favorite. Men are ungrateful for past benefits; and indeed those on whom the Goddess of Reason once conferred them are no more. Before her divinity was acknowledged by acclamation, she had, in her universal charity, led many to the hospital, and many to repent ance. Her priest, Maximilian Robespierre, was greatly more absti-nent of another's goods and chattels than are Frederick and Francis. Different from them, he was a man of his word, and never, like them

and the hyenn, whined over the blood he was spilling.
We must now raise our eyes above all three, and even above the Goddess of Liberty herself; for the God of Massacres stands before us. Her priest offered up human victims to her; but he smote them down at one blow. The God of Massacres hurls fire among aggregate thousands, sings over their cries of agony and anguish; calls upon other Gods to rejoice with him; imprisons and tortures tens of thousands in dark and icy caverns; tears wife from husband, brother from sister, bride from bridegroom, and breaks the ring of espousal on the

finger of the espoused with the sword's hilt or the armourer's hammer.

Verily great is the God Nicholas, and worthy to be feared and praised; worthy to be held in everlasting remembrance; worthy to be worshipped in high places; yea, in the highest accessible to the WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

THE COLONIAL CHURCH BILL. TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'EXAMINER.'

Sir, You have done good service by calling attention to the above suspicious measure. I venture to offer you a few brief suggestions

It is complained by the promoters of the bill that in the colonies the established church is in an inferior position to the dissenting communities. Has it no countervailing advantages? No privileged connection with the government? No episcopal or other salaries charged on the consolidated fund? If it has these things, it is only in the same situation as its mother at home, whose want of liberty is

Who is to define the synods or meetings which are to be legalised by the bill? What is to be the ecclesiastical franchise? Will the occupation of a sitting give a vote, or will the privilege be confined to communicants ? This is no matter of detail which can safely be left unsettled. And then what are to be the powers of the synods? They are not, we are told, to modify the articles or liturgy. But are they to interpret them? Is every disputed point, such as in England would, in the last resort, be decided by the Privy Council, to be elsewhere determined by a colonial synod? Is such a body thus to as for the most part living with Euclid all his life, in a constant acquire the power of settling the terms of communion, or in other world of angles and right angles, he is yet quite unable to cine in Sacco for six years, it produced but little profit to words, of excommunication? And if not, what is to be the occupation of the profit to the pr words, of excommunication? And if not, what is to be the occupation of the synods? Why does the colonial church need synods more than we do at home? Has it not altogether the same rules to guide it? And for mere matters of dispute between bishop and patron, why pass a measure presuming that the bishop is always right? How Exeters and Oxfords would disport themselves under such a bill!

One vast advantage inherent in the constitution of our English thurch is the inability of any temporary majority to expel a minority from its communion. This may be called slavery, but for individuals it is liberty. The object of the Gladstone and Newcastle bill seems to be to abolish it in the colonies, with perhaps a dim hope of subsequently achieving a like result at home.

Your obedient servant, M. A. CANTAB.

OUR GREEN FIELDS.—Every day the green meadows and the bright flowery slopes seem to retreat further and further. A long walk will arcely bring the Londoner into contact with nature even now,-and if the rage for piling stone on stone continues—and no sufficient care is taken to prevent so undesirable a consummation—we shall find ourselves walled in on every side. One green spot—one breathing space—one happy playground—still remains to us in Hampstead heath:—but even this is threatened with assault. Last year, and is previous years, stemeous attempts were made to induce the House of Commons to consept that this salubrious and beautiful suburb should be built on and inclosed. Parliament has steadily rejected all the influences brought to bear against the public right to an enjoyment of that open space,—and we hope it will do so still. This year the proposal takes a more insidious form. The bill has dropped the name of Hampstead, and taken that of Finchley road,—as if the fields affected by it were not the same. Parliament, however, must be on its guard against encroachment. London cannot well afford to part with Hampstead fields.—'Athenseum.' if the rage for piling stone on stone continues—and no sufficient care

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

Jerome Cardan. The Life of Girolamo Cardano, of Milan, Physician. By Henry Morley. Two vols. Chapman and Hall.

This book is quite as good as the Life of Bernard Palissy, and we can hardly give it higher praise. The subject, which has peculiar points of attraction, is treated with a stricter adherence to authorities than was observable in Mr Morley's first book; and though the hero is less worthy of celebration, the biographer is no dealer in indiscriminate praise. He sees that why Cardan has almost perished with his time, is because, wonderful scholar as he proved him-Cardan, started by Bayle and repeated ever since, is that a scholar of such extraordinary genius should so often have seemed to be such an extraordinary fool; but this book satisfies its readers that it was precisely because Cardan's shrewd and clever writings contained the silliness of his time, and because his discreet and sagacious practice never passed beyond its limited philosophy, that he was at once the most successful of all the scientific authors, and the most popular of all the practising physicians, of that sixteenth century. The only great advance out of it that he ever made was in the field of Mathematics, and here, as is admirably remarked by his biographer, it was only because existing knowledge put him really in a right direction that his intellect give not its least peculiar value to the book through which was able to project itself into original discovery. No man knew so much that had been taught about so many things, but, in proceeding to add to what he knew, he never dreamt of turning into any other path than that in which his last acquisition left him. Occasionally Mr Morley speaks as if his medical practice was an exception; but here his great success appears almost wholly to have consisted in keeping the absurdities of other practitioners within cautious limits, in restrictions as to diet, in greater care of nursing, above all in abridging those enormous doses with which rival Sangrados were slaying half their patients.

So far it is not difficult to understand Cardan's character. But when a somewhat closer look shows us what he must have been in other respects, and of what a tissue of contrasts and contradictions his strange career was made up, the sort of curiosity is awakened which only such a book as Mr Morley's could satisfy. Till now Cardan's life has lain buried in his writings, and no man who had confessed so much was ever known so little. People talked about him, and that was all. This book reproduces him. Every page carries its evidence of a laborious and honest study of the man, of a father died just as he got his degree, and then the mother, real knowledge of his writings, of a thorough perception of his whose relation to the cynical old jurisconsult is never very character in its most startling inconsistencies. The curtain clearly made out, with difficulty helps her son forward. But rises on those distracted and turbulent Italian cities of three hundred years ago, and there passes once more across the clever but not very reputable young scholar of four scene the vicious and extravagant student, the laborious writer of books, the popular practising physician, the astrologer, the mathematician, the gambler of dissolute habits, the philosopher of untiring study, the man at whose feet the princes of the earth seemed to be pouring out their treasures, yet the man soon after both poor and old, lying on a desolate death-bed-who were all comprised in the person of Jerome Cardan. And as detached extracts would do little justice to the picture thus strikingly reproduced in Mr Morley's volumes, we think it worth the trouble of a brief outline or sketch that may more completely show the kind and

amount of interest to be found in them. The book begins with some sketches of a family scene which explain much of its subsequent contents. Jerome's father, Fazio Cardan, who was fifty-six when this only son of Medicine of Padua, settles himself as a practising phywas born to him, we find to have been a doctor and man of note both in law and medicine, with a quick but hard humour, careless of money but not generous, fond of society playing cards and dice, by stabbing a friend in the face but scant of friends, and of undeniably good repute in all who cheats him at the game, by musical parties, by places but his home. Now long forgotten as a lawyer, he jovial entertainments, and by writing an elaborate treat still claims a sort of remembrance as geometer and mathetise on Cheiromancy. It seems difficult to connect such matician, but though Mr Morley very vividly depicts him pursuits with successful practice, and Cardan himself aftersolve the problem of that little sickly boy, offspring of a himself, much less to others. Yet, looking closely, we see doubtful connection with a widow twenty years younger than traces enough of a most wonderful skill and aptitude for himself, whom he disregarded if not detested in childhood, whatever he had in hand, and we miss only, what in all his whom in boyhood he used merely as a sort of foot page to life is more or less wanting, the self-respect and self-concarry his bag of briefs through the sultry Milan streets, who was only very scantily taught until after he had passed his eighteenth year, who seized eagerly whatever was then vouchsafed him of arithmetic, geometry, and astrology, who made many restless attempts to change his half-menial life into one of scholarship and independence, and who finally carried into cards and dice what his youthful passion could find no better bent for, and employed his natural genius for mathematics in nicely calculating probabilities at the gaming table. The first of Jerome Cardan's writings that has been preserved, begun in this early youth and finished when he was wenty-three, was an original and elaborate treatise on the science that belongs to games of chance. It displayed, according to Mr Morley, all the characteristic features of the author's personal history up to that time—the knowledge painfully acquired from the old unsympathising geometrician, the philosophic powers which neglect could not stifle in him, and the unhappy passion for play begotten of what so harshly surrounded him in those tender years. "If," the biographer keeper of the town, whose virtues are her only down, wisely continues, "we could trace back the stories of the Then follow some years of manifestly hard distress, during

"truth in scorn, and there is no sadder aspect in the life of Truth in scorn, and the feeling which impelled him to say "I have lived to myself and in some hope of future things I " have despised the present."

Old Fazio at last consented, when Jerome was nineteen, that he should go to study at the university of Pavia. He was but a sickly lad, narrow-chested and short of stature, fair-faced and yellow-haired, with a great development of forehead, small intent eyes, a projecting under lip, large upper front teeth, and a harsh loud indistinct utterance, when thus launched into life with nothing to carry him through it but a fixed and resolute determination, by some means or other, to force himself into possession of name that should be famous. He had the busiest of brains, and thus far only some smatterings of geometry to feed of Skill, and a third on the Earning of Immortality. His father would have made him a lawyer, but he preferred to be a physician. Perhaps the weary recollection of the paternal brief bag in those hot streets of Milan, swayed him as much as the more magniloquent reasons he afterwards gave for this choice of medicine over law; but the biographer has faith in those philosophical grounds of preference, and appears to think the medicine even of that day a better basis to have built fame upon than the more contracted study of law. Nevertheless Mr Morley is obliged to admit in a subsequent page that no true science of medicine existed thus early, and he makes one of those subtle remarks which they are liberally scattered, when he adds that at that time the empiric really was the best physician, and "a quack doctor, who would use his eyes with conscientious shrewd-' ness, dealt less death, not to say more health, about him, " than the graduate who put trust in scholastic theories."

It was not in the empirical direction, however, that the young student Cardan drew notice to himself. He mounted by the regular steps of the scholastic ladder-taking part in public disputations, discoursing on dialectics, grounding himself in elementary philosophy, lecturing on Euclid, and writing sheets of mathematical commentaries, whenever he was not fishing, or singing, or gambling, or violently quarrelling, or listening to the warnings of spirits, or dreaming dreams. For the neglected health and silly superstitions of his childhood clung to him through life; and his ready and expert intellect was never in more clear or vigorous activity, than when the sickly disorders of his body were also declaring themselves in portents and omens of the most astounding credulity. A stranger student life altogether, wavering between fiercer contrasts, is not conceivable. His old hardly have we satisfied ourselves that this wonderfully and-twenty has barely enough to keep body and soul together, when we find him accepting the rectorate or lordship of the university of Padua, at a time when nobody else is fool enough to incur its expenses. And so he nots for a year in extravagant entertainments to students and professors, who laugh at him for his pains, his mother pinching herself all the while to support him in this "Sar-"danapalan life," and himself eking out the rest at the gaming table. Of course he is rewarded for his trouble. He receives none of the rector's privileges, his year of office continues to be called "the last of the ten years in which "there was no rector," and he has a hard fight to get out of it even his doctor's degree.

At last however Sardanapalus, aged 25, becomes Doctor sician in a little town called Sacco ten miles from Padua, and enlivens the intervals of his profession by trol that would have retained the admiration he excited. After six years' residence, notwithstanding the patients be had cured and the treatises he had written (two of which were destroyed by his cat), he had struck no root in Sacco; and he had meanwhile vainly tried to strike root in Milan. The physicians of that town refused him admission to their college, on the ground of his bastardy, an imputation he denies somewhat faintly, and under which perhaps he was not sorry to ride off from graver imputations.

Never do we get at any settled point in this strange man's life, however, whether it be of lowness or exaltation, that something the most unexpected does not follow. Thus, as soon as we find him near the end of his residence i Sacco, worn down by illness and non-success, we also find him, in spite of such omens (carefully recorded by himself) as the unusual howling of a dog under his window and the pertinacious croaking of ravens on his house-top, taking himself for wife the daughter of a jovial ex-military intmen who sin against us or before us in the world, perhaps which the Milanese physicians again shut their gates upon two should refuse to be harsh judges ever. There is no him, and he works hard with his pen to no good use, and

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he has no patients, and he tries to console himself by a treahe has no Fate to show that disappointments must be borne tise on Pate to borne with equanimity, and he labours at another treatise on the Differings of Doctors, and he has a son at whose birth a gigantic was added that of the gaming-table, and, having finally lost the jewels off his wife's neck, and the bed from beneath her, he is fain to make one more desperate effort upon Milan, not this time to demand admission to its college of Doctors, but a place in its workhouse for paupers. And then, in 1534, when we have descended with him to this lowest point of human misery, there starts up a friend who gets him that small college lectureship on geometry, wno gets and astronomy, from which all his subsequent eminence and successes appear to date.

For though he had still some five years of difficult and ill rewarded labour, they were not years of destitution, and in the course of them he hit upon what was to prove his greatest resource, not simply for present advantage, but future fame. Desiring to enlarge the attendance on his lectures, he enlarged the subjects of his course, taking in geography and architecture as well as geometry and arithmetic;—anxious at the same time to improve himself in these several subjects, he set to work on five separate treatises connected with them ;—and, as he thus laboured at his argument on Spheres, at his little book on Circles, at his suggestions for Almanacks, at his dissertation on Ptolemy's Geography, and at his discourse on Euclid's Elements, the little circle of listeners in that Milan lecture-room widened in his busy fancy into an audience composed of all the lettered over Europe, and he prepared himself for nothing less than to get a hearing from them all. He would write books for the press, and so get himself talked about, and push himself into practice, and moreover so achieve for himself, besides wealth in his profession, a name that should be eternal. But though Cardan had this passion for posthumous fame, it never seems to have occurred to him that a man must generally hazard some present fame to make sure of it. The way to become celebrated in those days was to cultivate the language of scholars, but the way to have become celebrated for all days would have been to cultivate his own; and there can be no doubt that what obtained so wide a hearing for Cardan while he lived, is that which has so greatly limited his audience since his death. Latin now became his language; even so he wrote his most familiar letters to scholars among his countrymen; and he was resolved to be no longer content with Milan, but to have Europe for his listeners and applauders. So he got an old college chum, who was become master of a printing office, to print a book for him, and the book selected for the purpose out of his manuscript heaps was on the Bad Method of Practice among Physicians. It was dedicated to the friend who got him the Milan lectureship that had enabled him thus far to snap his fingers at the Milan doctors who still refused him his degree, and it had at once a large sale.

Cardan always disliked this first printed effort because of its many blunders and errors of the press, and because of the personal attacks to which it subjected him; but clearly one sees that all his better fortunes date from it. It professed to denounce seventy two errors in the fashionable practice of his day; and perhaps nothing is so remarkable in it as that the shrewdness which detects so many real errors, should have failed to carry him up to one original truth. But such, as we have before remarked, was the character of mind in this extraordinary man, that, whatever he might have done to enlarge the knowledge of his day. he preferred rather to work within its limited boundary; and, except where it happened already to have opened in the right direction, he was for teaching (and in the case of physic it fortunately happened to be just now capital teaching), that to do nothing was better than to do too much, The doctors of course fell upon him, and said how could a mere Marquis Avalos, and Senator afterwards Cardinal Sfondrato; and it becomes no matter of surprise to us that at last, in 1539, after twelve years of determined exclusion, the Milanese Doctorate are obliged to receive Doctor Jerome, and he starts as a regular licensed practitioner in his native city.

That was the year, too, when he published his Practice of Arithmetic, to which he not only prefixed his own portrait surrounded by a motto reminding the Milanese that a prophet is of no esteem in his own country, but also appended an appeal from the no-esteem of his unkind countrymen to the better esteem of scholars in all quarters of the world, praying of them to take notice that there were lying still unprinted in his study thirty-four works on such and such subjects which he then recited, and to the ultimate publication of which only could he look for any full vindication of his genius or assertion of his celebrity. Nor was the offer without almost instant results. " That was the "beginning of my fame," he said afterwards: "of whatever "glory I have earned that was the origin." A printer of Nuremberg sent him word that his types were at the scholar's service for any book he might choose to print, and a learned man of the same town offered to watch any such work through the press for him, and correct the proofs. Between 1539 and 1545 he was busily engaged in the

was first published to the world (and of which the history is ten weeks or so in personal attendance, at Edinburgh, on the given by Mr Morley in all its minute particulars, especially illustrious Archbishop, greatly relieved his complaint, and rein the ingenious if not very ingenuous achievement of ceived eighteen hundred golden crowns as his fee, besides a poor heavy-headed Tartaglia's secret, with a vivid truth and gold chain and an ambling horse, on which he very comfort-Differings of Doctors, and to all his other completeness of detail that will interest the most unma-gigantic wasp buzzes portents of evil, and to all his other completeness of detail that will interest the most unma-ably sets out for his ride back to London. Some thirty days thematical of readers)—besides that masterpiece, he had or so was then the ordinary length of a journey thither from published in the interval Tracts on Judicial Astrology, sundry Nativities and Horoscopes, those Three Books on Consolation which one of our Queen Elizabeth's gentlemenpensioners translated and issued in London before their anthor's death, other Five Books on Wisdom, a Treatise on them, Mr Morley shall tell the reader.

anthor's death, other Five Books on Wisdom, a Treatise on the Immortality of Souls, another on the Contradictions of Doctors, satirical encomiums on Gout and on Nero, and (though on these the Censorship laid its veto of suppression) the Horoscope and Life of Christ.

In short, from the day on which he published his Practice of Arithmetic, Cardan proceeded with all possible expedition to become at once the most versatile and the most popular author of his time; and it is clear that, small as the rewards of literature then were, the mere number of his writings gave him in this as in other respects unusual advantages. He had already written sixty separate works (before he died he had published 131, and he left behind him in manuscript 111), though still but a physician of small practice, and an ill-paid mathematical lecturer. But the seed was all sown, and the harvest was to spring up suddenly. His poor wife was not at the reaping or garnering. As soon as land appeared in the stormy voyage they had sailed together she was suddenly taken from him. She died at the close of 1546, leaving him with that sole charge of two sons and a daughter to which he was of all men most unfit.

We have take the just remarks which Mr Morley makes

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We here take the just remarks which Mr Morley makes on the position of Cardan at this period.

Prosperity had not come to Cardan, but he had brought it to himself; in spite of everything that had warred against him. he had at length achieved as a philosopher his conquest of the world. Dishonoured by his birth, discredited by his first training as a child, frowned upon as a youth by his university, rejected as a man by the physicians of his own town, with an ill-looking and sickly body, an erratic mind and a rough manner. a man to be disliked at first sight, and shrugged at by all that was dull and respectable; in spite of all, by the force of intellect and by the force of incessant, unrelaxing work, he had at last won ample recognition of his merits. He had used no worldly tact. His first published book would have been the last book issued by a prudent man, for it put new determinations. have been the last book issued by a prudent man, for it put new determination into the antagonism of his opponents. Nevertheless, he had steadily continued at his work, using a strong mind not as a toy but as a tool, and the result ensued which sooner or later must, in such case, always tool, and the result ensued which sooner or later must, in such case, always ensue. Man has but to will and work. The objects of a high ambition are not instantly secured. Cardan had not enough lact to create for himself popularity, but he had talent enough to create for himself fame. To create it for himself, laboriously, by endurance and exertion, because no man who moves at a lounging pace is likely to outmarch his neighbours. Jerome had forced his way up through years of discouragement, against contempt and poverty, in spite of severe bodily infirmities, and at the age of forty-four he was at length a recognised physician, occupying a professor's chair, and renowned throughout Europe as a man of letters. It should be remembered, however, that he had based his repulation on the writing of more works than there were years in his life, and that of those works none had works than there were years in his life, and that of those works none had been published until they had been reconsidered, polished, and rewritten more than once, commonly twice, but among his publications there are many passages that had been written five and oven ten times by his pen many passages that had been written hive and over ten times by his perbefore they were committed to the printer's types. The whole writings of Cardan, closely printed, constitute as heavy a load as any one man would desire to carry on his back. Very familiar with the pen, therefore, his hand must have become, for to the last he printed nothing that had not nand must have become, for to the last he printed nothing that had not been thus written, rewritten, and again, and perhaps yet again and again, revised. "For," said Cardan, "they who write without digestion are like men who eat crude things: for a slight and temporary satisfaction they inflict upon themselves a grave and lasting harm." Even now we have not a right impression of the whole amount of student's work which Cardan's writings represent, for it remains to be added that his memory was very bad, and for the vast store of facts and illustrations in almost every department of the science of his day which his many books contains

every department of the vast store of facts and illustrations in almost every department of the science of his day which his many books contain, he had to depend almost exclusively on written memoranda.

This persevering habit of hard work, then, was the root of Cardan's fame, for genius is a sap that will not go far to produce flower and fruit, still less to beget solid timber, if there be not in its due place, hidden from the world's eye, a root like that to keep it fresh and stirring. There were, however, other qualities in Cardan's writings to which we must look for an explanation of the very wide popularity that they obtained in his own day. He was not too much before his time. His intellect was strong and bold; he dared attempt all themes; and there were few of the world's mysteries on which he did not reason in his books; but while his power and originality of mind commanded universal recognition, learned and unmathematical lecturer know anything of medicine? but it is evident that some sensible people began to think his medicine also worth trying by way of experiment at least, for the next clear sight we have of him is at the bedside of one or two rather notable patients. Among them are the Marquis Avalos, and Senator afterwards Cardinal Sfondrato; of his neighbours. As a writer he was at once learned and amusing. His quick natural wit made him a brisk narrator even when he was most garrulous: there was pith in what he wrote, and his works always sparkled more or less with those well-considered and well-pointed sayings in which more or less with those well-considered and well-pointed sayings in which learned and unlearned equally delight. Mysteries of heaven and earth thus written about in a credulous and marvel-loving spirit, made the subject of a curious philosophy, would of course yield matter for attractive books. They were not less attractive because they were, or appeared to be practical. Cardan had always a purpose in his writing. Astrology and kindred topics were supposed nearly to concern the daily interests of life; Arithmetic and Algebra concerned them really. "Make a book," said Cardan, in another of his aphorisms—"make a book that will fulfil a purpose, use will give it polish; then, but not till then, it will be perfect." Probably his popularity was more advanced by qualities of this kind in his writings than by the great and absolute merit of his discoveries in Algebra, whereupon chiefly his fame must rest. The Book of the Great Art must, however, have assured to Cardan among the most learned men of his day that high respect and consideration which could be secured from the more ignorant by works of less essential value.

When the scene again opens on Cardan, he is a Doctor of

When the scene again opens on Cardan, he is a Doctor of Medicine whose literary fame has attracted to him not only an overture to become physician to the Pope, which he wisely has declined, but a similar request to enter the King of Denmark's service, to which he has given the like refusal; and, at that very university of Pavia which he first entered as a neglected youth, he is lecturing for the large annual stipend of 400 golden crowns. After some five years, however, the disturbances of the time interfere with this prolaborious studies and quick-witted endeavours that resulted fessorship, and he is not reluctant to accept that invitation in the publication,—his Algebra,—which has done most for of Archbishop Hamilton to meet him in Paris, and prescribe his reputation with posterity. But besides that Book of the for an asthma that afflicted him, which led eventually to Great Art in the posterity.

Edinburgh, and he had scarcely set foot in the English capital, when our young King, Edward the Sixth, summoned the world-renowned physician to his presence. What the philosopher thought of the prince, and what passed between

I could use myself):

"What is there in those rare books of yours on the Variety of Things?"

For I was obtaining leave to dedicate them to him.

Then I: "In the first chapter I show the cause of comets, long sought

for in vain."

"What is it?" says he.

"The concourse," I say, "of the light of the planets."

But the king: "How is it, since the motions of those stars are different, that it is not dissipated, or does not move in accordance with their motion?"

But I: "It does so move, only much faster than they, on account of the difference of aspect, as the sun shining through a crystal makes a rainbow on a wall. A very slight movement of the crystal makes a great change in the rainbow's place."

But the king: "And how can that be done when there is no subjectum, for to the rainbow the subjectum is the wall."

Then I: "It occurs as in the milky way, and by the reflection of lights. When many candles are lighted near one another they produce between themselves a certain lucid and white medium. Therefore, ex ungue leonem, as they say."

crime, his disposition was completely trained to philosophic studies."

Somehow this gives one no bad notion of at least the self-possessed equanimity of that grave young gentlemanmonarch, who jots down in his diary with equal nicety and precision the burnings of female hereties, the decapitation of his uncles, and the decapitation of a live goose in the game of " run " at the ring.

We must add what Cardan says generally of the English: "It is worth consideration," he reported, "that the English care little or not at all for death. With kisses and salutatious parents and children part; the dying say that they depart into immortal life, that they shall there await those left behind; and each exhorts the other to retain him in

his memory. Cheerfully, without blenching, without tottering, they bear with constancy the final doom. They surely merit pity who with such alacrity meet death, and have no pity on themselvos."

But what do they look like, asks a speaker in the dialogue through which Cardan relates familiarly his impressions; what do they look like, and

Cardan relates familiarly his impressions; what do they look like, and how do they dress?

"In figure," he replies, "they are much like the Italians; they are white—whiter than we are, not so ruddy; and they are broad-chested. There are some among them of great stature; urbane and friendly to the stranger, but they are quickly angered, and are in that state to be dreaded. They are strong in war, but they want caution; greedy enough after food and drink, but therein they do not equal the Germans. They are rather prone than prompt to lust. There are great intellects among them—witness Duns Scotus and Suiseth, who rank second to none. In dress they are like Italians; for they are glad to boast themselves most nearly allied to them, and therefore study to imitate as much as possible their manner and their clothes. And yet, even in form, they are more like the Germans, the French, and the Spaniards. Certain it is, that all the barbariaus of Europe love the Italians more than any race among themselves. We were all nearly killed in Belgium, because I had a youth with me who looked much like a Spaniard. But perhaps these people do not know our looked much like a Spaniard. But perhaps these people do not know our

wickedness.
"The English are faithful, liberal, and ambitious. But as for fortitude, the things done by the Highland Scots are the most wonderful. They, when they are led to execution, take a piper with them; and he, who is himself often one of the condemned, plays them up dancing to their

And you penetrated, says the questioner, as far as Scotland.—"I did, and it was a great pleasure to me to see so many provinces; this is at any rate one pleasure open to the living."—But the questioner then urges the discomforts that he must have endured; for example, those resulting from discomforts that he must have endured; for example, those resulting from his ignorance of the language. "Truly so," replies Cardan. "And I wondered much, especially when I was in England, and rode about on horseback in the neighbourhood of London, for I seemed to be in Italy. When I looked among those groups of English sitting together, I completely thought myself to be among Italians: they were like, as I said, in figure, manners, dress, gesture, colour, but when they opened their mouths I could not understand so much as a word, and wondered at them as if they were my countrymen gone mad and raving. For they inflect the tongue upon the palate, twist words in the mouth, and maintain a sort of gnashing with the teeth. But then what pleasure could be taken here by one whose thoughts were with his children. I was so racked by the thoughts of those whom I had left at home, that for that cause only I was ready at once to seek and beg for leave to go on with my journey.

Nor wasthe great physician without cause for those racking thoughts of his home. There was the dash of gloom in the midst of all his glory. As he re-entered Milan after this journey, he could hardly have failed to think of the melancholy day, hardly twenty years gone, when he and his wife had sought the miserable refuge of its house of paupers. Now he was entering it as the most fashionable physician and the most successful scientific author of his time; as the man Great Art, in which the whole doctrine of cubic equations his journey into Scotland itself, where he remained for some whom Pope and Emperor had sought; who had prescribed

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through the sides of his children. He confesses to the truth of the remark to say that Cardan was a living conlast the bad example which he set in his motherless home. tradiction to it, for it was much his habit to go against He had need of relaxation from toil, and he took it still in the grain of men. Certainly of him, therefore, we those tastes for music and gambling which filled his house should be disposed to assert that if he had been either less with ill associates for children; and, during the hours when his miserable than he thought himself, or less happy than he better influence might have counteracted the evil, his learned wished others to think him, he could never have written as pursuits of course engaged him, and he "could not he did. To himself, in a word, we more than suspect that he he had as violently shut. That eldest son was he at whose discover him resorting to the dice-box for relief. birth the great wasp had formerly buzzed so much, and portents not less terrible now marked his new birth to to close it with what Mr Morley remarks generally of the rectory of which we are new speaking is good; and if it

As usual in this life of fierce extremes, it was from the troversial writings. topmost height of prosperity that very suddenly, and to its uttermost depths, calamity yawned for him. The interval of five years since Cardan's return from Scotland had been filled to the full with professional success and literary fame, and the only check to his continued production of books was the still increasing number and rank of his patients. Of course he had assailants, too, as became a man of such extraor-dispersional success and the rude personality of the first dinary celebrity; and the rude personality of the first Scaliger's attack on him elicited that calm and crushing reply in which Scaliger was not even named, which should be the scholar's true model and example for ever when he would repel an intemperate assailant. Not only was he at the summit of celebrity in all things, but enjoying an easy professorship worth six hundred annual gold crowns, when the news of his son's arrest on a charge of having poisoned his faithless wife struck down all that weak, wayward, profound, most laborious scholar. To all brittle fabric of glory and prosperity, and bowed him to readers we commend the book as a most conscientious the earth with shame. He never fairly lifted his head again. To the wretched young man, who had indeed committed the crime with which he was charged, he clung with a desperate tenacity; -in the very dock, as though to proclaim his share in the neglects and temptations that had left youth unguarded from crime, he made as it were common cause with him ;-stood up, when the guilt had been proved and all arguments of counsel were over, and himself elaborately argued on sixty-four pleas in mitigation of punishment;and when, the judges having turned resolutely deaf ears to his piteous cry for mercy, the axe of the executioner fell, it seemed to fall at the same time on all that had given his own life any value. And this not so much in a moral sense as literally and actually. For he had spent nearly all his savings in the eager variety of his efforts to obtain mercy for his son; and the crowd of patients so suddenly in all their lively or gloomy contrasts, only serve to show attracted to him by the notoriety of his fame, the notoriety off the more forcibly the old philosopher himself,-in his of his shame thinned quite as fast.

Though he lived sixteen years after the catastrophe, he never recovered the worldly position it took from him; and and in the superstition, shame, and desolation of his old age. that account alone have deserved the honours of a revival. it will be no injustice to say that but for this its chief bitterness might have passed away. He still wrote books, still had Reginald Lyle. By Miss Pardoe. Three vols. Hurst and opportunity of hearing such a work as this, for whoever some patients to prescribe for, still occasionally lectured; but insults multiplied upon him which he could no longer effectively repel, superstitions darkened around him, friends after a long life of toil in Mexico, returns to England for pose of compelling our respect and admiration; in a piece deserted him, charges of impiety, and of sins grosser (to man if not to the church), pursued him; and the last picture of him in his desolate age, just before his death in his wondered at by all who did not know him, and suspected of has for years been the object of all his thoughts. He con- a fourth part of this opera was written in bed-Rossini, we madness by all who did. One of his last writings had been fides his project to his lawyer, whose friendly assistance he think, wrote in bed sometimes—it is certainly not composed a dialogue between himself and his father's ghost, in which claims, in testing his kindred. Mr Lyle's purpose, if he ambitiously; strains that had been used by himself in former the latter takes occasion to say to him, "What of your sons? can discover one amongst them whose moral qualities attain operas were welcome to appear again, if they recurred to him "Have you not lost them by your negligence and your the standard which he has fixed, is to endow that one with all he dies possessed of, attaching to the bequest a single did not matter. The beauty Matilde was to subdue the lips, and connecting them with the author of his own em- condition, which is kept a close secret from all but his con- beast Corradino, and the beast's was to be "a part to tears bittered and neglected childhood, dies the famous physician fidant. and philosopher, Jerome Cardan. To quote the motto to the

are related by Mr Morley. There are few things in romance with two sons; and the last is an orphan, who, in addition cusations against himself and his own "negligence and his belief being that all are alike unworthy. "licentiousness," not only in these years but all through his career, seems to us the only point on which perhaps a slightly undue stress is laid by the biographer on the too-favourable side for his hero. In that "unique candour" mistress, is very well drawn; and the government clerk, is enlivened by the humours of one of those buffo character. with which he publishes his faults, Mr Morley sees mainly Mr Lancaster, has many points of amusing originality about ters,—a wandering improvisatore, a true carnival personage but a sturdy truthfulness and innate generosity; though he admits that at times it was carried so far as to be "scarcely on which the interest hinges being reserved as a positive provide hints in his music, and which no man knows better than Ronconi how to sing and act.

for kings, princes, cardinals and archbishops; whose help countryman that by the simple fact of his speaking to manifestly distances, cardinals and archbishops; whose help countryman that by the simple fact of his speaking to manifestly distances and archbishops; whose help countryman that by the simple fact of his speaking to manifestly distances are conduct of the heirs expectant, as being too manifestly distances are conduct of the heir expectant, as being too manifestly distances are conduct of the heir expectant, as being too manifestly distances. now undisputed place was as principal physician in the very man he was. Nevertheless we think it capable of another played; but it cannot be denied that, in the use of the now undisputed place was as principal physician in the very man he was. Nevertheless we think it capable of another place was as principal physician in the very man he was. Nevertheless we think it capable of another place was as principal physician in the very man he was. Nevertheless we think it capable of another materials she has chosen, Miss Pardoe shows consider. city which had most despised and trampled on his youth. solution. A shrewd remark by Cardan limited able skill. One characteristic of the novel is the vein of by Mr Morley in the course of his volumes, in which he says able skill. One characteristic of the novel is the vein of the But yet, between the extremes of so herce a contrast, there by Mr Moriey in the course of his volumes, in which remained, common sense which runs throughout it seems to be in the grain of men to think themselves sound common sense which runs throughout it, and which his shame, enough of the habits which had poisoned his more miserable, and to wish others to think them happier, will make it acceptable not only to those who take it up for youth and now survived its distresses, to afflict him than they really are; and it will be no impugnment of the amusement, but to more thoughtful readers. " see beyond his own table." So the best device he could hit palliated all the defects which to others he exaggerated. "see beyond his own table." So the best device he could hit palliated all the defects which to others he exaggerated.

"what if I confess my vices?" he asks on one occasion, to Kelly's, and is chiefly remarkable for its great to the could hit palliated all the defects which to Kelly's, and is chiefly remarkable for its great to the could hit palliated all the defects which to Kelly's, and is chiefly remarkable for its great to the could hit palliated all the defects which to the could hit palliated all the defects which to the could hit palliated all the defects which to the could hit palliated all the defects which to the could hit palliated all the defects which to the could hit palliated all the defects which to the could hit palliated all the defects which to the could hit palliated all the defects which to the could hit palliated all the defects which to the could hit palliated all the defects which to the could hit palliated all the defects which to the could hit palliated all the defects which to the could hit palliated all the defects which to the could hit palliated all the defects which to the could hit palliated all the defects which the could hit palliated all the defects which the could hit palliated all the defects which the could have been all them a little Book of Precepts; and, as they grew to manhood, to cut off his second son's ear when his "human is it to acknowledge than dissemble. What we of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to have been made to be supported to the size of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to have been made to be supported to the size of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to have been made to be supported to the size of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to have been made to be supported to the size of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to have been made to be supported to the size of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to have been made to be supported to the size of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to have been made to be supported to the size of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to be supported to the size of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to be supported to the size of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to be supported to the size of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to be supported to the size of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to be supported to the size of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to be supported to the size of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to be supported to the size of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to be supported to the size of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to be supported to the size of our old friend the 'Post Office Directory,' and the compiletion seems to be supported to the size of our old friend the size of our old friend the extravagance and disobedience to precepts became intolerable, and turn his eldest son out of doors when he persisted in marrying a woman of infamous character.

"cloak, we protect; what we acknowledge, we confess and the compilation seems to have been made with considerable care. The existence of such a rival no doubt in this; a surrender of so much of the world's good opinion, stimulates the giant that is master of the field with new But, at the bottom of such intemperate indulgences by way of compromise for what he would retain of his own. determination to maintain his mastery, and the commanding of passion, Cardan was only too kind a father; and though he could not give back the ear he had violently ceased to indulge the vice he never ceased to denounce; and effort to contest the ground with him. By such contest taken, it was not long before he reopened the door even in the first sad shock of his son's guilt and shame we the public gains, and in this vast town the need for a

his old father's love. Sad indeed was what they portended. humane and liberal spirit justly noticeable in Cardan's con- is not quite so good or complete as Kelly's, compensation

He claims for himself, and that also justly, the merit, that if he attracted to himself few friends, he never broke a friendship, and that if he found himself forsaken for a time by one of those few friends, he never used unimpatient sentences to writers who had treated his opinions rudely, yet it seems at first sight absolutely wonderful that a man so sensitive and so

That is truly said, and the same tolerant and truthful spirit characterises throughout this well-written life of a great, one. It is the result of a diligent and unsparing study of Cardan's collected writings, and when we add that these occupy ten thick and ponderous folio volumes, and are all written in the familiar Latin of the sixteenth century, we give some idea of the toil by which only such a result could be obtained. No one had attempted it until now. Neither Bayle nor Tiraboschi had advanced much farther than into Jerome's professed autobiography (De Propria Vita Liber), which is not only the least but also the least valuable part of his personal confessions. Nor was it as to himself alone those books of the old physician were so liberal of secrets. They vouchsafe us little histories and full-length portraits of almost every one that had exercised an influence on his fortunes, with graphic touches reproducing them in those habits as they lived" which again, in Mr Morley's book, wretched neglected childhood, in his vicious, laborious, and disastrous youth, in the glorious successes of his manhood, its own sake it is well worth hearing, though it may not on

Blackett.

seventy-lifth year, is of an old and strangely dressed man, outset the possibility of being welcomed for his own sake. his guard, and the familiar view we get of him thus causes walking with unsteady gait through the streets of Rome, Nevertheless he resolves upon making the experiment, which us to understand him as we understand a friend. Perhaps

last chapter of his life, "he cometh in with vanity, and three nephews and the widow of a fourth. The first of as the public, before so ridiculous a story, could be suppose "departeth in darkness, and his name shall be covered with these is a West India merchant with a family of daughters, likely to care. He toned the plot all down by his treat the darkness." apparently in very flourishing circumstances; the next a ment of it to a conventional level, and made out of the Nothing can exceed the pathetic because the simple bachelor, who has a government office and a good salary; heaviest libretto in existence a light entertainment full of and quite unaffected manner in which these incidents the lady is the head of a fashionable school at Clapham, airy strains of playfulness and delicacy. more vivid or sustained than their interest, so perfectly to poverty, has not what is called la main heureuse. Against making music as if for his own amusement, sometimes start natural, so strikingly dramatic. In objection we shall this nephew the rich Mr Lyle conceives a strong prejudice, ing a fresh strain, and sometimes remembering himself make only one remark. The candour of Cardan's ac- nor does he manifest any very sincere interest in the rest,

The various pursuits and personal traits of the actors in the

for kings, princes, cardinals and archbishops; whose help countryman that by the simple fact of his speaking so much treme selfishness which in all but one instance marks the

Watkins's Commercial and General London Directory and Court Guide for 1854. Extending on the north to Camden Town, south to Camberwell, east to the East India Docks, and west to Bayswater; with En. virons. March Edition. For the Proprietor: Long. man and Co.

Watkins's Directory, now in its third year, is a rivel directory must be so great that a supply of the want from But this is not a subject to pursue harshly, and we prefer two sources can searcely overstock the market. The Diis made to many people limited in means who need direc-

> MARCH 24. Sharp crocus wakes the froward year; In their old haunts birds reappear; From yonder elm, yet black with rain, The cushat looks deep down for grain Thrown on the gravel-walk : here comes The redbreast to the sill for crumbs. Fly off! fly off! I can not wait To welcome ye, as sho of late. The earliest of my friends is gone. Alas! almost my only one! The few as dear, long wafted o'er, Await me on a sunnier shore.

W. S. L.

TO WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. Oh, wise in youth, and young in wisest age. Landor, true prince! on whom thy royal rights Laid royal duties in thine heritage Of soft Thessalian vales, and Alpine heights! The generations of the just shall b——
More brave, more blest for thine heroic reign; Thy hills are calm with castles for the free, Thy vales are rich with roses, grapes, and grain! A fairer Athens, and a freer Rome Thou bidst us rear: and when this age is old, A statelier than the high Augustan dome, Thy venerable memory shall hold! Wherever Freedom, Truth, and Beauty build, God's gladdening light thy marble fame shall gild. Boston, U. S., March 30, 1854.

THE THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Matilde di Shabran seems to have been revived here not so much for its own sake as for the sake of displaying thoroughly the power of the Covent Garden company. For

It is well that opera-frequenters should be allowed an has heard it knews Rossini better than before. In The hero of this nevel is a childless millionaire, who, greater effort, the master comes to us with the direct purcat in." Rossini had no taste for tearing cats, and cared The personages who are subjected to Mr Lyle's test are as little for the tremendous situations furnished to his personages who are subjected to Mr Lyle's test are as little for the tremendous situations furnished to his personages.

To hear Matilde di Shabran is to hear Rossini at ease, but always displaying naturally the most characteristic features of his genins. It is an opera chiefly remarkable for the number and great beauty of its concerted pieces for is enlivened by the humours of one of those buffo charac-

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Matilde di Shabran was revived before a full house, which at first listened coldly, but as the business went on, the force of a good company singing its best began to tell upon the audience, the beauty of the concerted pieces was apon the day before the end of the first act it had been warmed more than once to a complete enthusiasm. As a means of displaying to the best advantage the power of means of displayment of singers, this is After the occupation of the castern shores of the Black Sea in the last war against Turkey the Government had directed its attention to the suppression of the infamous traffic in women and children, who form the triumphs, and has, in one night, done more to make the triumphs, and has, in one night, than might otherwise and the Turks. With this chieft it had recommended by the castern shores of the Black Sea in the last war against Turkey the Government had directed its attention to the suppression of the infamous traffic in women and children, who form the principal article of commerce between the mountaineers of the Caucasus and the Turks. With this chieft it had been chosen. public acquainted with her merits, than might otherwise have been effected in a month or two. It has confirmed the good reputation of Madlle Marai, and has shown the efficiency of the Covent Garden company in its main body. Signor Lucchesi earned much credit in the main part of Corradino, and Signor Tagliafico again showed himself to be one of the most valuable working members of the company. We suppose that it was the purpose of this revival to increase and establish the reputation of the general company, to obtain ampler acknowledgement of the owers of Madlle Bosio, and to enable the public to admire Ronconi in a part admirably calculated to display his comic power. These at any rate are the purposes here answered. It was to be expected that Matilde di Shabran would hold the stage but for a few nights, and therefore, although thoroughly well produced, it has not been mounted in the costly style that is thought worthy of the fame of greater operas. Its re-production will have been no failure, even should it be presented only twice or thrice, since it will have brought a very large addition to the credit of the house. We shall not be surprised, however, if it prove much more attractive than its antecedent failures might induce us to suppose. When it was last produced in London, and supported by Madame Persiani, by Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache, all that is best in the second act, including a duet which is now one of the triumphs of the night, was omitted.

THE EASTER ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE THEATRES. The theatres are keeping Easter pleasantly. At DRURY LANE an opera has been established with a company more efficient than might have been supposed, judging from the character of the dramatic troupe which lately occupied its stage. Madame Caradori is the prima donna, seconded well by Madlle Sedlatzek. Herr Formes is the main star means contemptible. The band, too, is in good order, and has Herr Lindpaintner for its conductor. We believe that if pains be taken to secure real merit for the performances. the Drury Lane opera for the million will hold its ground.

It began work with Norma. that great O is enlivened by a dream, in which Mr Buckstone is of course able to see anything, and sees everything likely to illustrate town talk with good scenic effect, troops in a good position, and does not fear a battle. whether it be Gibraltar, Constantinople, seas of ice, elephants on their heads, or Chinese impalers. The entertainment proves attractive, being in its nature a compen-

dium of all current attractions. At the Princess's Theatre Mr Charles Kean has pro-

up and famously supported by a host of our best comic actors, will doubtless for some time maintain its place in the bills under Messrs Reade and Tom Taylor's best of all Adelphi dramas, Two Loves and a Life.

At the OLYMPIC Mr Robson's genius has been made the sole basis of Easter mirth. Mr Robson appears in three pieces, the last being that in which he sings the song for which—nothing as it is, by itself; or rather, we may say, considerably worse than nothing—he has achieved so marvellous a popularity, "Vilikins and his Dinah." Such inducement alone proves sufficient to ensure crowded houses

at the little theatre which Mr Wigan is conducting,
At the STRAND Theatre there is a burlesque of Richard the Third, and at the MARYLEBONE a merry fairy piece has been successfully produced under the title of The Magic

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

TURKEY .- THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA .- The 'Invalide Russe' gives an account of the easy and effectual manner in which the Russians were allowed by the British and French Admirals in the Black Sea to withdraw their troops from and burn the forts on the

principal article of commerce between the mountaineers of the Caucasus and the Turks. With this object, it had erected all along the coast between Ghelendjik and Gagri a series of temporary posts, and had established cruisers by means of galleys of a particular construction, manned by Cossacks from the Sea of Azoff. Thanks to this measure, fearlessly executed by the Cossacks, the object of humanity which the Government had proposed to itself had been until now achieved. At present, the circumstances under which these posts had been built having changed, it became necessary to consider that in consequence of their position they had no land ander which these posts had been built having changed, it became necessary to consider that in consequence of their position they had no land communication with each other, and that their garrisons therefore, left completely isolated from the main body of our forces, could not be of any service in the general system of our future operations. On these grounds the Aide-de-Camp General Prince Menschikoff was ordered to suppress these posts, after having withdrawn the garrisons. Prince Menschikoff has accomplished this service with the success which accompanies all the operations of the fleet in the Black Sea. On the 3rd of March he despatched from Ghelendjik the steamer Molodets, under the flag of Vice-Admiral Sérébriakoff, towing rowboats; the Crimea, under the flag of Rear-Admiral Panfiloff, towing the Mamai transport ship; the Odessa, towing the Bzyb; the Chersonese, towing the Gostogal; the Boiéts, towing the Kodos; the Mogoutchy, towing the Tsémes; and the Argonaute, towing rowboats. In coasting along the shores of Circassia, and whenever they arrived opposite a post, they left the vessels necessary for the embarkation of the garrisons; but on approaching Navaghinsk two steamers, the one French, the other English, were signalled. The embaraktion was suspended, and measures were taken to prepare for action; however, the enomy's ships remained in the offing. to prepare for action; however, the enomy's ships remained in the offing passed before ours, and the embarkation was resumed. In the meantime, passed before ours, and the embarkation was resumed. In the meantime, opposite the post Véliaminoff, these two steamers stopped the hired transport Bzyb; two officers hailed her and addressed to her commander, Lieutenant Tchebyscheff, the following questions:—"What steamers have you seen near the post of Navaghinsk?" Answer—"Some Russian steamers of war." "What are they doing at that point?" Answer—"There is an Admiral there, and he has not told me his instructions." "Who is burning the posts, yen or the Circassians." Answer—"Wo." "Why do you burn them?" Answer—"Because such is the order given." "Where is your fleet?" Answer—"I don't know, but I believe it to be at sea, and very near." After having received these answers the two steamers departed, having described themselves as the Mogador and the Sampson. On the 5th the whole expedition anchored at Novorosslisk, where it disembarked the garrison of the posts of Navaghinsk, Golovine. Lazareff, Veliaminoff, Tenghinsk, and Novotroitsk. Storms had prevented the squadron of Rear-Admiral Vonkotitch embarking the garrison of the post of St Esprit. The removal of this garrison took place between the and a long scene was retained that spoiled by ridiculous excess the comic part. This is now very judiciously cut out. In other respects also the opera, when it was last produced, was altered in a way which must have helped greatly the squadron of Rear-Admiral Vonkotitch embarking the garrison of the post of St Esprit. The removal of this garrison took place between the 9th and 10th by means of the steamer Gromonossets, aboard which was sent Colonel Skolkoff, aide-de-camp of the Emperor. From all these posts, besides the garrisons, which make up an effective force of 5,000 men, they embarked all the families of the soldiers, the workmen, and a great part of the stores of the Crown. The rest, as well as the buildings, were burnt, and the fortifications were blown up. Our military resources have thus been augmented by an important body of picked troops, accustomed to war by long service in the centre of an unsubdued country.

THE FLEETS IN THE BLACK SEA .- The 'Patrie' states, on the authority of a letter from Baltchik, of the 4th inst., that the combined on the other side; and the rest of the company is by no squadrons remained at their anchorage in the Bay of Kavarna. They were keeping a sharp look out on the coast as far as Odessa, and the communications of the Russians by sea were completely cut off. This circumstance had a very sensible effect in paralysing the operations of the Russian generals, who previous to the arrival of the Allled Fleets had continued to receive supplies by the coasters of the Crimea. Now, the invading army is compelled to draw all its provisions from Mr Planché seems to be disposed, and he only is able, to naturalize among us. It is now "Mr Buckstone's Journey "round the Globe"—in Leicester square. The dulness of that great O is enlivened by a dream in which Mr. Description of the Russians. He retired in good order according to instruction The announcement of the arrival of the allied armies had produced the greatest effect among the Turks. Omar Pasha has united his

PROTRACTED MILITARY PREPARATIONS. - The Constantinople correspondent of the 'Times,' writing on the 7th inst., points, in the following account, to the want of adequate military preparation by the allied Governments for the impending struggle with Russia:

" The French force which has arrived at Gallipeli includes two Lieu-At the Princess's Theatre Mr Charles Kean has produced for Easter a close adaptation of one of the pieces popular at the Gymnase, called Faust and Marguerite. It is a French making up of the old materials of Goethe's plot into an effective melodrama. It is beautifully produced with four fine old German scenes, and with effects and groupings carefully studied after Retzsch and others. Mr Charles Kean is the Mephistopheles of the piece, a dry, humourous, and indeed somewhat good-humoured demon. mourous, and indeed somewhat good-humoured demon.

The success of this spectacle also is complete.

The public has precised to borrow Turkish tents to defend themselves from the weather. The town itself is not large enough to accommodate 10,000 men without a general expulsion of the inhabitants. 3,000 horses are daily expected, The public has reason to regret selfishly the private and no place has been prepared for them,—it is even recommended that troubles of the manager, Mr Charles Mathews, from whom a detachment should be sent to cut wood at Lampsaki, for the purpose of constructing stables. Three months is considered the shortest time which troubles of the manager, Mr Charles Mathews, from whom they were wont to expect the most brilliant of their Easter entertainments. A clever little proverb, however, Give a Dog a Bad Name, has been added to the stock of mirth supplied at the Lyceum, which is a stock large enough to satisfy the crustiest explorer after wholesome holiday fun. At the Adelphii there is an Overland Journey to Constantinople, with some account of Lord Bateman and the Fair Sophia, written by Mr Brough. With the curtailments to which it has no doubt already submitted, this piece, well got up and famously supported by a host of our best comic actors, will doubtless for some time maintain its place in the bills cern which the British public give themselves as to the means of carrying on an offensive war against overwhelming numbers, in the heart of a desolated country, and amid a disaffected population. It must be remembered that Bulgaria has been eaten up by the Ottoman armies. For a space of ten months provisions of all kinds have been taken from the peasantry, who have not received one piastre in exchange.

CONDITION OF THE ALLIED FLEETS IN THE BLACK SEA .- The same

writer observes on this subject :

"Whatever may be the case with the land armaments, there is no doubt that the fleet is in capital condition. The men are well and in good spirits; practising with shot and shell goes on continually, terrifying the Pasha of Varna with the belief that the Russians are at hand. The entire crews, from the admirals and post-captains downwards, will be glad that the singular state of things is over by which Russian vessels could only be requested to go back to port, and every man had the affair of Navarino before his eyes, and the danger of finding victory over an obstinate enemy described by statesmen as a 'disastrous circumstance.'"

THE INSURRECTION IN EPIRUS AND THESSALY .- Advices of the 2nd of April, from Epirus, by way of Ancons, fully confirm the disasters

of the insurgents. On the 15th March Osman Pasha took the com mand of Arta. Strong Turkish corps are continually moving between Arta. Prevesa, and Janine, in which last-mentioned city 8,000 men are now assembled. The insurgents have retired into the mountains The 'Pays' publishes the following from Athens, dated the 6th :-"The rays publishes the following from Athens, dated the full firm and the rays publishes the following from Athens, dated the full firm and following fact will give an idea of the amount of affection which the government of Athens bears to those of France and England. An individual sent to the government a plan for making fire-ships, destined to set fire to our fleets. The government took the proposition into consideration, and sent it to a committee for examination. The committee declared that to carry the plan into practice was impossible, but that still the inventor was entitled to a recompense for the idea." The English, Austrian, French, and Swedish ministers did not attend the Te Deum on the 6th, when the anniversary of the independence of Greece was celebrated. The English and French Ministers have addressed a strong note to the Government of King Otho, but there is reason to helleve that the infatuation of King and people is too following fact will give an idea of the amount of affection which the is reason to helleve that the infatuation of King and people is too is reason to helieve that the infatuation of King and people is too great to allow of its proper influence. The government appears to expect countenance, or at least connivance, from Austria and Prussis, and people say that let the worst thing happen, France and England may be separated on this branch of the Eastern question. The Lucqsor reports that the expulsion of the Greeks is going on at Constantinople; but a private despatch states that Roman Catholic Greek subjects are allowed to remain. A Greek vessel with ammunition has been captured at Eubeaa. A despatch from Constantinople of the 10th states that three hundred Greeks, who had landed at Volo, in Thessalv, have been put to the sword, with the exception of a few Thessaly, have been put to the sword, with the exception of a few who were saved by going on board the Austrian corvette, Caroline.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.—A correspondent in yesterday's 'Times' denies the statement made in that paper some days sgo, to the effect that Greek merchants in England had subscribed large funds in aid of the Greek insurrection. The 'Globe' says: "We have every reason to believe that several leading Greek merchants in London works are controlled. London make no secret of their having given practical effect to their notorious sympathy with the insurrection, hy very considerable pecuniary donations."

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.—According to Constantinople mercantile letters of the 6th of April, Baron Bruck has issued orders to all Austrian ve-sels to quit Constantinople. A misunderstanding is said to have arisen between Lord Redcliffe and Baron Bruck.—Lord Stratford has addressed a circular to the British Consuls condemning the Greek insur--Since the combined British and French squadrons have entered the Black Sea, there has been a continual movement of steamers between Constantinople and Varna. Twenty-five French naval officers and thirty British midshipmen have been detached from the fleets in the Black Sea, and passed through that city on their way to join the Baltic fleet.—It appears that General Wysockl is to be the commander-in-chief of the new Polish legion in the service of -A very large number of the subjects of King Otho resident in Turkey have acknowledged allegiance to the Sultan, and will remain in the country.—A letter from Bucharest, in the 'Wanderer' of Vienna, states that Mr Biagini and M. Duprat, the former an English and the latter a French subject, had been flogged for having spoken in a disrespectful manner of the Emperor Nicholas. They were, at the date of the letter (14th), at the military hospital. They have not been able to lay a complaint hefore their respective consuls, as those functionaries are absent, and the agents left by them in their places have received official notice that if they continued their functions they would be transported into the interior of Russia.

Lord Carlisle arrived at Constantinople on the 5th by the French stcamer, and left two days after for Varna.

FRANCE.—MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—On Tuesday morning after a week devoted to the hospitable pleasures of the capital, Lord Raglan, Lord De Ros, and their staffs left Paris by the Lyons Railway for Marseilles. The Duke of Cambridge, with the rest of the officers, followed on Wednesday, not however, by the same route, but hy Vienna and Trieste. The Duke arrived at Strasburg on Thursday morning, and left again for Frankfort, accompanied by M. de Toulongeon, one of the Emperor's Aides-de-Camp. It it stated that the object of the Duke's journey Aides-de-Camp. It it stated that the object of the Duke's journey to Vienna is diplomatic; or else to be present at the marriage of the Emperor of Austria. M. Huhner, the Austrian Minister in Paris, has left for the latter purpose. Prince Napoleon and this staff left Toulon for Constantinople on Monday on board the Rolland, ship of war. General Bizot, commandant of the Polytechnic School, has been appointed to the command in chief of the engineers of the army of the East. Colonel Ardent has arrived at Paris, to render an account of the mission which he has fulfilled conjointly with General Burgoyne. Rear-Admiral Boxer, accompanied by his flag-lieutenant and Mr W. Burton. from the Admiralty, passed through Paris, on Tuesday morning, from the Admiralty, passed through Paris, on Tuesday morning, en route for Constantinople. Marshal St Arnaud left Paris on Sunday by the Lyons Railway, for Constantinople, to assume the command of the army of the East. He will ombark at Marseilles. Two mand of the army of the Bast. He will ombark at Marseilles. Two English officers, Brigadier-General Rose and Major Claremont, have been nominated by the English Government as attachés to Marshal St Arnaud, and by way of a reciprocal compliment, the French Minister at War has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Guilhen de Lagondie, chief of the staff of the 7th military division at Besancon, and Chef d'Escadron Vice of the staff of the 8th division at Lyons, to attend Lord Raglan. On the 11th inst. 900 marines embarked on board the Inflexible, the Tage, and the Jemappes, which were waiting in the roads for orders to make sail for the Baltic. Five other ships and three frigates will follow them without delay. The journals of Bretagne announce that a number of regiments, both infantry and cavalry, destined eventually to take part in the expedition to the Baltic, were being put in order of march. St Brieux will become the centre of a corps of from 5,000 to 6,000 men.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS .- The 'Moniteur' states that the Prussian Minister presented a letter from his Sovereign to the Emperor on Wednesday.—The opening of the whole line of railway be-tween Paris and Lyons was some time since announced for April, and it is still said that a single line between Chalons and Lyons will be laid down before the end of the month, but the company intends to make use of this single line in the first instance exclusively, for to make use of this single line in the first instance exclusively, for the purpose of hastening the completion of the railway, and, as now arranged, the great event of the opening of this entire line to the public is fixed for May 31.—The Archbishop of Paris (M. Sibour), and the Bishop of Orleans (M. D'Apanloup), are likely to be rival candidates for a seat in the French academy. It is said the government leans to the archbishop, who represents the Gallic church against ultramontanism.—Mr Laing, M.P., chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, accompanied by Sir J. Paxton, Mr Boothby, one of the directors, and Mr Grove, the secretary, had an interview with the Emperor on Monday at the Tuileries. His Majesty expressed great interest in the success of the undertaking, and promised to send contributions from the Imperial manufactories of Sevres, the Gobelina, and Beauvais. He also said that a deputation fully representing France should be present at the opening of the palace next month.—The new horse railway now in operation from the Place de la Concerde to Passy is to be continued from the one terminus to Sevres and St Cloud, and from the other along the quay to Vincennes.—A "communicated note" in the 'Patric,' announces, on the authority of a

SPAIN.—A very remarkable decree, attributable to the exertions of Lord Howden, has appeared in the 'Madrid Gazette,' announcing the intention of the Spanish government to put an end to the slave trade, and to give satisfaction to Great Britain. According to the terms of the decree, all slaves are to he immediately registered, after which time any slave found in the island of Cuba without a copy of the register, containing date, domicile, and description, will be looked upon as fraudulently imported, and declared ipso facto free; and secondly providing for and organising the introduction of white labourers.

UNITED STATES.—By the Africa we have advices from New York to the 5th inst. In the House of Representatives at Washington Mr Campbell, of Ohio, introduced a resolution requesting the President to open negotiations with England, with the view of ascertaining upon what terms the latter Government would consent to the annexation of Canada to the United States! The resolution was rejected by a majority of 119 to 28. The hill for increasing the navy by six steam frigates has passed by a considerable majority.

Massachusetts and Indiana have petitioned Congress against the introduction of slavery into any territory from which it is excluded by the Missouri compromise. The Governor of New York has vetoed the Maine Liquor Law, which it was proposed in the Legislature to extend to New York. The Senate of Ohio had adopted the following resolution :- "Resolved, that our senators in Congress be instructed, and that our representatives be requested, to use their best endeavours in favour of establishing reciprocal free trade with the Canadas, and the opening of the navigation of the river St Lawrence to the commerce of the United States." In New York the ship carpenters. caulkers, sparmakers, boilermakers, plasterers, bricklayers, and dock men were out on strike. The latter were demanding an increase of two dollars per day. Several fires have occurred in different parts of the Union. In Washington street, New York, 100,000 dollars worth of property had been destroyed. A threatened duel between two members of the House of Representatives, Messrs Cutting and Breckenridge, has been compromised. The latter gentleman proposed to fight with rifles. The dispute arose during a debate on the Nebraska bill. The Franklin has since brought accounts to the 8th inst. No news had been received of the arrival at Philadelphia of the steamers City of Glasgow and City of Manchester. The former vessell was in her 40th day from Liverpool, and it was feared she was either lost or beset by ice in the Atlantic.

BRAZILS AND THE PLATE. - The Severn has brought accounts from Buenos Ayres, March 4; Monte Video, 6; and Rio de Janeiro, 17. Five thousand Brazilian troops have passed from the Rio Grande into Monte Video to support the Monte Videan government. Her Majesty's ship Portland left Rio on the 10th of March, Stromboli on the 12th, Centaur on the 14th. Ships remaining-Madagascar, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Henderson; and screw steamer Rifleman. The Russian man-of-war that was at Rio has vanished. It is supposed she has gone round into the Pacific. A British man-of-war has been for some time in pursuit of her.—The thirteen provinces of the Argentine Confederation persist in maintaining the presidentship of General Urquiza, whose installation under the new federal constitution was to take place on the 4th of March.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL .- The La Plata has arrived, with dates from Jamaica to the 27th ult. In that island, as in the West Indies generally, there was a great want of shipping; cargoes were all ready, but no tonnage to take them away. Since the departure of the last mail nothing whatever had occurred of any interest in Jamaica politics. The Assembly is still in session, doing nothing. We are informed that a petition was in course of signature to the home Government for the purpose of inquiring into the propriety of suspending the constitution of this colony for a series of years. The Assembly having voluntarily abdicated its functions, it was confidently expected that Sir Henry Barkly would use all the constitutional means in his power for dissolving it, thereby entailing taking the sense of the constituency of the island. From British Guiana we learn that the Combined Court had closed its session, after having made liberal provision for the public institutions of the colony. The new Governor had arrived, and met with a good reception. Commodore Anderson had received despatches from the exploring expedition on the Isthmus of Darien, which state that the American party from the United States sloop Cyane had not been seen or heard of, and there was every reason to believe they had been murdered by the Indians.—The Panama Railway will be finished by next August.—Disturbances had broken out on the Isthmus, in consequence of the New Granadian Government attempting to impose a poll tax on the persons crossing. The Americans resisted the tax. At Greytown the old dispute about the land on the American side is again revived. At Carthagena the French admiral had demanded satisfaction for a national outrage, and had obtained it. — From California we learn that two American men-of-war were unchored off the head-quarters of Gen. Walker, to prevent any reinforcement to the Fillibusters .--- General Castilha is getting stronger in Peru, where the rule of President Echenique is drawing to a close.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .- The Hydaspes has brought accounts to the 25th of February. The election of representatives in the Upper House of Parliament at the Cape was nearly complete. Almost every seat had been contested. Sir G. Clerk, formerly Gogreat attention at the Cape. Some samples came home by the Hydaspes, for the Government.

ALBANIANISM. To the Editor of the 'Examiner.' Sir, When you say "the Albanian cannot resist the motive power of dollars" you extend the limits of Albania. How many courts in Germany are purely Albanian! How purely Albanian is the whole of Greece, under the king we imposed on her, with other heavier impositions than the Osmanli ever imposed. Greece in all ages has been essentially republican; even Spain was republican under her kings; and there continued to be municipal institutions under the Byzantine emperors. Again must Greece be democratic before she is independent and must be independent (probably for long) before she is honest. But I will return to Albanianism. Beside the sword and Minie rifle, there are two other weapons of wide range and sure effect. Nicholas can teach us the use of one; Napoleon the First taught us the other. We have shown ourselves to be very indifferent scholars under both masters. The repeated appeals and manifestoes of Bonaparte roused both soldier and citizen: the Pyramids repeated them to the Alps. There is indeed no voice among us which can be heard beyond a chamber or a magazine, and therefor our proclamations would be but voices crying in the wilderness; but we have vaults well stored with dollars, or dollars' worth, and it would be economy to dishurse them. Soldiere are to be bought cheaper anywhere than in England: and how few are the officers in the Russian army or the Russian diplomacy above the reach of bribery. In this case, bribery is not corruption; it only falls upon it. Gold, like opium, is sometimes a sedative, and sometimes a stimulant; we may apply it as the case requires. In regard to the subjects and allies and neighbours of Turkey, we could bring under her standard, or within her influence, tribes and nations innumerable. We could arm them efficiently, and provision them

my opinions with his higher authority. No paper of equal energy, no speech in Parliament of equal comprehension, has awakened the people of England to look steddily at their present condition. Once more I warn the inadvertent, as this great writer has done, that, unless we drive Russia from her seaboard, she will at a future and no distant day be mistress of Europe, and arhitress of Asia. Within half a century the Americans themselves will be constrained by her to maintain by force of arms their power and influence over the Pacific. Long before that day they will find the necessity of expelling her from their own continent. Peter the Great (for great he was) was soher (which he was not always) when he wrote his will. It was dictated by no dream of ambition, but suggested by computation. He could not compute, however, the future greatness of a nation at that time in its infancy, like his own, and with limbs less vigorous; he could not foresee that America, like the Grecian daughter, would be the support of a parent, shut up in decrepitude and decay .-WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

Lord Howden has addressed a note to the Spanish Government requiring that it shall close its ports against Russian privateers, if

Russia issues letters of marque. Great preparations are being made for the approaching nuptials of he Emperor Francis Joseph with her Royal Highness the Duchess Elizabeth Eugenia in Bavaria. The solemnisation of this event re- are declared in a state of blockade. A part of the fleets has anche mains fixed for the 23rd inst. The ratification of the marriage settlements were signed on the 4th inst., and in due form exchanged on the 7th.

The owners of Russian merchant vessels in the ports of Cadiz, etubal, and Lisbon, have ordered them to be sold.

The Sardinian Government has issued an order prohibiting any rivateers under the Russian flag from being armed, provisioned, or harboured, with their prizes, in Sardinian ports.

The Queen of Spain has amnestied the soldiers of the Regiment of rdova who took part in the revolt at Saragossa.

The railway from Turin to Susa, on the southern side of Mont-Cenis, is to be opened to the public in the course of the present month. The line from Verona to Caeeglio by Brescia has just heen opened to circulation.

By order of the Piedmontese Government the Duke de Valentinois has been set at liberty, and the option allowed him either to return to Monaco hy sea, or to France by land. He has selected this latter

The Ministerial crisis in Denmark is over. The Cahinet remains. Bishop Monrad, Andra, Hall, Bierring, and others, have been dismissed.

Letters from Berlin say, that the Grand Duke Alexander, the heir presumptive to the Russian crown, is about to visit Germany, and to there was any good anchorage there for the fleet, and if water could be provided. In returning, the officer fell in with the Dauntless, on make a long stay. He will go in the first instance to Berlin, and afterwards to Darmstadt.

The British minister at Copenhagen has announced officially to the government that Sir C. Napier, having entered the Baltic, has orders to employ all necessary means for enforcing a strict and effective blockade of the Russian ports in that sea, and in the Gulf of Finland. The minister of Foreign Affairs has announced this important fact to the mercantile community, recommending them to avoid the dangers to which they would be exposed by infringing the regulations established by the British admiral.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

ARRIVAL OF BTITISH TROOPS AT GALLIPOLI.-The steam-ship Golden Fleece, which left Malta on the 31st ult. with Gen. Sir G. Brown, a large number of officers, and nearly a thousand rank and file of Rifles and Sappers and Miners, arrived at Gallipoli in the night of the 5th inst., and on the 8th landed the first body of troops of the British expedition which has reached Turkey. The delay in the disembarkation of the men is ascribed to the want of the necessary preparations for their reception. The Golden Fleece was 135 hours making the passage. The following officers went out in the Golden Fleece: 1st division stuff-Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel Sullivan, Assistant Adjutant-General; Cap'ain Hallewell, 28th Regiment, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Macdonell, 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, A.D.C.; Captain Whit more, 30th Regiment, A.D.C.; Staff-Surgeon 1st class, Alexander. There were 27 officers, 39 sergeants, 15 buglers, and 774 rank and file of the Rifle Brigade; 10 officers, 10 sergeants, 4 huglers, 181 rank and file of the Sappers and Miners, on board the Golden Fleece. The whole were conveyed without casualty. Tue Vulcan has since arrived with the 44th Regiment, and three companies of the 50th. The Kangaroo, with the 93rd Regiment, and other detachments. The troops were well. It is probable that by this time the main body of the English troops assembled at Malta have reached Gallipoli.

STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIAN FORCE IN THE DOBRUDSCHA. - Valuable as is exact information respecting the effective strength of the Russians in the Dobrudscha, it has hitherto been exceedingly difficult to obtain, and the most contradictory statements have been put forward on the subject. The 'Daily News' furnishes the following statement on the authority of a military correspondent, whose position on vernor of Bombay, has, it is said, twice declined the governorship at the spot exempts him from ordinary liability to error. At the end of the first week in April, the "First Active Operating Corps," as the it is alleged that gold has been discovered, gives great dissatisfaction to the colonists. The subject of the discovery of gold is attracting great attention at the Cane. Some samples came home by the Hy. General Luders, chief of the Fifth Infantry Corps, and his army is thus classified: Three divisions of Infantry, amounting to 36,600 depends on the precision and quickness of your fire. Also, lads! sharpen men; one division of Light Cavalry, 3,840 men; four brigades of Foot Artillery, 3,168 men; one hattalion of Chasseurs, 900 men; one battalion of Sappers and Pontoniers, 950 men; and four regiments of Cossacks, 3,200 men; giving a total of 48,618 men, with 160 guns. "It is not to be supposed," adds this correspondent, "that the Russians are idling about, because they have not startled the world with any extraordinary feats. They are employing the time in the most profitable manner, by strengthening their position on all sides, whether for attack or defence. Hospitals, depots, and communications are not made and secured in a day. The movements of a Russian army are always slow, but steady. Patient perseverance has often won for them the day."

WARLIKE OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE .- The 'Vienna Presse' gives some particulars of a sharp battle which took place on the 4th inst., at Giditsch, near Kalafat, and which ended in the defeat of the Russians. Achinet Pasha, the commandant of Kalafat, thinking the opportunity for attacking the Russians too favourable to he missed, marched out upon them with a strong force, and attacked them in their position at Giditsch. The struggle was long and bloody, but was at length decided in favour of the Ottomans hy a brilliant charge of the Turkish cavalry, under Iskender Bey (Count Kinsky), on which after great exertion, the Russians were driven from the place with immense loss. The captors at once occupied the village in force, and have since thrown into it a strong garrison from Widdin. - A letter from Shumla of the 2nd inst. states the total force of the Russians on the south side of the Danube at nearly 50.000. They have advanced to Babadagh, and hold all the country of the Dobrudscha as far as the Ksra-su, whence a mur d'orillon and an old Roman wall extend to Kostendje, on the Black Sea. Many officers (French and English) are of opinion that the Russians are concentrating a very large force numerable. We could arm them efficiently, and provision them in this district, and it is also expected that another passage will be laden with sulphur and lead, which are in "throughout several campaigns, with less money than Mr Pitt expended attempted above Rustchuk, between which and Widdin little opposi- will be prizes worth taking, if they turn up.

letter from Constantinople of the 5th, that Colonel Dieu was at that in the last twenty days of his administration. Your Correspondent, have already made large preparations of beats and pontoons and the work of the standard pontoons and the standard pontoons are standard pontoons and the standard pontoons and the standard pontoons are standard pontoons and the standard pontoons are standard pontoons and the standard pontoons and the standard pontoons are standard pontoons are standard pontoons are standard pontoons and t Wallachian side. Omar Pasha seems perfectly aware of his great de. Wallachian side. Oldar the disadvantage of risking an engagement ficiency in cavalry, and the disadvantage of risking an engagement on the open plains of Bulgaria. He is therefore concentrating as many on the open plants of Durgers of the neighbourhood of troops as possible, principally infantry, in the neighbourhood of Shumla. There are now there upwards of 20,000 men, and reinforce. Shumla. There are now viring from the reserve at Adrianople and ments are constantly arriving from the reserve at Adrianople and ments are constantly arriving the Lamail Pasha, the hero of Citale some of the posts on the Danube. Ismail Pasha, the hero of Citale arrived on the 30th, with five hattalions, from Turtukia. He is on of the ablest generals the Turks have, and at the present moment in of the ablest generals the runs have, and the property moment is a great acquisition, as there is an urgent demand for good stag officers.—The following telegraphic despatches, dated the 18th interpretations of the property of the propert officers.—The following setegraphic their contents have not yet been have been received from Vienna, but their contents have not yet been to be the following the been received from the been received f confirmed: "The important frontier town of Fokshani, in Wallachia which had just been fortified, has been destroyed by fire. All the which had just been forther, and been destroyed by fire. All the Russian stores, provisions, arms, clothing, ammunition, and all the military hospitals, have fallen a prey to the flames. The Russians occury Kostendje."—"In a former despatch you were informed to the flames of the course had been seen on the Servian territory. that Russian troops had been seen on the Servian territory; this even ing's papers have a communication from Orsova, of the 16th, which states that on the 14th the Russians occupied Turnu-Severin. On the 15th the Cossacks crossed the Danube at New Orsora, a Turkin fortress on one of the Danubian islands, and occupied Wartsierora The Turks bombarded the place. According to these accounts, it is The Turks under the state of the Danube is intended at that all the Russian ports in the Black Susper. It is also affirmed that all the Russian ports in the Black Susper. before Odessa.'

SIR C. NAPIER'S MOVEMENTS IN THE BALTIC.—We have at length some certain intelligence respecting the movements of the flet after it left Kioge Bay on the 12th inst. Early on the following morning it passed the northern part of the Danish Island of Bornholm, from which twenty-five sail were described, and after manceuvring for time cast anchor off the Swedish coast. The next day, the 14th, it continued its course towards the Swedish island of Gothland. Before leaving Kioge Bay on the 12th inst. Admiral Napier officially declared that he would blockade all the Russians ports in the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia. A Captain Christiansen, of the ship Fyer, who has arrived at Swinemunde, from Ronne, a small town in Bornho states that on the night of the 13th a heavy cannonade was heard from that island. A letter from Elsineur of the 12th states the from that island. A letter from Library of the respecting the eract contradictory reports had been received there respecting the eract state of the ice in the Gulf of Finland. The British Admiral however, having been informed that the Russian division at Swebbe. was preparing to quit that port, it was considered probable that the sea in that direction was free from ice. That division is said to consist of 18 ships of the line. A letter from an officer on hoard H.M.S. Hecla, dated Copenhagen, the 13th April, states that Sir C. Napier had sent a competent party to the Island of Gothland, to ascertain # her way back from the Gulf of Finland, with intelligence that the ice had cleared away as high up as Helsingfors, and that six or seven Russian sail of the line were anchored there under the strong batteries. Sir C. Napier, who was then in Kioge Bay, on hearing this news, at once put to sea, and was reported on the 19th off Gothland. The Hecla will rejoin Sir Charles immediately, together with the Dauntless, Gorgon, and one or two other steamers, which were all at Copenhagen on the 13th. It was the Alban, steam-sloop, and not the Amphion, screw-frigate, which got aground near Copenhagen She is now afloat. Seven Russian merchant vessels, captured by the squadron of Admiral Plumridge, had been sent into Kiege Bay and were lying there on the 18th inst.; they were laden principally with salt. The Austerlitz has left Kioge Bay to join Sir C. Napier. A telegraphic despatch from Hamburg on Thursday, states that the number of Russian vessels captured is increased to ten. The Alba left the Copenhagen Roads on Thursday to pilot five French ships through the Belt. A Kiel letter of the 16th inst. states that it was understood that the Dauntless brought word to Copenhagen on the 12th that eighteen Russian ships of the line were lying at Helsingfors, and might soon be attacked. They seemed as if they intended, a soon as it became possible, to put over to Revel. Admiral Plumide was watching them with four frigates, which, before this, will have heen reinforced by the arrival of Admiral Napier with a strong division. - The Tribune frigate, Captain Carnegie, arrived at Copen hagen on the 16th, with from sixty-five to seventy prisoners taken from the Russian and Finnish merchant vessels captured. One vessel was captured off Dago Island, four between Gothland and Riga, and another near Bornholm-all of them Finnish ships. The first was taken on the 9th, a couple more on the 11th, and the remainder on the 13th inst. The cargoes consisted principally of salt, clive oil, and a little wine. The crews were exceedingly fine-looking men. The Tribune passed the fleet on its way to Gottska Sound, near the Fare There was still some ice in the Gulf of Finland, but not enough to interfere with the cruising of the frigates watching the Russian movements.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR READ TO THE FLEET. - A letter from a naval officer in the fleet thus describes the reading of the official declaration of war, and how it was received by the fleet: April 4.—At noon to-day the Old Duke looked as if she was dressed for a holiday—she was covered with flags, forming a general signal to the fleet which had anything hut a holiday signification—it was the commander-in-chief's declaration of war, and ran, word for word, as follows:

War is declared, with a bold and numerous enemy your cutlasses, and the day is your own."

The Blenheim, Captain the Hon. F. T. Pelham, immediately answered "Ready and willing;" the Neptune, Captain Smith, "Ready;" and every ship manned her rigging and gave three such cheers as are seldom heard in those waters. Ourselves and all the ship's company were then called upon deck, and Commodore Seymour read the signal to us; and the men were beginning to follow the example of the other ships, when the old admiral came forward, and, leaning over the poop railing, said:

"Now, my lads! You have just heard what the commodore has said to you, and all I have to say is, you must be cool and collected—don't throw your shot away. A shot fired in the air or the water is of no use. Make every one of them tell; we have quite a different system now to what we had in the last war. I have no doubt some of you have been in action before but it will be different to what you have been accustomed to; but Admin Chads showed you the other day that a shell bursting hetween decks is not so dangerous as you imagine. and if one comes on your deck, you must lie down, and it won't hurt you more than the common splinters of an ordinary action. Should we went to be something the state of the s nary action. Should we meet the Russian fleet at sea, as I dare say we shall, you well know how to dispose of them. We will now man the rigging, and give three cheers for the Queen. God bless her!"

The men rushed to the rigging and gave three times three for the Queen and one cheer more, and three for the commander-in-chief.

This was followed by the rest of the fleet, and peal after peal came floating over the waters, until the most distant sounded like the colo of the other. Hands were piped down-men under punishment were forgiven, and an extra glass of grog given each man at supper-time. The flying squadron of paddle-wheels, under Admiral Plumridge, left us immediately after for the edge of the ice. They are gone to watch the movements of the enemy, and to look after some ships laden with sulphur and lead, which are in "a fix" in the ice. They The dated

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"Last Tuesday, our ship's company were all called aft on the quarterdeck, and when assembled, Admiral Corry addressed us as follows: 'My
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deck, and when assembled, Admiral Corry addressed is a speech made by the comlade—Captain Hutton is going to read to you a speech made by the company, or
when you hear it read, you will respond to it as this ship's company, or
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read' (pointing to a paper held by Captain Hutton). Capt. H. then know there is no and the honour to command you, and therefore I am done well since I have had the honour to command you, and therefore I am done well since I have had the honour of you; and I know the Admiral's feelings with proud of you; yes, proud of you; and I know the Admiral's feelings with proud of you; yes, proud of you will do very shortly), you will do come into active service (which you will do very shortly), you will behave as this ship's company onght to behave. I have every confidence behave as this ship's company onght to behave. I have every confidence behave as this ship's company onght to behave. I have every confidence behave as this ship's company onght to behave. I have every confidence behave as this ship's company onght to behave. I have every confidence behave as this ship's company onght to behave. I have every confidence behave as this ship's company of the same class as ourselves, nor two of any other nation, that we liners of the same class as ourselves, nor two of any other nation, that we liners of the same class as ourselves, nor two of any other nation, that we liners of the same class as ourselves, nor two of any other nation, that we liners of the same class as ourselves, nor two of any other nation, that we liners of the such at hawke, that, had it been the head of a Russian, he would poop rail such a thawke, that, had it been the head of a Russian, he would have quickly cried out for mercy. When the men found the captain hit the done speaking, they paused an instant, as it were, to concentrate all their done speaking, they paused an instant, as it were, to concentrate all their done speaking, they paused an instant, as it were, to concentrate all their done speaking, they paused an instant, as it were, to concentrate all their done speaking, they paused an instant, as it were, to concentrate all their done speaking, they paused an instant, as it were, to concentrate all their done speaking, they paused an instant, as it were, to concentrate all their done speaking, they paused

THE FRENCH FLEET FOR THE BALTIC.—The following is a list of the French contingent of the Baltic fleet, which has just left Brest: The Inflexible, ship of the line, Vice-Admiral Parseval-Deschenes, commander of the squadron; Captain Clavaud, head of the staff; Captains de Surville and de Russel, officers of the staff; Captain Captains de Surville and de Russel, officers of the staff; Captain Perenneau, &c. Jemappes, ship of the line, Captain Duparc, commander; Captain de Langle de Carry, second in command. Le Tage, Captain Fabre, commander; Captain Mequet, second. Breslau, ship of the line, Rear-Admiral Penaud; Captain Selva, aide-de-camp, &c. Darien, frigate, Captain Didelot. Poursuivante, frigate, Captain Prudhomme de Borre. Semilante, frigate, Captain Chiron de Brossay. Resslaw Defences.—The Emperor Nicholas, anticipating that the ways rested on the coast of the islands of Aland would not be in coast of the islands of Aland would not be in coast. works erected on the coast of the islands of Aland would not be in a state to resist the attacks of the English fleet, has caused them to be erscuated by the troops, who have carried with them all the guns and military stores, &c. The Emperor had also ordered all the pilots and all men capable of bearing arms to emigrate to the mainland in Fin-land, and also to remove all vessels, large and small, boats, &c., to the ports on the mainland; and in case that cannot be done, to sink and destroy them so that not a vestige shall remain. This same system of national defence and voluntary destruction has been organised, and will be followed, whatever may be the consequences, throughout the whole extent of the Russian shore from Helsingfors to Cronstadt. From the seaside St Petersburg is protected by the fortress of Cronstadt, which, lying on an island, commands the narrow channels through which large vessels have to approach the capital. At the back of the island, towards the coast of Finland, there was also a channel through which vessels of the size of a sloop could pass, but this was blocked up at the beginning of the century by means of piles and huge blocks of stone, and a week since large square stones were sunk until the passage was completely impassable. An attack on Cronstadt is therefore only possible from the narrow channel, which in its various twistings and turnings is commanded, for a distance of nearly four English miles, by the fort in front of the island. All signs, such as buoys, posts, &c., have been removed. It is stated that strong iron chests charged with powder and other combustible materials are sunk into the sea, and connected by means of wires with a galvanic battery outside. Above the chests is some machinery, which, on being touched by the keel of a passing vessel, causes two galvanised wires to come into contact, which produces an electric spark, and with it an explosion. A hundred submarine mines of this kind are said to have been sunk in the channel leading to Cronstadt. Military men in St Petersburg are divided in their opinions as to whether the fortifications of Cronstadt will be able to resist the heavy artillery of the ships. Four of the forts are formed of enormous granite cubes, the fifth is of loge. The greatest danger for Cronstadt is that these forts may be taken one after the other, as each of them

will be exposed to the united fire of a great number of vessels. NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE BALFIC FLEET.—The following ships are being rapidly prepared for the Baltic: Majestic, 91 (screw), Capt. J. Hope, C.B.; Hannibal, 90 (screw), Capt. the Hon. F. W. Grey; Nile, 91 (screw), Commodore Martin, C.B.; Ganges, 84 (not yet commissioned). sioned); Formidable, 84 (do.); Eurydice, 26 (sailing vessel), Captain

bills at such a loss.—A British man-of-war has been sent from Rio into the Pacific to look after the Russian frigate which was lately at that port, but which has disappeared.—The following promotions have taken place: Captains for rank—J. A. Paynter, C. Prevost. Sir W. Wiseman, and N. Vansittart. Commanders for rank—W. G. A. Gordon, F. J. C. Strode, and G. O. Willes.—The launch of the Royal Albert, 131 (screw) has been postponed to Saturday, May 13, when it will then take place in the presence of the Queen, Prince Albert, and several of the members of the Royal family, and the ceremony of naming her will be performed by the Princess Royal. The launch of the Cossack, screw steam-frigate, pierced for 30 guns, with one large pivot gun, all on the upper deck, built for the Emperor of Russia by Mr Pitcher, ship-builder, Northfleet, took place on Saturday. She seems a remarkably firmly-built vessel, on good lines. She is to be completed for active service by her new owners, lines. She is to be completed for active service by her new owners, the British Government.

The 'Plymouth Mail' gives the following extract from a letter neral Sir J. Campbell; Captain Snodgrass, A.D.C.; Colonel Hastings Doyle, A.A.G.; Major Pakenham, and Major Airey. Two divisions of the 17th Lancers embarked at Portsmouth on Tuesday in the Pride of the 17th Lancers embarked at Fortsmonth on Tuesday in the Fride of the Occan and Ganges transports, which were towed out to Spithead by Government tugs, on their way to the seat of war in the East.—On Wednesday evening Major-General the Earl of Lucan, commanding the cavalry of the expeditionary force, left London for Dover, from whence he will proceed as quickly as possible to Marseilles, where he will embark for Gallipoli. Lord Bingham, son to the care and on his staff is already in Turkey and Cantains Walker. the earl, and on his staff, is already in Turkey, and Captains Walker and Charteris, also aides-de-camp, started on Sunday. On the same evening the second division of the 39th Regiment embarked at Queenstown, and were shipped on board the transports Courier and Simaranda, which sailed on Thursday for the seat of war. — The whole of the first division of the Royal Artillery for service in the East have now embarked in nineteen horse-transport ships, and are on their way.—Five troops of the 8th Hussars have embarked during the week at Plymouth.—A large staff of veterinary surgeons proceed to the seat of war, with a proper supply of medicines and other requirements necessary for the safety of the horses. Contracts have been entered into with persons in Turkey, recommended by the Ottoman Government, for a periodical supply of forage for the horses.

On Thursday morning the main body of the 19th Regiment of Foot, numbering nearly 800 rank and file, left the Tower for Woolwich, where they embarked for Turkey.

Among the passengers who left Southampton on Thursday, in the Ripon, are the following officers, attached to the English expeditionar carrying the Regime of the Ripolish expeditionar carrying the Ripolish expeditional carrying the Ripolish expeditionar carrying the Ripolish expeditional carrying the Ri attached to the English expeditionary army in the East: Brigadier-General Airey, Brigadier-General Buller, C.B., Colonel Maule, Colonel Lord W. Paulet, Major Airey, Major Mackenzie, Caprain Hackett, Lieutenant the Hon. H. Clifford, Dr Forteath, Assistant-Surgeon Langham, Judge-Advocate Romaine, Assistant-Surgeons Cassell and Miller, Colonel Allan, Captains Lankey and Morris, Paymaster Pope, Assistant Commissaries-General Fonblanque, Edwards, and Routh, Deputy-Assistant Commissaries-General Downs and Hawkins, Lieutenant Dennie. The whole of the above officers are to land at Malta. as the Ripon will continue her voyage to Alexandria. It is expected that by the time this steamer reaches Malta that island will be pretty well cleared of troops, and that there will be plenty of opportunities of proceeding to Gallipoli. The Ripon also takes out twenty-eight horses belonging to the staff of Brigadier-General Airey, a considerable quantity of baggage and Government stores, and 200 packages of ammunition, ball cartridges, &c.—The second division of the 39th Regiment embarked at Queenstown on Wednesday, on board the transports Courier and Timandra for the seat of war. The right wing and three companies of the 14th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barlow, left Limerick for Cork on Thursday, and to-morrow the left wing, under Major Watson, will proceed by the same route, to embark at Cork in the Bombay for Malta.—The 1st Royals embarked at Plymouth yesterday for Gallipoli on board the Andes screw steamer, one of the Cunard line.

MILITARY MEMORANDA.—Up to the present time, the Government have taken up no less than seventy-four vessels, and on Monday further tenders were invited to be sent in.—Arrangements are in progress for placing the commissariat department of the service in Ireland under a staff responsible for the proper and regular supply of food and forage for the cavalry and infantry. — An offer of a Polish legion has been made to Government by Major Stawiarski, and has been referred by Lord Aberdeen to the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies.—Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, G.C.B., is appointed inspecting general of cavalry during the absence of the Duke of Cambridge in Turkey. Colonel P. Taylor, K.H., has been appointed to the staff at the Cape of Good Hope, in succession to Major-General Yorke, who has succeeded to the office of military secretary at the Horse Guards.—Nearly every officer, military and naval, has taken a revolver with him. The Duke of Cambridge has taken four. The cost of an ordinary revolver is 3l. The non-commissioned officers of the 8th Hussars were so convinced of the usefulness of the weapon that they actually pawned watches and other valuable articles, derived from habits of prudence, to obtain them.

THE LATE GOVERNMENT SEIZURES.

THE SEIZURE OF VESSELS IN THE THAMES .- A correspondence has taken place respecting the seizure of the vessels ordered by the Russian Government to be built by Mr Pitcher, of Northfleet, by which it appears that Mr Pitcher was entirely blameless. Mr Bernal Osborne, replying to the letter from Mr Pitcher, says:—"I am commanded to acquaint you, that on inquiry being made by officers from the department of the Surveyor of the Navy as to the circumstances under which the two vessels in question were being built by you, you behaved in the most candid manner, and afforded every information, stating that they were being constructed for the Russian Government, and that in subsequent communications with you on the subject of the transfer of these vessels, and their equipment for the purpose of being fitted and adapted for her Majesty's service, you have afforded every information and facility. Their lordships command me to add, that so far from having reason to complain, they are of opinion that throughout this transaction you have behaved with perfect candour and honour."

The Seizure at Glasgow of Marine Engines for Russia.—It is

that such was their opinion. When Lord Palmerston inspected the works, during his visit to Glasgow in autumn last, Mr Napier, jun., pointed out the engines to his lordship, and intimated that they were under construction for Russia. When war became imminent the Messrs Napier entered into communication with the Admiralty on the subject of the engines, and on the 23rd of February last they stated in writing that they believed the engines to have been ordered on Russian account, but that they would not allow them to be shipped without giving information to the British Government and obtaining its authority. On the 7th of March last Colonel Schwabbe wrote at length and formally to the Messrs Napier, stating that he had assigned, on the 3rd of that month, the engines to the house of Merck and co, of Hamburg, and that month, the engines to the house of Merck and Co., of Hamburg, and that one of the partners of the firm was then in London to implement the assignment, and to undertake to pay the remaining instalments due on the completion of the engines. Immedately on receiving this document the Messrs Napier sent a copy of it to the Admiralty, and thus matters rested until the broad arrow

ings relative to the same subject in the British Parliament were referred to with approbation. The following were the resolutions agreed to :-

ferred to with approbation. The following were the resolutions agreed to:

1. That in the opinion of this Chamber the system of carrying on maritime warfare by means of privateers is contrary to the dictates of sound morality, inconsistent in its spirit with the principles of justice and humanity, and that the time has arrived when it should not be tolerated by the laws of civilised nations.—2. That the depredations of privaleers on private property occasion much individual distress and ruin on the one hand, without any adequate national benefits on the other. That modern warfare can be carried on effectually without resorting to such means of individual suffering and private plunder, which fall almost entirely on the commercial classes.—3. That the efforts now making in Europe to extinguish privateering by arrangements to be consummated among the diplomatists of the Old World call for the co-operation of the Government of the United States.—4. That the treaty made by the United States and Russia, in 1785, negotiated by the far-seeing and keen-sighted Franklin, whereby both Governments bound themselves not to issue commissions to privateers, discloses the policy of that early day, and is well worthy of our support at this time—5. That this Chamber notices with great gratification the movement of Mr Gibson in the House of Commons, on the 17th of March, praying her Majesty's cruisers in he event of war to abstain from interfering with neutral vessels on account of any goods or property not contraband of war contained therein, and to direct her ministers to consider the policy of entering into treaty stipulations with foreign countries on the principle that free ships shall make free goods, and the neutral flag give neutrality to the cargo;' and that this Chamber consider that these principles should be sustained by the Government of the United States in all its negotiations with foreign Powers.—6. That in the opinion of this Chamber, in view of the magultude of the tonnage of this country and its rapid increase,

Colonel Lee desired to embody in the same document the subject of impressment of scamen. It had never been settled by treaty with England, and was but imperfectly understood. After some debate, it was decided to be inexpedient to agitate the subject at the present uncture. This question thus coming up on the original resolutions, they were at once adopted, and a committee of five was appointed to prepare an appropriate memorial to be forwarded to the President of the United States, and the representatives in Congress. Messrs Perit, Jones, Curtis, Phœnix, and Kelly, were appointed as such committee.

ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.
Sir G. H. Seymour, lately our Ambassador at St Petersburg, was at the Easter dinner this year, and addressed the company at some length. On his health being drunk, he said that the compliment belonged rather to the system under which he had been brought up than to himself individually. That system was a remarkably simple one. It was, in fact, nothing more than keeping one's eyes open, and speeking of things, not as they might be agreeable to the English Government, but as they appeared to him at the time—in other words, calling things by their right names. This system was an extremely simple one, but unfortunately it had not been observed abroad, and to its non-observance he attributed much of the evils with which we were now threatened. In Russia nothing of the cort prevailed; hence the misfortune which had now befallen the world. He was persuaded that nothing could be more incorrect than the intelligence which was conveyed to Russia from all parts of Europe, and therefore that nothing could be more false than the conclusions which were drawn from that intelligence. What did they write from the provinces of Turkey? Why, that every sort of horror was committed against the Christians—that Greek priests had been burnt, that churches had been destroyed, that women had been sham efully ill-treated, that the extermination of the Christian religion had been attempted—stories which made his hair stand on end until he discovered that there was not one word of truth in them. What did they write from London? He was sorry to say that John Bull was represented as a very material fellow—that he was excessively intent upon his Three per Cents., and his mines, and his railway stockthat he was rather addicted to creature comforts, to buying and selling in the morning, and to eating and drinking in the evening; and that he was particularly indisposed to interrupt his prosperity by meddling in affairs in which he had no direct concern. Of course he was not now alluding to the despatches of Prince This or Count That, but was talking of the reports that were generally current in St Petersburg. He came next to France. And what did they say of France? They said, "Here is a country which has just emerged from one great political revolution, and is wholly bent upon avoiding another." The principal men of this country are intent upon realizing large fortunes; the Court itself is very imperial in its sympathies; and, above all, the idea of a close connection between England and France was reckoned a myth—a thing to be talked of, but which could never be realized. The result had been what we Ummanney; besides a great number of small steamers. The St George, 120, Captain Byres, C.B., remains in the Downs.

Naval Menoranda.—Letters from officers in the Baltic fleet complain bitterly of the want of a commissariat. Exchange at Copenhagen on bills is ruinously high, stock of all kinds extravagantly dear. The officers are much in want of money, but are loth to cash their bills at such a Berlish man-of-war has been sent from Rio from them also that there were kind hearts among the Russian people, and, when the present mist of prejudice should be dispelled, there was many a friendly hand among them which it would give him real pleasure to be the first to shake. He could tell them that the English pleasure to be the first to shake. He could tell them that the English Minister to the Court of St Petersburg was a very small man. He might do what he could, but his voice was of small account; and this was the culminating point of the case. It was not what was said to the Emperor of Russia in English, but what was said to him in his own language. That was what decided the question; and he was convinced that if there had been one man of character who had the courage to declare the truth to his Majesty, he would never have embarked in this unfortunate career. But, if we had lost on the one side, we had gained on the other; and the grave circumstances to which he had alluded had produced an approximation to that which, perhaps, no other circumstance could have brought about. Need he perhaps, no other circumstance could have brought about. Need he say that he referred to the alliance of England with France? In incompleted for active service by her new owners, the British Government. — Rear Admiral Berkeley is awaiting the British Government. — Rear Admiral Berkeley is awaiting the British Government. — Rear Admiral Berkeley is awaiting the British Government. — Rear Admiral Berkeley is awaiting the British Government. — Rear Admiral Berkeley is awaiting the British Government. — Rear Admiral Berkeley is awaiting the British Government. — Rear Admiral Berkeley is awaiting the British Government. — Rear Admiral Berkeley is awaiting the British Government and the British Government will acquire the engines on Tuesday. It would thus appear that the British Government will acquire the engines clamater of the Clarence victualling yard are ready with lighters to send provisions out to them, so that no delay whatever will occur in getting them to sea again. — An order was received on Saturday morning by the Commander of the Coast guard in Galway, calling upon all the men under 50 years of age, to hold themselves in readiness to join the navy at a mounting to 2,000, has been ordered for the Baltic fleet. This will be provided the same meaning of the French Government. One of the revenue cutter Amphitrite. — A further supply of revolvers, amounting to 2,000, has been ordered for the Baltic fleet. This will be provided an important series of provided and acquired which appeared to him not to have a mounting to 2,000, has been ordered for the Baltic fleet. This will be provided the same meaning, and it might be allowed to be addressed to the crew amounting to 2,000, has been ordered for the Baltic fleet. This will be provided to the same meaning of the French Government. One of the revolution of the provided an important series of possible to the Admiralty, and thus matters rested until the broad arrow as againfacancy. When we said of a man that he behaved in a gentle-many manner, or acted in the character of a gentle-many manner, or acted in the character of a gentle-many manner, or acted in the character of a gentle-many manne

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winter's morning an intimation that his back would be more agreeable to the Emperor than his face, and that it was very desirable he should name a day when he would be prepared to return home. Nothing of the sort was done to the French Minister ; but it happened that this little act was foreseen and discountenanced, for the French Minister, upon hearing of this treatment, wrote to request that the same passport might be sent to him, and off he went. It was possible therefore, and probable, that the long centuries of hostility and jealousy between the French and English Governments would be succeeded by as many centuries of peace. Lately there had resounded through the streets of Paris cries of "Vive la Reine Victoria," and "Vivent les Anglais!" To these cries he was sure he might respond. and that this country would respond, by shouts of "Vive la France!"
"Vive la Empereur," "Vive le Defenseur des Droits de l'Europe!"

Sir G. H. Seymour then said that he would not detain them longer. If any observation had appeared in his speech tinged with asperity, he hoped they would excuse it. He dared to say that many of them, in travelling, had experienced the discomfort, when arriving at a station, of finding that they had left an umbrella or a carpet bag behind them, and they would therefore excuse any annoyance felt by a poor traveller like himself, who had left behind him the whole of his luggage, and who therefore naturally felt a little excitement on the subject. (Cheers and laughter.)

THE CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The 'Journal de St Petersburg' of the 31st of March (12th April) contains an article commenting on the publication of the secret cor respondence between the Cabinets of Russia and England, and of the confidential communications of Sir H. Seymour. It commences by stating that party-spirit and bad faith have not been wanting to draw from the relations of Sir H. Seymour the most hazardous consequences and the most false interpretations. It is denied that the Emperor wished to conclude a treaty or protocol with England, or that there was any question of a plan by which the two Cabinets might dispose, without the concurrence of and without respect to the other Powers, of the provinces governed by the Sultan; but that the idea of the Emperor was one of an understanding, perfectly general, upon certain eventualities, that each of the two parties should arrive at as soon as possible. And lastly, the state of the question is stated to have been a simple exchange of ideas, upon the word of a gentleman (d'une parole de gentilhomme), in order to engage both, with the intention of avoiding political combinations that might be contrary to their mutual interests.

It is then (continues the article) supremely unjust, not to say dishenourable (déloyal), to endeavour to seek, in the motive which induced the Emperor to open with England a correspondence (pourparlers) on this subject, the intention to engage that Power to dispose of, with himself, beforehand, the possession of Turkey. Nothing was further from the ideas of his Majesty than the notion of a partition, effected by anticipation. The expectations of the Emperor related to the future, not to the present; bis views were quite eventual. The design of his Majesty in explaining himself so frankly was solely to avoid any incident of a nature to affect the intracy which he desired to maintain in his relations with England; to prevent all differences, all misunderstandings, and any kind of divergence prevent all differences, all misunderstandings, and any kind of divergence which events uncertain but possible might suddenly bring about between Great Britain and bimself, if they had been left entirely out of their reciprocal foresight. The two Courts might bave differed in opinions upon the greater or less imminence of the catastrophe which was foreseen; but, in the event of that catastrophe, what were the views expressed by the Emperor? He disavowed expressly, for himself, any desire or intention of possessing Constantinople. He made beforehand an engagement not to establish himself there in a permanent manner. This disavowal, this engagement, is confirmed by the Cabinet papers. Is it conceivable after this, that in the face of verbal and written declarations—declarations so formal and so obligators, that the Cabinet papers. obligatory-that the English Ministers would have had the courage to accuse his Majesty, in their places in Parliament, of ambitious purposes, and of projects of conquest upon the capital of the Ottoman empire! Such a forgetfulness of the word of the Emperor, added to that of all propriety in language, which they have employed towards his august person, was assuredly intended in order to authorise the imperial government to address a direct appeal to their conscience, referring to the assurances (confidences) which so evidently attest the disinterestedness and the purity of the political views of his history of the political views of his history. cal views of his Majesty.

The article further alleges that not only have the character and the motive of his overtures been intentionally misunderstood and misrepresented (envenimes), but it has even been sought to use them as a means of attempting to persuade other Powers that if the Emperor, on this occasion, addressed himself more particularly to England, it was only because he paid no regard to their opinions or their interests.

We content ourselves with remarking that the subject of these discussions was brought confidentially to the knowledge of the Sovereigns of Austria and of Prussia. And, as far as concerns France, it is essential to remember that the epoch at which they were brought about was precisely that in which that Power created at Constantinople, in respect to the possession of the Holy Places, the difficulties which successively have produced the present crisis, and in which its ambassador in Turkey had just employed all his energy to supplant our influence there.

The article concludes by saying that the observations made in it will suffice to reduce to its just value all that falsehood and exaggeration which malevolence has attributed to the language of his Majesty. In the eyes of impartial men, the publication which has just been made will prove only one thing—the abuse of a generous confidence, which has not been appreciated, and the injustice of suspicions which have been made the pretext of a disastrous war, for which, had it not been for them, there would have been no cause.

COUNTER DECLARATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

A Supplement to the 'Journal of St Petersburgh,' of the 1st (13th) April, contains the following important document :-

DECLARATION.

France and Great Pritain have at last openly left the system of disguised hostility which they had adopted towards Russla, especially by the entrance of their fleets into the Black Sea. The result of the explanations which it ey have given of that measure was of a nature to lead to a rupture of reciprocal relations between them and the Imperial Cabinet. This last fact was shortly followed by a communication in which the two cabinets, through their respective consuls, inview the Imperial Government to evacuate the Danubian Principalities within a given term, which England fixed at the 30th of April, and France, still more peremptorly, at the 15th of the same month. DECLARATION.

vi ed the Imperial Government to evacoate the Dannbian Principalities within a given term, which England fixed at the 30th of April, and France, still more peremptoriy, at the 15th of the same month.

With what right did the two powers thus pretend to exact everything from one of the two beligerent parties, without emanding anything from the other? This is wat they have not thought fit to explain to the Imperial Cabinet. To evacuale the Principalities, without even the shadow of a fulfilment, by the Ottoman Government, of the conditions to which the Emperor mide the cessation of that temporary eccupation subordinate—to evacuate them in the braint of a war which the latter was the first to declare, whilst it is actively carrying on offensive eperations, when its own troops occupy a fortified point of Rinsian territory—was already a condition inadmissible in subsinnee. The two powers wished that in form it should become still more inacceptable. They fixed a term of six days for the adhesion of the imperial Cabinet, at the expiration of which, a refusal, or the absence of any reply whatever, was to be by them regarded as equivalent to a declaration of war. To a summons so partial in its tenor, as practically inexcessable as it was insulting in its terms, silence was the only reply compatible with the digoity of the Emperor. Consequently, the two governments have just publicly made known that Russia, by her refusal to accede to their demand, has constituted herself towards them in a state of war, the entire responsibility of which will rest upon her. In the presence of such declarations it only remains for the Emperor to accept the situation which has been made him, reserving to himself to employ all the means which Providence has put in his hands to defend with energy and constancy the honour, independence, and safety of his empire.

Independently of the message by which the Cabinet of London announces its resolution to the two Honses of Parliament, it has, in a supplementary dectaration, explained the motives whi

February, published on the occasion of the rupture of diplomatic relations, and which contains up to that polet the whole historical exposition of the question, which contains up to that polet the whole historical exposition of the question, which contains up to that polet the whole historical exposition of the question of time powers, belongs the initiative of the provocations, and what disastrous of time powers, belongs the initiative of the provocations, and what disastrous (funeste) chain of circumstances the false position in which their first steep placed the two cabinets, led them on by degrees to take otters still more provoking. Unrepindleed minds will have been able to discover there all the successive concessions made by Russia for the maintenance of peace, before as well as after the Vienna note, whilst the increasing exactions of the two courts engaged them of the Principalities, which is taken now apres coup, as a pretext for this war, did not prevent the opening of negotiations. It would not have any more prevented their continuation, or rather these negotiations would have led to something long since, if the powers had not suddenly, without any good reason, completely changed the bases which they themselves had laid down in the first note concerted at Vienna. The objections made by the Porte to certain passages of that note were not sinficient either to nullify the rest. The essential substance remained intact, and the Imperial Government had the right to regard all the points which the Ottoman Porto had not contested as acquired for any niterior proposition, such as not done. An attempt was made to impose entirely new conditions upon us; what had hitherto been admitted was declared inadmissible; the complaints of Russla were ignored, as also any claim on its part. Finally, all honomrable retreat was cleverly exist as a belligerent power condition in the Black Sea with the conditions transmitted from Vienna, were adopted, as if to impress a character of compulsion to any adhesion on its part. Fi

an attack, or even of an attempt at an attuck, upon the integrity of his possessions?

As regards Torkey, although we have been at war with her, the peace of Adrianop'e exists to att-st the moderate use we have made of our success; and since theo, at two intervals, the Ottoman Empire has been saved by us from imminent ruin. The desire of possessing Constantinople, if that empire should fell—the lotention of forming a permanent establishment there—have been publicly, too solemnly disavowed, for any doubts to be enter ained on that subject that do not originate in a distrust which nothing can cure. Events will shortly show whether the powers or Enssia have struck the most fatal blow, not only against the independence, but against the very existence of Turkey. As a price for the interested services given to her, she has already renonneed by treaty the distringuishing privilege of every independent power—that of misking p. acc, or declaring war, at its own free will, at the moment and on the conditions it may itself deem most advisable. She will be forced to subscribe to an engagement which will give equality of civil and religious rights to all her sub-eets. Russia will sincervely appland so important a guarantee, obtained in favour of all the Christians in Turkey, if it succeed in assuring it to them in a really efficacious manner. But in presence of a revolution which would so profoundly alter all the constituent bases of the Uttomac Government, Russia has the right to be surprised that an eogagement by which the Sultan confined himself to confirm religious privileges already existing, and emanuting from our treaties with him, should have been declared an attempt against his sovereignty and his independence. It is for Europe—not for the two powers—to decide if the general equilibrium really runs the risks which are attributed to it from the supposed excessive preponderance of Russia. It is for it to examine which weighs heaviest to day upon the freedom of action of states—Russia left to herself, or a formidable have come pretensions the most hostile to the rights of sovereignty, and to the independence of feeble states; if in Greece, in Sicily, in Naples, in Tuscany, it is for or against the se rights that she has declared; whether in Germany between the great governmen's she has sought to sow discord, or to re-establish union; whether, morally in Lombardy, and malerially in Hungary, her efforts have rot been consects ed to the maintenance of equilibrium; and whether the blows that are preparing against her, the isolation in which it is hoped to place her, by handing over the political world to a far different sort of preponderance, will not rather be the annihilation of that equilibrium.

We thus see to what the vague generalities used against Russia are reduced but the last especially of these grounds of accusation suffices to understand the

be the annihilation of that equilibrium.

We thus see to what the vague generalities used against Russia are reduced But the last especially of these grounds of accusation suffices to understand the true motive of a war for which, Judged by its apparent grounds, there is no reason; and it is so contrary to the moral, industrial, and commercial interests of the entire world, that it will really accelerate the ruln of the very empire which it made the pretext to save from an imaginary peril. The true motive was publicly proclaimed by the English Ministers, when they asserted before Parliament that the moment had arrived at last when it was necessary to abate the influence of Russia. It is to defend that influence, not less necessary to the Russian nation than it is essential to the maintenance of the order and security of other states—It is to sustain the independence and territorial integrity which are the bases of it—that the Emperor, obliged in spite of himself to embark in this contest, is about to devote all the means of resistance which are furnished by the devotion and the patriotism of his people. He trusts that God, who has so often protected Russia in the day of trial, will assist him once more in this formidable struggle. He sincerely laments the Infinite evits which are about to fall on humanity; but, at the same time, he feels it to be his duty to protest solemnly against the arbitrary pretensions hid down by the two powers, which throw upon him alone all the responsibility of them. They are free, without doubt, to adopt against Russia such measures as may be convenient to them; but it does not belong to them to lay the consequences to his charge. The responsibility of the calamities of a war belongs to the power which declares it, not to that which is bound to accept it.

St Petersburgh, March 30, 1854.

St Petersburgh, March 30, 1854.

MR URQUHART AT MANCHESTER.

A meeting was held at the Manchester Corn Exchange on Wednesday, which had been called for the purpose of affording Mr David Urquhart an opportunity of expressing his views of the the meeting in a personal address to the inhabitants, in which he said: "The nation is plunging into a war. In ignorance, it believes it to be against Russia. I know that it is made in concurrence with Russia. I know that it is made in concurrence with Russia and this herefold in the said of May and Friday the 9th of Income. Eastern question and the war. Mr David Urquhart had summoned currence with Russia, and this knowledge it is which urges me to make to you this proposal. It is with Turkey, and ultimately with France, that you will fight, unless your hand be stayed. You have brought a revolution upon Turkey; you will bring it also upon Europe, and ultimately experience it at home." The meeting was attended by more than 1,000 persons, many of whom, however, were evidently attracted by curiosity rather than sympathy of sentiment. Mr Alderman Heywood consented to preside, on condition that free discussion and a fair hearing were allowed to every person who might wish to address the meeting.

Mr Urquhart read the following letter from Mr Bright, M.P., in

reply to an invitation he had given the honourable member to be

"Dear Sir,-I have to thank you for your note of the 15th instant inviting me to a meeting to be held in Manchester to-morrow. I am not astounded at your audacity in calling the meeting; on the contrary, I believe in your sincerity. I regard your resolution to appeal opeuly to your countrymen as courageous and proper. If I agreed with you on this Eastern question—if we had one starting-point—if our sentiments in regard to it were in harmony—I should feel it my duly lo be at your side. But the fact is, that we differ widely in almost every point, except in the condemnation of this war; and I do not think I should do anything for the except in the condemnation of this war; for the cause of peace by appearing to go with you, when, in truth, there is little agreement between us. I believe the war to be altogether unis little agreement between us. I believe the war to be altogether unnecessary, and that nothing can be said either for its justice or its expediency. I believe, further, that after having permitted the county by a series of blunders to drift into war, the Ministers who have chiefly spoken on the subject, with the exception of Lord Aberdeen, have misrepresented the facts of the case, and have thereby misled public opinion. With regard to the professed objects of war, I believe them to be impossible of attainment, and that Russia, in her wildest dreams of ambition, never imagined so many calamities to Turkey as have been brought upon that devoted country in a single year by the friendship which our Government has professed towards her. It is a melancholy circumstance that the English public—not examining, and not reflecting—

seem to it to have exhausted the potemic. The recent memorandum of the 18th February, published on the occasion of the rupture of diplomatic relations, and which contains up to that point the whole historical exposition of the question, will have suffice to demonstrate to whom, whether to flussia or to the two mentions of the contains up to that point the whole historical exposition of the question, will have been able to discover the flusts are to the two mentions and the powers, belongs the initiative of the provocations, and what discovered minds will have been able to discover there all lines of the powers have the maintenance of peace, there are the sections of the provocations and what the wear of the powers have the powers and more still further in the path of an are with us. The occupation of the powers had not suddenly, without any good reason, completely changed the bases which they themselves had laid down in the first note concerted at Vienna. The objections made by the Porte to certain passages of that note were not sufficient either to multify the rest. The essential substance remained intact, and the Imperial Government had the right to regard all the points which the Unionan Porto had not contested as acquired for any uniterior propositions when had hitherto been a milited was declared inadmissible. At the same time, measures contrary to its rights any relating all points which the Chief respectively. Now, Athens is to be re-occupied by English and French troops it is not to be a power of the power based on the support of the power based on the lamper of the power based on the lamper of the power based on the power of This letter was received with mingled cheers and hisses.

Mr Rainforth moved, "That it is not safe to enter into war without a thorough knowledge of the circumstances."-Mr Roland seconded the motion; and it was agreed to.-Mr Conynghame moved, "That the English people having been indifferent to its external relations for many years, it is expedient that it now employ itself in comprehending them."—Mr Pare seconded, and Colonel Chesney supported the motion.—Mr R. J. Richardson, of Salford, moved an amendment, to the effect that the motion reflected upon the intelligence of the people of Manchester, and that they were capable of thinking for themselves .- Mr Storey seconded the amendment, which was negatived .- Mr A. Watkin proposed a second amendment, "That this meeting, concurring in opinion with the great majority of the British people that the war with Russia in defence of Turkey is a just and necessary war, desires to express its earnest wish that the war may be carried on with the utmost vigour and continued until the power of Russia shall be reduced within such limits as will be consistent with the peace and safety of the world (loud and general cheering). and that in furtherance of this view the restoration of Poland, Hungary, and Italy to the state of independent nations, having free institutions, is greatly to be desired." (Renewed cheering.)—Mr Power seconded the amendment.

Mr Urquhart then rose to address the meeting, and was received with cheers.

He said the result of our sending troops to the East must be that the English contingent of 25,000 men would take Constantinople, while the French would get possession of that padlock of the Turkish empire, the Dardanelles, and that, in fact, the troops sent to the East were sent for a Russian aid. (Cries of "No, no!" and hisses.) Did the meeting object to his entertaining an opinion? Our troops would never fight the Russians; we should require a head to fight the Russians. They were Russians; we should require a head to hight the Russians. They were fighting against a necromaneer. It was a body fighting against mind God had given power of body to the English, capacity of mind to Russia. And did they think that the relationship was changed because they had the power of moving armies? He would tell them this—that the whole of these events were planned by Russia long ago. Let them not think that the matter was to be decided upon the Danube. People here were listening for the thunder of guns in the Dobrudscha; while, in Turkey, they were waiting for the indications of thought here.—Mr Urquhart drew a retrospect of the past wars between Turkey and Russia dwelt on the danger of revolutions in Europe involved in the war and dwelt on the danger of revolutions in Europe involved in the war, and our own danger in reference to India, and on the secret correspondence by which our Ministers had entered into a bargain with Russia for the partition of Turkey. (A gentleman inquired when that bargain was mado?) When they got the English Government holding secret communications with the very Power to resist whom its whole policy was directed, what could be the object of concealment? If it was not that there had been infamy, the men must have been fools. It was his object to excite their attention to the fact that they had been bought and sold. He took these means to save himself with them, and he was labouring to save both them and himself. He might have sold them if he liked, but he was determined to save them. This, then, was the bargain—Constantinople for Russia, and Egypt and Candia for the English Mr Urquhart said, the Great Napoleon might have had the same bargain, and read his statement, made at St Helena, to that effect. (The speech was interrupted by erics of impatience, laughter, and incredulity, about equally mingled.)

The chairman decided that Mr Watkin's amendment was not an amendment; but the meeting solved the difficulty about dealing with it, by expressing a wish to have both motion and amendment, and accordingly carried each of them. A third resolution was carried, to the effect that an association be formed in Manchester for the purpose of acquiring and disseminating constitutional and diplomatic knowledge; and this concluded the proceedings.

STATE AND CHURCH.

THE COURT.-Her Majesty will hold drawing-rooms on the follow June.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS -The Queen has appointed the Right Hon. James R. G. Graham. Bart., to be a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. J. K. James, Esq., of Hertford street, Mayfair, has received the honour of knighthood. H. U. Addington, Esq., was on Saturday sworn of the Privy Council, and took his seat at the board.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—Mr Addington has resigned his office of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he has held since March 4, 1842. He entered the service of the Foreign-office in 1807. After having been successively attached to the missions in Sicily, Spain, Berlin, Stockholm, and Switzerland, Mr Addington was ap pointed secretary of legation at Switzerland in 1814; at Copenhago, 1821; at Washington, 1822; and minister-plenipotentiary at Frankfort in 1822. fort in 1828; and at Madrid in 1829. Mr Addington is succeeded as permanent Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Department by Mr E. Hamond, who entered the Foreign-office in 1824, and who has been a clerk of the first class since 1841, at the head of one of the

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.—The bal costume of the French ambassador, which her Majesty the Queen intends to

visit, is appointed for the 12th | roximo.

A WINDFALL FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Mr Holford, the rich merchant, who long resided in the Regent's park, died on the 9th of April, and has left his large fortune to the Prince of Wales. The other day we found a Scotchman, Sir Andrew Wylie, bequeating about a million sterling to the Czar; we now have another wealthy man (an American, we believe) also selecting a royal legatee, but of a far more worthy stock.

ELECTION OF THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY .- A special chapter Salisbury Cathedral was summoned on Saturday, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a bishop of that see. Her Majesty's conge d'elire was read, and with it the royal recommendation that he Rev. W. K. Hamilton of Market Congressions. Rev. W. K. Hamilton, of Merton College, Oxford, and late precent of Salisbury, might be elected to fill the vacant see. After the usual tatesmen,
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The hing lthy formalities had been gone into, Mr Hamilton was elected without a

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS. - Mr W. Congreve Brackenbury, con-GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS. — Mr W. Congreve Brackenbury, consul at Madrid, is appointed British consul at Bilbao. Mr D. Cameron,
sul at Madrid, is appointed British consul at Bilbao. Mr D. Cameron,
supaid attaché at Berne, is appointed unpaid attaché at Copenhagen.
supaid attaché from Hanover, unpaid attaché at Berne; and the Hon. W.
Mr Goold, from Hanover, unpaid attaché at Hanover. Mr T. Phinn, M.P. for Bath,
N. Joselyn unpaid attaché at Hanover.
Institute of the Common Pleas. dissentient voice. der. Justice of the Common Pleas.

der, Justice of the Common Fleas.

The Bribert Prevention Bills.—The five bills for the prevention of bribery in elections for Hull, Canterbury, Cambridge, Maldon, and Barnstaple, have been printed. Each bill consists of a single clause, likelying the persons pamed in the scheduler temple clause, Barnstaple, have been printed. Each bill consists of a single clause, for ever disabling the persons named in the schedules to vote in any election of a member of Parliament for that borough. The bills are founded upon the reports of the recent commissions of inquiry, and founded upon the reports of the persons found by the commisting the schedules contain the names of the persons found by the commisting the schedules. the schedules contain the names of the persons found by the commis-

sioners to have been bribed at the election of 1852, and the names of the bribers. In the case of Canterbury, the schedules include also the bribers and persons bribed at the election in 1847.

THE NEW ORDERS IN COUNCIL.—The 'Gazette' of Tuesday contains two Orders in Council which will allay much apprehension tains two Orders of British subjects as well as of neutrals. In the first terms of the state of tains two Orders in Council which will allay much apprehension as to the rights of British subjects as well as of neutrals. In the first of the two orders carrying out her Majesty's already expressed desire to render the war as little onerous to commerce as possible, it is declared that all vessels under a neutral or friendly flag, being neutral of the large property, shall be permitted to import into this terral clared that all vessels under a neutral or friendly mag, being neutral or friendly property, shall be permitted to import into this country all goods and merchandise whatsoever, to whatsoever country the same may belong. The sole exceptions to this permission are, that neutrals will not be permitted to break any blockade, or to convey neutrals will not be permitted by special permission to friendly ports. Her Mojesty's subjects are likewise permitted to trade with any port whatsoever, excepting ports under blockade or in actual occupation or possession of her Majesty's enemies. In other words, direct trading with the enemy is prohibited.—The second Order in Council contains

PUSEYISM IN PIMLICO.

For some months past differences have existed between the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, incumbent of St Paul's, Knightsbridge, and and Rev. R. Liddell, incumbent of St Paul's, Knightsbridge, and some of his parishioners, relative to the manner of performing the services of his church, the consequence of which has been that the bishop and the archdencon have been called upon to give their decision upon certain formal "presentments" which have been made to them by the churchwarden. On the 4th of February, Mr Westerton, the churchwarden, laid before the Hon. and Rev. Mr Liddell the subject of complaint in a series of articles. Mr Liddell having declined in the army region of this communication haven a formula declined to take any notice of this communication beyond a formal acknowto take any notice of this communication beyond a formal acknowledgment of its receipt, the churchwarden embodied his statements
in a memorial to the bishop and the archdeacon. The complaints
made by Mr Westerton, characterising many of the forms and practices observed by Mr Liddell in the performance of divine worship as
being "Popish and offensive," are severally adverted to in the reply
made by the Bishop of London, from which we extract the most important passages. The bishop commences by defending Mr Liddell
sgainst the charge of having "introduced" the Popish practices complained of, observing that they originated with his predecessor cleven
years before, and that Mr Liddell only "continued them as he found
them," with the exception of "a few observances" which were discontinued at the bishop's request. continued at the bishop's request.

continued at the bishop's request.

"This," observes Dr Blomfield, "it is true, does not render legal anything which is in itself illegal, but it relieves Mr Liddell from the charge of having introduced the practices in question, and throws the onus of that charge upon me, for not having sooner interfered to put a stop to them. To some extent I may perhaps be justly liable to that charge, but not to the extent which you imagine. For the sake of avoiding fresh disturbance in the district, I may possibly have erred on the side of Indulgence, not forbidding that which was not clearly 'Popish and superstitious,' as certain other observances in the chapel of St Barnabas appeared to me to be, which I did interfere to prevent, and which were the ground of my disagreement with Mr Bennett."

"I will now," pursues the bishop," proceed to notice, one by one, the heads of your memorial :

"I. You complain that before the commencement of divine service the choristers and other lay persons are formed into regular order, and so proceed from the clerk's vestry in a kind of theatrical procession, in such order and arrangement, and in all respects similar to what is observed in Romish churches, and that 'the second act consists in a solemn procession of the clercy, each hearing, with pomp and ceremony, one or more of the of the clergy, each bearing, with pomp and ceremony, one or more of the vessels used in the offices of the church.'"

The bishop sees no objection to the "theatrical procession," thinking it "quite as proper that the persons engaged in the performance of the church's offices should walk to their places in regular order, as it is that they should straggle on one by one, and take their seats as they may happen to enter the church." He considers this sort of procession quite different from the second one complained of, and resays that Mr Liddell has, lat his "request," consented to discontinue it.

"The General Board of Health deem it their duty to warn boards of tinue it.

"The General Board of Health deem it their duty to warn boards of guardians, local boards of health, parochial boards, and other local au-

tinue it.

"2. With regard to 'bowings,' 'genuflections,' and 'gesticulations,' Mr Liddell denies the truth of your statements. I did not observe any such gesticulations when I held a confirmation in St Paul's Church on the 24th of March, nor were any such noticed by a confidential person who attended divine service there at my request on Sunday last. The custom of bowing upon entering a church or chancel is a very ancient one, and very generally observed in our church till within the last hundred years. It is further indicative of an increasing activity and intensity in the pessential boards, and other local augurations, local boards of health, parochial boards, and other local augurations, in the present apparent disappears ance of epidemic cholera. It is of the last importance to bear in mind that a similar decline of the pestilence took place at corresponding periods of its progress on both its former visitations. The arrivery of the preceding visitations, justifies the apprehension that the disease, instead of having ceased, is in its period of incubation, and the epidemic, in its generally observed in our church till within the last hundred years. It is further indicative of an increasing activity and intensity in the pessential periods of incubation, and therefore a corresponding periods of its progress on both its former visitations. The arrivery of having ceased, is in its period of incubation, and the epidemic, in its further indicative of an increasing activity and intensity in the pessential period of incubation, and therefore a corresponding periods of its progress on both its former visitations. The arrivery of the progress of the periods of its progress on both its former visitations. attended divine service there at my request on Sunday last. The custom of bowing upon entering a church or chancel is a very ancient one, and very generally observed in our church till within the last hundred years. I have been told by some old clergymen that when they were young it was the general practice, at least with the clergy. I do not observe it myself, but I should be loth to impute a superstitious feeling to those who do. The rule to be followed in this and similar cases is not to use outward marks of reverence in an extentions of similar cases is not to use outward marks. of reverence in an ostentatious or singular manner, so as to awaken suspi-cion and call forth observation. I do not see how it is possible to lay down astricter rule than this, or to prescribe an exact scale for the orderly expression of devout feelings. I have already expressed my dislike to frequent genuflections in my charge of 1850. I have reason to believe that Mr Liddell is not only not inclined to anything like extravagance in this respect, but has order to the contraction of the contraction of

respect, but has endeavoured to restrain it in others.

"3. I now come to the subject of intoning the service. It is well known that I do not come to the subject of intoning the service in parish "3. I now come to the subject of intoning the service. It is well known that I do not approve of this mode of performing divine service in parish churches. I expressed my dislike of it in my charge of 1842; and all I can say in its favour is, that I had rather hear the prayers well intened than badly read. But whether I have authority to forbid it is a different question. (The higher quetes from the enemes in support of this view.) (The bishop quotes from the canons in support of this view.)

"4. With respect to the communion table, which the memorial designates 'the high altar,' I have to observe that you use that term incorrectly. The high altar is the principal altar in a church where there are more than one, which is not the case in any of our churches, except in a few instances where a church is divided into two parts, and divine service is performed in each. The communion table in St Paul's Church cannot be termed an altar, except in a figurative sense of the word. It is not of be lermed an altar, except in a figurative sense of the word. It is not of stone, but wood; not fixed, but moveable. When I consecrated the church the disputes on this contract of the particular of the particular of the such a pitch stone, but wood; not fixed, but moveable. When I consecrated the church the disputes on this article of church furniture had not risen to such a pitch as they have since attained, and the height of the communion table did not attract my notice. It is now a part of the goods of the parish; and i although the churchwardens, with my consent and that of the vestry, might change it or replace it by another, I do not believe that I have authority to direct them so to do. If any persons think it to be the duty of the churchwardens to make such a change, they must proceed against them by a suit in the Consistorial Court. them by a suit in the Consistorial Court.

The b'shop concludes as follows:

"I have now touched upon all the allegations of your memorial, and I have to observe, in conclusion, that if the practices complained of are 'offensive to the parishioners of the district of St Paul, and bring scandal on the whole Church,' it is somewhat strange that the parishioners should have so quietly acquiesced in them for so long a time, and that I should only now be called upon by one of the churchwardens to interfere. The best proof that they are not generally offensive to the parishioners is to be found in the crowded congregations who attend the services at St Paul's, in their devout behaviour there, in the yearly increase of their alms and oblations, and in their readiness to assist Mr Liddell in every pieus and charitable undertaking for the good of their poorer neighbours."

Opinion of the Parishioners.—On Wednesday a meeting of the inhabitant householders of the district of St Paul's, Knightsbridge, was held at the School-house, Wilton place, for the purpose of electing a churchwarden. All persons not being inhabitant householders of the parish were excluded from entering the room where the meetpossession of her Majersy such that the permit Russian merchants and directions, the effect of which is to permit Russian merchants and directions, the effect of which is to permit Russian merchants and shipmasters to complete arrangements which were made previously to shipmasters to complete arrangements which may have sailed from a Russian or foreign port for a port in this country will be permitted to Russian or foreign port for a port in this country will be permitted to Russian or foreign port for a port in this country will be permitted to any molestation at sea in the course of that voyage.

The second Order in Council contains at the bottom of the staircase, and ascertaining the fact from each person before he was permitted to ascend. The contest which it was understood would take place was rendered of more than ordinary interest from the decided opposition shown by Mr Westerton, the present churchwarden, to the extraordinary mode in which the service is performed at the church. There was a contest as to the election of a churchwarden, and on a poll, Mr Westerton was re-elected by a majority of three. Mr Beal then moved the following resolution, which was seconded and carried with acclamation: ing was held, the Rev. Mr Liddell and another gentleman standing

"That the Bishop of Lodnon having intimated, in reply to a remonstrance of Mr Westerton, a desire to be favoured with an expression of the wish of the parishioners in certain furniture and practices of St Paul's, we, the parishioners in vestry assembled, beg to express a strong desire for the removal of the super-altar, the credence table, the cross, and the candlesticks, and hereby authorise the churchwardens to remove the same. We strongly protest against the practice of the minister to open the alms chest, and therefrom to pay choristers and washing expenses, as tending to bring alms-giving in its only legitimate form into contempt. We desire also to record our disapproval of the procession of choristers and clergy, and of the practice of intoning instead of saying the services, and desire that the churchwardens will forward a copy of this resolution to the diocessor."

A large concourse of people followed Mr Westerton to his house, cheering him warmly.

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY HOBHOUSE died at Harpsden house, Somerset, on Thursday week, in his seventy-eighth year. He was nephew of the late Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, and cousin to Lord Broughton. He was Under-Secretary of the Home Department from 1817 to 1827; and by his death a pension of 1,000% per annum reverts to the Trea-

ALDERMAN HOOPER, of the ward of Queenhithe, died on Monday. He was elected in 1840, served the office of sheriff in 1842, and filled the civic chair in 1847.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH .- In the week ending Saturday, the deaths registered in London showed a decrease on the returns of preceding weeks. The number was 1,087; in the previous week it was 1,149. Diseases affecting the organs of respiration have declined in the aggregate number of their fatal cases from 219 to 179 in the last two weeks. They have now fallen below the average of corresponding weeks, which is 211. Bronchitis decreased from 112 in the previous return to 77 in the last; pneumonia is more stationary, and numbered in the respective periods 72 and 76. Diseases of the zymotic or epidemic class were fatal in 254 cases, while the corrected average is 218. Typhus and continued fever appear to increase, having risen in two weeks from 47 to 59. Hooping-cough continued rather fatal, and carried off 63 children. Measles and scarlatina carried off 63 children. Measles and scarlatina carried off 64 children. Measles and scarlatina carried form diarrhea, and 2 from cholera. Last week the births of 795 boys and 778 girls, in all 1,573 children, were registered in Longer of the Ottoman Fimples:

Their Majestics the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the French decided upon lending their support to his Majesty the Sultan Abdul Medjid, Emperor of the Ottomans, in the war which he is waging against the aggressions of Russia; and forced, moreover, not withstanding their sincere and persevering efforts for the maintenance of peace, to become belligerent parties in a war which, without their active intervention, would have menaced the existence of the equilibrium of Europe and the interests of their own States, have in consequence resolved to conclude a Convention calculated to determine the object of their alliance as well as the means to be employed in common for carrying it out, and for this purpose have named for Diseases affecting the organs of respiration have declined in the agand 39 respectively. There were 5 deaths from small-pox. 18 occurred from diarrhea, and 2 from cholers. Last week the births of 795 boys and 778 girls, in all 1,573 children, were registered in London. In the nine corresponding weeks of the years 1845-53 the average number was 1,393.

THE CHOLERA.

An important notification appeared in Tuesday's 'Gazette.' We extract the passages likely to be of service in fully informing the

It is further indicative of an increasing activity and intensity in the pes-tilence, that while the interval between its first and second visitations was sixteen years, the interval between its second and third visitations, has been only four years; and that its second visitation was far more extensive and mortal than the first. In the absence of more efficient precautions against it, there appears no reasonable ground for the expectation that the third will be less extensive and mortal than the second.

One consequence of this neglect of the proper period of preparation is that, in the actual presence of the epidemic, some of the most powerful predisposing causes of the disease cannot be removed without the risk of increasing the evils intended to be remedied. Cleansing operations, which at all times require caution, are then hurriedly and precipitately resorted to, and are sometimes performed in such a manner as to produce positive aggravation of the disease. In some instances, cesspool matter has been aggravation of the disease. In some instances, cesspool matter has been discharged even into the kennels of the streets, and the contents of foul ditches, in a state to give off poisonous exhalations on the slightest agitation, have been spread on the banks close to habitations. The board deem it necessary again to caution local authorities against such a culpable mode it necessary again to caution local authorities against such a culpable mode of proceeding, which even in ordinary seasons would be attended with imminent danger, but that danger is greatly increased at an epidemic period. Though accumulations of filth may be removed with perfect safety, with the proper use of disinfecting substances, and under the superintendence of persons of competent knowledge, yet in an epidemic season the emanations from decomposing animal and vegetable matter acquire so much potency that at that time it is better to leave large collections of foul refuse undisturbed, and to cover them temporarily with layers of quicklime or of fresh earth. Wherever it has not been already done, an efficient scavenging staff should be immediately organised and kept in unremitting action. The mortality from the epidemic in towns well-scavenged has in some instances been only one half of that in ill-scavenged towns, both being in other respects in similarly imperfect sanitary condition.

The board would urge on local boards of health, whose works under the Public Health Act are the most advanced, the great importance of hasten-

"5. As to the candlesticks on the communion table, I have stated my opinion in my charge of 1842, and I am not prepared to retract that opinion. I had rather not see them in parish churches, but I am not prepared to order their removal when they have been placed there for severally oars.

"6. The wooden cross which is fixed upon the communion table I consider to be objectionable; but when, soon after Mr Liddell's appointment to St Paul's, I expressed a strong wish for its removal, I was assured by Mr Sotheron, M.P., then one of the churchwardens, that such removal would wound the feelings of a great number of the congregation, and I therefore allowed it to remain in suspense. As the cross (which is not large and massive as you describe it, but small and light) was on the table when the church was consecrated (though not seen by me, a large offertory deak being in front of it), I am not satisfied that I have authority to direct its removal without consent of the churchwardens and parishioners, except by a formal decree of the Consistorial Court. I certainly wish it to be removed, and should be glad if the parishioners would agree to its removal without such authoritative sanction."

The b'shop concludes as follows:

"I have now touched upon all the allegations of your memorial, and I have to observe, in conclusion, that if the practices complained of are 'offensive to the parishioners of the district of St Paul, and bring scandial have to observe, in conclusion, that if the practices complained of are 'offensive to the parishioners of the district of St Paul, and bring scandial have to observe, in conclusion, that if the practices complained of are 'offensive to the parishioners plant the parishioners is to be found in the vorker of the district of St Paul, and bring scandial control of the cause of disease which arise from residence in dwellings have so quietly acquiesced in them for so long a time, and that I should only now be called upon by one of the churchwardens to interfere. The best proof that they are

IRELAND.

"Convents Invasion" Bill.—The Limerick a aggregate," to adopt a petition against the bills of Mesers Chambers and Whiteside, was held in the parish chapel of St Michael's on Monday, and was numerously and influentially attended. The principal orators were Major Gavin (high sheriff of the city, and formerly of the 16th Lancers), Mr De Vere, Mr Potter, M.P., and Mr Wyndham Goold, one of the county

members, and a Protestant opponent of convent legislation.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S GREAT SPRING CATTLE SHOW.—The annual ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S GREAT SPRING CATTLE SHOW.—The annual exhibition of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, and agricultural implements, under the auspices of the Royal Dublin Society, was opened on Wednesday, and is allowed to be the largest as well as the finest show of the kind which has been hitherto held in Dublin.

The Exodus.—The 'Mayo Constitution' states that the flight of the population from that county, especially those of the "comfortable forms." and artisan classes always agreed acceptability. "Databases

farmer" and artisan classes, almost exceeds credibility: "Daily tens and twenties pass through this town on Bianconi's cars and Wallis's wans for America and Australia. To the latter country the emigration is comparatively small, but to the former it is beyond belief. which, of course, is owing to the encouragement by the remission of large sums of money by those who have formerly emigrated from this country to their friends here."

IRISH AGRICULTURE.—The favourable prospects for the next harvest justify the hope that prices of grain will remain moderate, even if war should continue. The 'Ballinasloo Star,' in its agricultural report, states that "the young wheat promises well, and that a much greater breadth has been sown than was at first conjectured. Vegetation is rapidly progressing, and in some instances the potato shoots are above ground.

Latest Intelligence.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22.

THE CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The following is the text of the Convention between the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the French relative to the aid to be given to the Ottoman Empire:-

common for carrying it out, and for this purpose have named for

Her Plenipotentiaries:
Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George William Frederick Earl of Clarendon, &c., Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Her Britannic Majesty;
And His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Sieur Alexandre Colonia Counte Walewski, &c., His Ambassador at the Court of Her Britannic Majesty;
Whe, having reciprocally communicated their full powers, which were found in good and due form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.—The High Contracting Powers engage to do all that

in mind ling periods:

ARTICLE 1.—The High Contracting Powers engage to do all that depends on them to procure the re-establishment of peace between Russia and the Sublime Porte on solid and durable bases, and to guarantee Europe against the return of unfortunate complications

which have so unhapply troubled the general peace.

ARTICLE 2.—The integrity of the Ottoman Empire having been violated by the occupation of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, and by other movements of the Russian troops, their Majesties the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the French have concerted between them, and will concert on the most proper measures for freeing the territory of the Sultan from foreign invasion, and for attaining the depretary of the Suttain from foreign invasion, and for attaining the object specified in Article 1. They engage for this purpose to maintain, according to the necessities of the war, understood by a common agreement, land and sea forces sufficient to make head against it, of which the subsequent arrangements shall determine, if the opportunity

offers, the quantity, the number, and the destination.

ARTICLE 3.—Whatever event may arise consequent upon the execution of the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties undertake to receive no overture nor proposition tending to the cessation of hostilities, and to enter into no arrangement with the Imperial Court of Russia, without having previously deliberated

ARTICLE 4.—Animated by the desire of maintaining the equilibrium of Europe, and having no interested object in view, the High Contracting Parties declare beforehand that they will derive no personal advantage from the events which may arise.

ARTICLE 5.—Their Majestles the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the French will eagerly receive into their alliance, to co-operate towards the end proposed, those of the other Powers of Europe who are willing to enter into it.

ARTICLE 6.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the

signed it, and affixed to it the seal of their arms. Done at London on the tenth of April, in the year of grace one thousand eight CLARENDON. hundred and fifty-four. WALEWSKI.

CONVENTION BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA,-A telegraphic despatch from Berlin of yesterday's date states that on Thursday an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Prussia was signed by Baron Manteuffel on the one side, and Baron Hess and Count Thun on the other. It is said that Prussia thereby pledges herself to cover with 120,000 men the movements of the Austrian forces in the south and east.

We call attention to two important documents which ap-pear in another part of to-day's 'Examiner:' The counter declaration of the Emperor of Russia, in reply to the separate declarations of war of France and England, and the comments made in the 'Journal de St Petersburg' on the confidential correspondence recently made public.

The following telegraphic communication has been received from Vienna, dated yesterday evening:—"The 'Oest. Correspondenz' announces the Austro-Prussian Alliance, adding that the recently concluded European Protocol of the 9th should be enforced in a way beseeming the dignity and interests of Germany. Austria export of arms from Austria to Montenegro is prohibited. The Russians are 125 English miles from Varna. Count Nesselrode's circular to the Russian diplomatic agents is favourable to the Greek insurrection. The Duke of Cambridge arrives here this evening. His Royal Highness is the bearer of a letter of congratulation from the Queen to the Emperor. The Emperor has gone by land to pay a flying visit to his bride, at Linz, but will be back to-morrow to receive her. The 'Wanderer' asserts that the Russians lost all their stores in the conflagration at Fokscham. The 'Osservatore Triestino,' which is generally well informed on such matters, says that the police have discovered a Greek conspiracy at Constantinople for attacking the Turks and Franks during the Easter holidays. Lord Stratford de Redeliffe has received several menacing anonymous letters. The military posts have been tripled in Pera and Galata."

A notification from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, inviting tenders for 6,000,000l. of Exchequer bonds in three series of 2,000,000l. each, bearing three-and-a-half per cent interest, and redeemable respectively in four, five, and six years, was received yesterday afternoon at the Stock Exchange.

A prize was towed into Portsmouth at six o'clock yesterday evening by her Majesty's screw revenue cruizer Argus, Commander Granby. The prize, which is a very fine one, was fallen in with and boarded off Beachy Head. Her name is the Froign, 440 tons and fifteen men, Weekman, master, and she left Lisbon on the 25th ult., laden with salt, wine, &c., for Abo. The prize is a fine, clean, well-conditioned looking craft, and drew hundreds of people to the walls and beach of Portsmouth, to see her towed in.
The crowds heartily cheered her gallant captors. It is reported that there is another prize "outside." A foreign-looking craft has been also brought up at Spithead (now unoccupied by a British pennant) since dark.

The 'Times' of this morning contains the following respecting the Chevalier Bunsen :

Some doubt has been expressed as to the intention of the Prussian Government, which we announced some days ago, to recall Chevalier Bunsen, who has so long filled with ability the post of Prussian Minister in London. The Information received by us almost simultaneously both in this country and from our correspondent at Berlin was correct, though we should have great satisfaction in thinking that the publicity we gave to this intrigue, and our intimation of the effect it was likely to produce in Western Europe, may have suspended the execution of the measure, and checked the triumph of the Russian party in the Prussian Government. We have reason to know, moreover, that Chevalier Bunsen has conveyed to the King of Prussia his determination not to remain in the service of his Majesty on any ambiguous terms, or as the instrument of a policy at variance alike with the true interests of Germany and of the Western Powers. He has, therefore, replied to the clandestine efforts to obtain his recall by placing his resignation in the hands of the King, and by requesting to be relieved from the performance of duties which are neither con-sistent with his political opinions nor with the firm alliance between

Prussia and this country.

Moses Moses, the Houndsditch "fence," was yesterday committed for trial on several fresh charges.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE WAGES MOVEMENT .- The propositions of the Mediation Committee to the Preston operatives have been rejected. There has been an extensive strike at Stockport; it has already reached to nearly 10,000 hands. The 'Manchester Examiner' has the following statement on the subject :

The state of affairs at Stockport, and the consequent withholding of Preston, with the short time and the reduced wages in other localities, have been productive of much mystery in the proceedings of the delegates in Preston. Hitherto it has been the custom of the power-loom weavers. from Blackburn, or the aggregate amount of the whole subscriptions received on the Sunday, at their meeting in the Temperance Hall; and also on Sunday last fell short of 1,400l.; the second is that it was 1,880l.; and the third rumour, which is promulgated by the delegates themselves, is that it slightly exceeded 2,000l. It was announced a few days ago, that all those persons who had been receiving the ordinary weekly allowance from the weavers' funds, without having a justiciaim thereon—persons who had not for years before the strike worked in a mill at all, and who probably never intended again to do so, but who were placed on the list because they threatened 'going a-knobbing' if they were not—should be struck off the list of recipients. It would seem that this intention has been carried into effect, for not withstanding the supposed diruinution of the receipts. ried lute effect, for not withstanding the supposed diminution of the receipts, the hands have again been paid as usual. The collector of the subscriptions from the weavers employed at Mr Hollins's mill abscended on Saturday night, with the whole of the week's contributions, amounting to, it is said upwards of 19t. Rumour says that he has already sailed for America taking with him a female companion, and leaving behind him a wife and

NEW RUSSIAN TELEGRAPHIC LINE. - The Czar has just completed arrangements by which we may learn the London news of the morning almost, perhaps quite, as soon as our merchants see their newspapers. The electric telegraph has long been in operation between St Petersburg and Warsaw, and for some time numbers of men have been employed in completing the line, which is to extend from Warsaw to the Prussian frontier. But, in order not to lose time while the works of the latter are going on, the Czar has caused the portion already constructed to be connected with the Prussian telegraph near Myslowitz, and by this means St Petersburg is placed in direct communication with the capitals of Western Europe. There is no longer any reason why the embarkation of a regiment at Southampton, or Myslowitz, and by this means St Petersburg is placed in direct communication with the capitals of Western Europe. There is no longer any reason why the embarkation of a regiment at Southampton, or the departure of a ship from Portsmouth, should not be known in the Russian capital before either can get out of the Channel. There is, however, no reciprocity of advantage. The Russian line is not open to private despatches.

The splace of the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, and the alleged murderer, Dr Smith, has been acquitted.

A return has been printed by order of Parliament, showing the interesse and diminution which had taken place last year in the public departments. The increase in the number of persons was 1,478, and the total sum 105,672!. 7s. 7d. The diminution was in number 236, and in amount 48,0134, 13s. 6d.

the interval between this and the end of May seems extremely short for what remains before then to be accomplished, if the heads of defor what remains before then to be accomplished, if the heads of departments keep steadily at their posts, and get their subordinates by constant supervision to exert themselves to the utmost, the opening will be all that can reasonably be expected. The holders of season tickets only will be admitted on that occasion, and the sale of these commences immediately at the west end and city offices of the company, at the London-bridge terminus of the Brighton railway, and at Mitchell's, Sams's, and Westerton's libraries. Two kinds of season tickets are to be issued—one sold for two guineas, admitting to the building and grounds; the other at four guineas, and including the railway conveyance. Families taking two tickets of either kind will gator. be allowed ten per cent. discount; taking three, fifteen per cent; four, twenty per cent.; and five and upwards, twenty-five per cent. The directors, following very much the plan adopted in Hyde park, The directors, following very much the plan adopted in Hyde park, intend making Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays shilling days, Friday a half-crown day, and Saturday a five-shilling day. On the shilling days the whole cost of visiting the Palace, with conveyance there and back by the Crystal Palace railway, will be, for first-class passengers, 2s. 6d.; for second, 2s.; and for third, 1s. 6d., children under twelve years of age being admitted at half these rates. It is proposed to open the building and grounds on Mondays at nine clock; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays at ten; and on Fridays and Saturdays at twelve.

Dead Bodies underneath a Railway.—On Saturday a deputa-

tion from the parish of Lambeth waited upon the directors of the South Western Railway Company, to ascertain if it was true that they had let nine arches of the railway, in the most crowded part of the parish-namely, between the Waterloo station and the Westminster oad—as depositories for the dead of as many parishes and unions as the Necropolis Cemetery Company have entered into contracts with to convey the dead to Woking. The directors admitted the fact. The proposed entrance to this depository of the dead is to be opposite to Mr Harvey's premises in the Westminster road.

LIGHT IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES .- A correspondent of the 'Times writes as follows: I had occasion to go down the Eastern Counties line some fourteen miles, and took a third-class ticket. I got into one of the dirtiest carriages to be seen in this or any other civilised country. But let that pass. On my return in the evening I had to grope my way into one of these said carriages, and after some time felt a vacant seat. Some less fortunate had to stand. On reaching the next station, a guard pops a lantern into our cell-that's the proper name—glances round ir, opens the door, and what ?—calls out "Plenty of room, and be as quick as you like." In come several people, pellmell, to the surprise and alarm of not a few of us. What could we do? All this took place in a few seconds. Had there been a light in this cell we would have resisted these systematic impositions with all our might. But, unfortunately, we were in the dark! and could do nothing. We were literally packed like sheep. No doubt all this sort of thing is very convenient for the light-fingered gentry—it pays them well. Nor does the evil end here. Some were talking most obscenely; and I heard several females say they were "quite shocked." Again our Guy Fawkes made his appearance, with his lenters of several decreated as a ticket. with his lantern of course, and demanded our tickets, putting his bull's eye into each and every one's face as he collected them. Why are we denied a light? That these companies can well afford it none will deny. Do not they say at their meetings, "That it is to their third class traffic and excursion trips that they are enabled to give dividends to their shareholders?"

LANCASHIRE DIALECT. To the Editor of the 'Examiner.' Sir, It s plea anter to take a turn in Lancashire than in Russia: it must be a short one. I find the notice of a lecture by Mr Gaskell on the Lancashire dialect, and remarks on the Simnal cake. It may be derived from the Anglo-Saxon symble, a feast, a word very like symbslum, which means the same in form of pic-nic. The Chronicle of Battle Abbey states the grant to the monks of thirty-six ounces of bread fit for the table of a king, and called simenel. In Tuscany a fine cake is called semolino. When I was a boy at Rugby, I remember a man from Banbury, who sold simnels, very entable. The interior was not unlike a minee-pie, without fat, but flavored with saffron: the exterior

was hard, smooth, and yellow. - WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. MR BOUNDERBY'S HOUSEKEEPER .- Mrs Sparsit had not only seen different days, but was highly connected. She had a great aunt living in these very times called Lady Scadgers. Mr Sparsit, deceased, of whom she was the relict, had been by the mother's side what Mrs Sparsit still called "a Powler." Strangers of limited information and dull apprehensions were sometimes observed not to know what a Powler was, and even to appear uncertain whether it might be a business, or a political party, or a profession of faith. The hetter class of minds, however, did not need to be informed that the Powlers were an ancient stock, who could trace themselves so exceedingly far back that it was not surprising if they sometimes lost themselves—which they had rather frequently done, as respected horse-flesh, blind hookey, Hebrew monetary transaction, and the Insolvent Debtois Court. The late Mr Sparsit, being by the mother's side a Powler, married this lady, being by the father's side a Scadgers. ceived on the Sunday, at their meeting in the Temperance Hall; and also to have printed on that day a list of the moneys received from the various subscribing districts. But it would seem that now this course of proceeding is to be changed. The president of the delegate meeting, on Sunday, thought that the state of their finances should be reserved for the knowledge of the committee only. There was no chalking on walls or shutters, and there were no receipt lists printed. The public, therefore, can only guess at the amount received from the rumours that have been circulated. The first of these rumours is that the aggregate amount that came to hand on Sunday last fell short of 1,400l.; the second is that it was 1,880l.; and the third rumour, which is promulgated by the delegates themselves, is that it slightly exceeded 2,000l. It was a standard and a mysterious leg, which had now refused to get out of bed for fourteen years) contrived the marriage, at a period when Sparsit was just of age, and chiefly noticeable for a slender body, weakly supported upon two long slim props, and surmounted by no head worth mentioning. He inherited a fair fortune from his uncle, but owed it all before he came into it, and synthetic for the scene of his decease Calais, and the cause brandy,) after the honey moon. In affirm whom he had been separated soon after the honey moon. lady, fifteen years older than he, fell presently at deadly feud with her only relative, Lady Scadgers; and, partly to spite her ladyship, and partly to maintain herself, went out at a salary. And here she was now, in her elderly days, with the Coriolanian style of nose and the dense black eyebrows which had captivated Sparsit, making Mr Bounderby's tea as he took his breakfast. If Bounderby had been a Conqueror, and Mrs Sparsit a captive Princess whom he took about as a feature in his state processions, he could not have made a greater flourish with her than he habitually did. Just as it belonged to his boastfulness to depreciate his own extraction, so it belonged to it to exalt Mrs Sparsit's. In the measure that he would not allow his own youth to have been attended by a single favourable circumstance, he brightened Mrs Sparsit's juvenile career with every possible advantage, and showered wagon-loads of early roses all over that lady's path. "And yet, sir." he would say, "how does it turn out after all?" Why here she is at a hundred a year (I give her a hundred, which she is pleased to term handsome,) keeping the house of Josiah Bounderby of Coketown!"—Charles Dickens's Hard Times, in Dickens's 'Household Words.'

TOWN AND COUNTRY TALK.

The very extraordinary case, known as the "St Fergus Murder," has just been tried before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh,

Within a distance of five miles from the Royal Exchange there are THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The precise day is not yet fixed, but there is no longer any doubt that the Crystal Palace will be opened by her in which there is a deficiency of accommodation for worship below the Majesty towards the end of May. The progress made during the last number required to provide for fifty-eight per cent. of the population, warying from 8,723 to 51,551, or in the aggregate a deficience.

The two persons injured on the London and North Western Rail. way, near Mossley, on the 10th inst., when the driver was killed by the train going off the line, died in the Manchester Royal Infirmary yesterday week. One of them was Mr Schoeps, of Manchester, and the other Hellam, the stoker, of Leeds.

Letters for officers, seamen, and marines, serving in the undermen-Letters for omcers, seamen, and inwarded, if sent to the Admiralty on or before the 26th of this month:—Her Majesty's ships Assistan Resolute, Intrepid, Pioneer, North Star, Enterprise, and Investi

The Harbinger steamer from Australia, which arrived on Tuesday The Harbinger steamer from Australia, and the Sandal brought remittances in gold to the value of 293,368L. The Africa from New York, brought about 40,000l. in silver; and the Sovereign of the Seas, from Melbourne, arrived, bringing gold to the value of 149,336l. The total importation in one day amounts therefore to 482,7041.

Mr T. E. L. Mostyn has issued an address to the electors of Flint. shire, soliciting their suffrages. He is the only candidate at present in the field, but some opposition is spoken of.

The Lord-Lieutenancy of Fife, vacant by the death of Admiral Wemyss, is, it is said, to be conferred on the Earl of Elgin. On Tuesday Sir E. B. Lytton delivered an address to the members of the Literary Institution of St Albans. The Town Hall was crowded, and the speaker was louded cheered.

By the demise of Alderman Hooper, a vacancy occurs in the Governorship of St Bartholomew's Hospital.

An inquest was held on Wednesday in the Queen's Prison, to ascertain the cause of the sudden death of Mrs Elizabeth Hardy, aged 74, authoress of the Jesuitical tale called "The Confessionals," and other works of a similar description. The deceased had been in the Queen's Prison for the last two years, for debts amounting to 280%. A verdict of "Natural death" was returned.

A private letter from Gibraltar, dated the 12th inst., states that the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company's steam ship Tonning, chartered to Government and carrying Sir Colin Campbell and a portion of Lord Raglan's Staff, together with inferior and non-commissioned officers, thirty rank and file of the 19th Regiment and sixty-two horses, reached Gibraltar, after a passage of four days and twenty hours, the quickest on record.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday, a rule nisi was granted, on application for a new trial in the case of Lumley v. Gye.

In the case of the Queen v. the Eastern Archipelago Company, which was heard before the Lord Chancellor on Thursday, the petition was dismissed.

There are already four candidates offering themselves to the Liberal party in Cambridge; the Hon. F. Campbell, Mr Adair, Mr Mowatt, and Mr Edwin James, Q.C.

Prices of Stocks, Railway Shares, &c.

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES. From the list of Messrs Holderness, Fowler, and Holderness, Stock and Share Brokers, 'Change alley, Cornhill.

SHARES O		RAILV	WAYS.			PAID.	CLOSING PRICE
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Stock	Brighton Bristol and l	Exeter	***	***	***	100	98 - 99
Stock	Caledonian			***		100	53 - 534
Shares	Chester and	Holyh		***	***	80	14 - 15
Shares	Eastern Cou			***	***	20	128 - 128
Stock	Great North		sgow	***	***	100	854 - 58 854 - 864
Stock	Great South	ern and				100	89 - 91
Stock	Great Weste				***	100	723 - 734
Stock	Lancashire a				***	100	60g - 61 95g - 96g
Stock	London and				***	100	95% — 96½ 76½ — 77½
Stock	Midland	***	***			100	584 - 591
Stock	Norfolk		***	***	***	100	14 - 47
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5	Great Indian			***	***	All 10	
20 20	Grand Junet Madras				***	134	124 - 10
16	Northern of	France	***	***	*	All	294 - 294
20	Paris and Ly	ons		***		10	104 - 114 41 - 43 xd
20	Paris and Ori		***	***	***	All	32 - 34
20	Paris and Ro			***	***	All	281 - 29
20	Rouen and H		·	***		Ail	174 - 18
20	Southern of	France			***	6	8 - 9 114 - 124
20	Western of F	rance	***	***	***	10	114 - 124
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25 25	South Austra		***	***		All	64 - 65
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50	London and	County	***	•••		20	30 - 32 23 - 25
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5	MISCI				.	4.11	61 - 61
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20	General Screv		n	***	***	All	13 - 14
50	Peninsniar ar			***		All	55 - 57 57 - 59
00	Royal Mall	***	***	***		60	01
10	East London	Water	Works		1	100	129 - 131
50	Grand Junctio	on Do.	***			50	72 - 78 $107 - 109$
100	West Middlese	ex Do.	***	***		100	107 - 109
Stock	East and Wes	t India	Dook				103 - 105
Stock	London Do.	···	DOCK	***	***		96 - 98
Stock	St Katherine's	Du.		***		-	81 - 83
50	Immedial Con	-					82 - 84 xd
50	Imperial Gas Phœnix Do.	***	***	*** .		All 49	051 - 264 30
50	United Genera	al Do.	***	***		Aii	19 - 20 10
50	Westminster (Charter	red Do.	***	***	All	37 - 38
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100	Alliance					11	19 - 20
50	Atias	***	***	***	***	5 . 15	19 - 20
100	Eagle	***				5	125 - 127
100	Globe Guardian	***	***	***	***	All	55 - 57
500	Imperial Fire	***	***	***	***	45	330 - 380
100	Ditto Life	***	***	***		10	19 - 20 rd
	Law Life			A		10	20 81
100	Y and an Th	***	***				
100 25 8	London Fire a	nd 6hi	p	***		12 . 10	71 - 7124

MonDi first quot and 871 to 861; to 215; Excheque Torso
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WEDN from 878 The Red Quarter | Stock, 22 par to 4s.
THURS The Red Quarter | 925 to 23 bills, at p

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THE FUNDS.

Mospay.—Consols for money, which left off on Saturday at 87½ to 87½, were first quoted at 87½ to 87½, and the last official transactions were at 87½ for money, the quoted at 87½ to 87½, and the last official transactions were dealt in at 86½ first quoted at 213 at 87½ for read-a-Quarter per Cents. at 87½ to 87½; Bank Stock closed at 213 at 86½ Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. at 87½ to 87½; Bank Stock closed at 213 at 86½ Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. at 87½ to 87½; Bank Stock closed at 213 at 86½. and to 861; Three-and-action of the 10 861; India Stock, 225 to 230; to 215; India Stock, 225 to 230; to 215; Local premium.

Exchequerous, par to 18, pressions.

Tusspan.—Consols were done at 88 to 88½ for money, and at 87½ to 87½ for money. The Reduced Three per Cents. were dealt in at 86½ to 86½; New the account. The Reduced Turee and a guarter per Cents. were done at 87½ to 87½; Bank Stock left off at 113 to 215; and Exchequer-bills, par to 4s. premium.

wedgesday.—Consols for money were done at 87% to 88%; for the account at wedgesday.—Consols for money were done at 87% to 88%; for the 11th of next month. from 57% to 88. The final quotation was 87% to 87% for the 11th of next month. The Reduced Three per Cents, were dealt in at 86% to 87; New Three-and and the Reduced Three per Cents, at 87% to 88%; Bank Stock closed at 212 to 214; India Quarter per Cents, at 87% to 88%; Bank Stock closed at 212 to 214; India Stock, 220; India Bonds, 3s. discount to 2s. premium; and Exchequer-bills, sock, 250 agains.

THERMAN.—Consols were first quoted at 87% to 88, and closed at the same. The Reduced Three per Cents. were done at 86% to 87; and the Three and-a-quarter per Cents., at 87% to 87%. Bank Stock closed at 209 to 212; India Stock, quarter per Cents., at 87% to 87%. Bank Stock closed at 209 to 212; India Stock, quarter per Cents., at 87% to 80%, at 100 per 100 THURDAY.—Consols were first quoted at 87% to 88, and closed at the same.

Finat.—Consols were first quoted at 87½ to 88, and afterwards went up to 18, 18 which quotation business was transacted both for money and account; the 18 milestrice was 87½ to 87½. Reduced Three per Cents. were operated in at 86½ last price was 87½ and the New Tirree-and-a-Quarter per Cents. at 88 down to 88½, down to 88½, and the New Tirree-and-a-Quarter per Cents. at 88 down to 88½, down to 86½. In Exchequer-bills the dealings have been par to 4s. prem.

SATURDAY MORNING, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

BRITISH.		Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols		871 878	Belgian 41 per Cent Brazii 5 per Cent	83 — 85 94 — 96
Da Account		87 - 87 1	Chili 6 per Cent Danish 3 per Cent	$\frac{99}{72} - \frac{101}{75}$
per Cent. Reduced		86 - 861	Dutch 2½ per Cent Ditto 4 per Cent	$ \begin{array}{r} 56 - 58 \\ 84 - 86 \end{array} $
1 New		864 - 87	French 3 per Cent Ditto 41 per Cent	63f — 30c 90f — 30c
ong Annuities		411-413	Mexican 3 per Cent Portuguese 4 per Cent.	$ \begin{array}{r} 24 & -24 \\ 36 & -38 \end{array} $
Bank Stock	***	208 -212	Russian 5 per Cent Ditto 42 per Cent	$\frac{91}{79} - \frac{94}{81}$
ndia Stock	***	230 —235	Peruvian 4 per Cent. Sardinian 5 per Cent.	$\frac{59}{78} - \frac{61}{80}$
exchequer Bills	***	par— 4 pm	Spanish 3 per Cent.	351 - 361
india Bonds	***		Do 3 pr Cont. New Df.	174- 174

BANK OF ENGLAND.

As Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1854.

enamy on parama	the course and or colour tree at
188UE DE £ Notes Issued 26,768,480	Government Debt - 11,015,100 Other Securities - 2,984,900 Gold Coin and Bullion - 12,768,480 Silver Bullion
£26,768,480	£26,768,480
April 20, 1854.	M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.
BANKING E	E CONTRACTOR OF STREET
Proprietora' Capital - 14,553,000	Government Securities (In- cluding Dead Weight An-
Rest Deposits (including	unity) - 13,686,596
Exchequer, Savings Banks,	Other Securities 14.763,256
Commissioners of National	Notes 4,278,125
Debt, and Dividend Accounts) - 1,765,364 Other Deposits - 12,795,201 Seren Day and other Bills - 1,196,079	Gold and Silver Coin - 742.393
£33,470,370	£33.470,370
April 20, 1854.	M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Trade and Commerce.

Smithfield Market, Monday.—The arrival of cattle and sheep from the Continent into the port of London during the past week has been moderate. The official Custom-house return gives an entry of 115 oxen, 212 cows, 394 calves, and 1,495 sheep, making, a total of 2,256 head. The supply of meat at Smithfield was generally moderate, and which, with the favourable state of the weather, caused a better trade for aimost every description. The supply of beef was much shorter than nsual, and in consequence an advance of 2d, per stone from last Monday was obtsined. Scots realised 4s. 6d. and inferior but good meat at from about 4s., at which price a good clearance was effected. Of mutton sho the supply was short, the number of shrep and lambs on offer together being less than 18,000 head. Mutton in consequence sold well, the sales proceeding with more activity. Downs in the wool tetched above 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d. at the outside, or more generally not above 5s. per stone of 8ib. Veal sold steadily at about 5s. 4d to 5s. 8d. for good and prime quality, and inferior at something less. The lambtrade was less active, and in consequence sales were made at lower prices, say by about 4d. to 6d. per stone.

Finday.—Although the supply of meat was not very large at Smithfield togday.

FRIDAT.—Although the supply of meat was not very large at Smithfield to-day, nevertheless the trade was dull for every description; and beef and lamb, except or very choice kinds, feli 2d. per stone.

Prices per Stone.							11.14	At Mai	rket.			
Beef . Mutton Veal . Pork . Lamb			43 5s	10d 0d 4d 10d 4d	to to to	4s 5s 5s 4s 6s	6d 0d 8d 6d 8d	Beasts Sheep Calves Pigs	:		Mon. . 3380 .17, 69 . 103 . 349	Fri. 1036 6,480 201 288

Corp Market.—Monday.—A very short supply of English wheat at market was readily disposed of at prices fully equal to those of Monday last. Foreign wheat was generally held for an advance, which checked business. Flour was saleable on quite as good terms as before. Harley was in improved request, and its value was well maintained. In addition to the quantity of oats reported, the several vessels have come to hand since the return was made up, and altogether there was a large display of samples; a good sale was experienced at last Monday's quotations. Beans and peas were the turn dearer.

				Per	qr.	THE HOUSESTY			Per	0
	Wheat, English	h		768	84s	Beans, English			403	6
•	Foreign	1		628	888	- Foreign				-
	Barley, Englis	h		368	428	Peas, English			455	5
	- Foreig	18		308	348	- Foreign			-8	5
	Oats, English			268	348	Tares			-8	-
	- Scotch					Canary Seed			-5	-
	Irish			288	323	Flour, English		per sack		
	Foreign			298	335	Foreign		per sack	639	6

FRIDAY.—Wheat: The arrivals have been liberal, and the advance in prices checked. Barley: Arrivals moderate; market quiet. Oats: Arrivals large, and the trade is 6d. to is, dearer than Monday last for fresh corn. Beans are looking up; and the trade in flour quiet.

IMPORTATIONS

Into London from April 14 to April 20, both inclusive.

				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Malt.	Flour.
English and Scote Irish Foreign	h .	:	:	Qrs. 1010 25420	Qrs. 2550 4710	Qrs. 1030 2010 44780	Qrs. 5740	Sacks. 420 — 3310

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, April 18.

War-Office, April 18.—32nd Regiment of Foot: Lieut.-General Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B., from the 98th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-General Sir R. Armstrong, K.C.B. deceased.—68th Foot: Major-General Sir W. L. Herries, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-General D. M. Henderson, C.B., deceased.—98th Foot: Major-General L. Darling to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-General Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B., removed to the 32nd Foot.

removed to the 32nd Foot.

Office of Ordinance, April 17.—Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants: F. W. de Winton, vice Booth, promoted; A. H. C. Hamilton, vice Jonge, promoted; E. C. Cuthbert, vice Winn, promoted; E. A. M. Lloyd, vice Brackenbury, promoted; P. Jackson, vice Markham, promoted; J. Tucker, vice Porter, promoted; B. F. Schreiber, vice E. P. B. Turner, promoted; M. Tweedle, vice Cromartie, promoted; R. L. Tottenham, vice Joyce, promoted; R. O'Hara, vice Gore, promoted; H. C. Lyle, vice Teesdale, promoted; L. Griffiths, vice Lyons, promoted; W. R. Lluellyn, vice Torriano, promoted; H. J. F. E. Hickes, vice J. T. B. Brown, promoted.—Corps of Royal Engineers: Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants, with temporary rank: P. H. Scratchley, vice Cox, promoted; G. N. Kelsall, vice Savage, promoted.

Bankrapts.—J. H. T. V. Hughes, Westbourne grove, Bayswater, chemist. Buchanan, Basinghali street.—J. Sunmarsell, Little York place, St Marylebone, earpeuter. [Hare and Whitfield, 1 in the Court, Temple.—H. Anstey and W. Waiton, Birmingham, drapors, [Motteram and Knight, Birmingham.—C. Bramer, Sheffield, wood dealer. [Ryalis, Sheffield.

Dividends.—May 9, D. Jenkins, Mile-end road, licensed victualier—May 9, R. Northover, Che-pside, lint manufacturer—May 9, R. F. Miller, Hammersmith, coach builder—May 9, J. White, East Cowes, isle of Wight, ship builder—May 9, J. Todd, Neweastle-npon-Tyne, distiller—May 10, J. Kay, Prestwich, Lancashire, calico manufacturer—May 16, R. Rutherland, St John's, Newfoundland, merchant.

Certificates to be granted, nniess cause be shown to the contrary, on the day of meeting.—May 10, J. Cowderoy, Hammersmith, omnibus proprietor—May 10, T. Ward, Goswell street, hosier—May 10, W. Hart, Chester, banker—May 10, J. Kay, Prestwich, Lancashire, calico manufacturer.

Scotch Sequestrations .- W. I. Rowell, Glasgow, merchant-J. K. Clark

War-office, April 21.—2nd Regiment of Life Guards: Ensign Lord E. M'D. Vane, from the 57th Foot, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Hon. C. S. B. Hanburry, promoted—Royal Regiment of Horse Guards: Capt. R. H. R. H. Vyse to be Major, by purchase, with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. the Hon. H. Pitt, who retires; Lieut. F. H. Vyse to be Capt. by purchase, vice Treiawny, who retires; Lieut. D. J. Baillie to be Capt. by purchase, vice Vyse; Cornet the Hon. J. B. J. Dormer to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Vyse; Cornet J. I. Jones to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Baillie—7th Light Dragoons: Lieut. C. C. Fraser to be Capt. by purchase, vice the Duke of Heaulort, promoted, by purchase, vice Fraser—13th Light Dragoons: Assistant-Surgeon L. Armstrong, from the Staff, to be As-istant-Surgeon, vice Dumbreck, who exchanges—16th Light Dragoons: Cornet W. B. Lennard has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission—1st or Grenadler Regiment of Foot Guards: Ensign and Lieut. F. C. Keppel to be Adjustant, vice R. Bradford, who resigns the Adjutancy only—2nd Regiment of Foot: H. P. Hiffernan, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Laurie, appointed to the 4th Foot—4th Foot: Ensign J. W. Laurie, from the 2nd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Winter, who retires—12th Foot: Serjeant-Major R. Laver to be Quartermaster, vice Coweil, appointed to the Depot Battali n at Parkhurst—16th Foot: Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Cockell to be Lieut. Col. without purchase, vice Luxmoore, who retires npon full-pay; Capt. A. Minno to be Major, without purchase, vice Cockell; Lieut. J. O. Chichester to be Capt. without purchase, vice Munro; Ensign J. K. Rendall to be Lient. without purchase, vice Chichester; Gentleman Cadet W. H. Carrer, from the Royal Military Coilege, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Rendall—19th Foot: Quarter-

master-Serjeant T. Palmer to be Quartermaster, vice Hendry, appointed to the Depot Battallon at Winchester—20th Foot: T. Wright, Gent. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Howard, promoted on the Staff—26th Foot: Lieut. W. E. Wailace to be Capt. by purchase, vice Cameron, who retires—43rd Foot: Lieut.-Col. J. Brown, from the 94th Foot, to be Lieut. Col. vice Phillips, who exhanges—57th Foot: G. Mitchell, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lord E. McDonnell Vane, promoted in the 2nd Life Guards—66th Foot: Ensign C. F. W. Cuffe to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Bowles, who retires; C. J. T. Duesbury, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cuffe—84th Foot: Lieut. R. H. Page, from half-pay 76th Foot, to be Lieut. vice C. B. Browne, appointed to the 30th Foot—94th Foot: Lieut.-Col. R. N. Phillips, from 43rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. wice Brown, who exchanges—Depot Battalion at Winchester: Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Stater, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major—Depot Battalion of Templemore: Major H. G. Hart, from, half-pay Unattached, to be Major.—Cunattached, to be Major.—Unattached, to be Major.

UNATTACHED .- Capt. Henry Duke of Beaufort, from the 7th Light Dragoons, to be Major, by purchase.

Hospital Staff.—Assistant-Surgeon W. Dumbreck, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Armstrong, who exchanges.

BREVET.—Lieut. Col. H. D. Townshend, of the Depot Battalion at Templemore, to be Col. in the Army; Lieut. Col. W. F. Beatson, of the East India Company's Service, to have the local rank of Colonel, while employed in the Turkish Dominions.

MEMORANDUM.—Brevet Lleut.-Col. G. L. L. Kaye has been permitted to retire from the Army, by the sale of his Commission, he being about to become a settler in Canada.

Office-of Ordnance, April 19.—Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners.—Capt. F. A. Yorke to be Brigade-Msjor, vice Walpole, promoted; Second Capt. F. M. H. Somerset to be Adjutant, vice Ord, promoted.

Bankruptcies Annulled.—T. Langridge, Tunbride wells, Kent, auctioneer—W. H. Cooper, Great James street, Bedford row, uphoisterer.

Bankrupicles Annulled.—T. Langridge, Tunbride wells, Kent, auctioneer—W. H. Cooper, Great James street, Bedford row, upholsterer.

Bankrupis.—G. and G. Haitshorne, jun., Great Dover street, Southwark, ironmongers. [Gray, Great Tower street.—F. W. Wright, Clifton hill, Clifton road, Brighton, chemist. [Goren, South Molton street, Oxford street.—S. C. Peters, Southampton, draper. [Van Saadau and Cumming, King street, Cheapside.—J. Amey, West Tarring, Sussex, market gardener. [Linklater, Sizo lane, Bucklersbury.—W. G. and J. Tiangmar, Brighton, grocers. [Swyton, Great James street, Bedford row.—B. R. Waite, Wormwood street, City, butcher. [Jonkinson and Swe ting, Lombard street, City.—G. Lawrance, Abingdon, Berkshire, saddler. [Staniland and Co., Bouveile street, Fleet street.—T. Walters, Goawell road, grocer. [Wright and Bonner, London street, Fenchurch street, City.—C. Birchall, Maidstone, Kent, pipe manufacturer. [Hughes, Swithin's lane, City.—C. E. Ma lam, Tunbridge wells, Kent, innkeeper. [Depree and Austin, Lawrence lane, City.—P. P. Thoms, Warwick square, Newgate street, printer. [Pagden and Hodgkinson, Mark lane.—H. Crane, Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer. [Boddington, Dudley.—C. Thomas, Gloucesier, stationer. [Lovegrove, Gloucester.—H. E. Harries, Tredegar, Monmouthstire, draper. [Stanly and Wasbrough, Bristol.—J. Denbigh, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler. [Terry and Watson, Bradford,—T. Clements, St Helens, Lancashire, grocer. [Evans and Son, Liverpool.—H. Carter, Liverpool, brewer. [Littledale and Bardswell, Liverpool.—E. Molyneux, Liverpool, tavern keeper. [Anderson and Collins, Liverpool.—E. Molyneux, Liverpool, tavern keeper. [Anderson and Collins, Liverpool.—J. P., S., and G. Brierly, Oldham, Lancashire cotton spluners. [Kowley and Sons, Manchester.

Dividends.—May 16, J. Hunter, Hove, Sussex, cowkeeper—May 18, W. Hariridge, Milton next Sittingbourne, Kent, draper—May 15, J. Delaney, Mark lane, City, wine merchant—May 15, H. R. Tickell, Mark lane, City, hop merchant—May 15, J. Winter, Sandhurst, Kent, builder—May 15, J. Kingston, Reading, Berkshire, draper—May 12, B. Parfit, Bermondsey, stonemason—May 15, W. Brook, Manchester, stuff merchant.

Certificate to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on the day of meeting.—May 12, W. Miles, King's Lynn, Norfolk, ship owner—May 16, J. Stephenson, Arbour terrace, Commercial road, draper—May 16, W. Houghton, Kennington Oval, Lambeth, licensed victualler—May 23, J. Perrett and C. Garton, late of Lawrence hill, Bristol, malisters.

Scotch Sequestrations.—Third, Adams, and Co., Glasgow, warehousemen -G. M'Donald, Inverness, farmer—Cruickshank and Brown, Glasgow, tailors— J. Wagstaff, Paisley, dyer.

Births.—On the 16th inst., Viscountess Ebrington, of a son and helr—On the 19th inst., the wife of the Hon. John C. Erskine, of a daughter—On the 19th inst., at Edwinsford, Carmarthenshire, Lady Drummond, of a daughter—On the 18th inst., at Hazlewood Castle, the Hon, Mrs Vavasonr, of a daughter—On the 19th inst., at King's Lynn, Nerfolk, the Hon. Mrs Cresswell, of a daughter—On the 20th inst., at No. 8 Cumberland terrace, Regent's park, the wife of W. Castle Smith, Esq., of a son—On the 20th inst., 101 Eaton place, Mrs John Ketk, of a son—On the 18th inst., at Crowie Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. W. Duncombe, of a daughter.

Marriages.—On the 18th inst., at Boultham Church, Lincolnshire, by his nncie, the Rev. Richard Waldo-Sibthorp, Capt. Charles Waldo-Sibthorp, late of the 1st Royal Dragoons, to Charlotte Elizabeth Mary, elder daughter of Lient-Col. Elizabeth Mary, elder daughter of Lient-Col. Elizabeth Mary, elder daughter of Lient-Col. Tunbridge, the Rev. G. Walsh, to Helon Catherine, daughter of the late Lent-General Middlemore—On the 19th inst., at Christ Church, Marylebone, by the Rev. Henry Martin, of Isleworth, Middlesex, E. Fraser, Esq., to Elizabeth Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Capt. M. G. Malson, of H. M.'s 59th Regiment, and granddaughter of the late Admiral Matson.

Breaths.—On the 15th inst., at the house of her brother in Chancery lane, Caroline, the elder daughter of the late Mr Henry Reynell, in the 68th year of her ace—On the 17th inst., at \$1 Alban's, J. R. Henslow, Esq., in his \$4th year—On the 17th inst., at Hounslow, J. Such, Esq., aged 80—On the 18th inst., at Southport. R. Saunders, Esq., aged 90—On the 13th Inst., at Chipping Ongar, Mrs Hurlock, in her \$5th year—On the 18th ins., at Chipping Ongar, Mrs 96th year—On the 19th inst., at Yarm, Yorkshite, Mrs &hodes, in her 80th year—On the 18th inst., at Hampton-court Palace, Mrs Planta, in her 71st year—On the 18th inst., at Hampton-court Palace, Mrs Planta, in her 71st year—On the 15th inst., at Horsham, Essex, the Hon. Georgina Penrose, sister of Lord Keane—On the 15th inst., at Horsham, in her 89th year, Mrs Marriott—On the 15th inst., at 7 Bloomsbury square, A. Aikin, Esq., in his 81st year—On the 16th inst., in Feley place, Mr D. Gaven, aged 81—On the 14th inst., at Chelienham, Adm'rai MacKellar, aged 85—On the 16th inst., at Richmond, Lady E. F. Ashburnham, in her 91st year—On the 16th inst., in his 84th year, the Rev. R. Massie, rector of Eccleston—On the 17th Inst., in her 84th year, Mrs Baines, of Islington.

READY, AYE READY."

AT P. R. P. A. D. I.

The new song in honour of Admirel Napler. Sung by
Blevard Glover, Price, 2s. 6d.

Sung with remarkable energy by Mr Sims Reeves and enthusiatically received."—Times, April 12th.

Sang by Mr Sims Reeves with amazing spirit and animation
and enored with tremendous vociferation."—Morning Herald,
April 11th.

april in .

Ready, as ready, 'created an absolute furore; the composition was marked and most effective "— Morning Post, April 12th. London; Charles J efferys, 2! Soho square, publisher of the popular National songs: Viva Victoria, ". "Arouse ye, men of Englad, "The Baitio's broad billows," " The trumpet of the Bat lie," &c. &c.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.—Admission, is —The original PANORAMA of LONDON by
DAY, is Exhibited daily, from Half-past Ten till Five; the exing, from Seven till Five, and during
the Evening.

CYCLORAMA, ALBANY STREET, NOW OPEN WITH A MARDANI STRUCK, AND OPEN WITH A MARDIEST PANOHAMA OF NAPLES, CHIBITISH BY THE STRUCTION OF VESUVIUS, and DESTRUCTION OF POMPEH, A.D. 79, with the present state of the AULINED CITY. These Views have been long in preparation, and will be exhibited with all the resources of this wast Establishment.

ment.
Daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission. 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s.

ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON:—H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

The SEAT of the WAR, showing the principal places on the DANUBE, KALAFAT, WIDDIN, GIURGEVO, SEBASTOPOL, the entrance to the BLACK SEA. Battle of the BLACK SEA BATTLES, and other seenes (kindly supplied by the proprietors of the TURKISH the SEAT SEAT OF THE SEAT OF T

de. &c.

Open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evenings.

Half-price.

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Suberibers and the public are respectfully informed that the formal CONCERT will take place, at the Hanover Square Programs: Biolina (MS.), Rosenhain; Concerto violin, Herr Manfaue, Molique; Overture, Isles of Fingal, Mendelssohn; Manfanis in B flat No. 4, Beethoven; Overture, Le Colporteur, Caslow, Cocal performers: Madame Clara Novello, and Signor descriptions of the Manfanis of the Costa. To commence at 3 o'clock, the tripls tickets 27. Single tickets 17 1s double tickets delliery 210 Regent street.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MONDAY and during the Week | Wednesday the 26th excepted), will be performed THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE. Principal Characters by Messrs F. Robson, Leslie, Vineent, White; Miss P. Horton, Mrs Chatterley, and Miss Marston. After which, a New Comedicta, called TO OBLIGE BENSON. Characters by Messrs Emery, F. Robson, Leslie; Mrs Stirling and Miss Wyndham. To conclude with THE WANDERING MINSTREL. Jem Baggs, Mr F. Robson

ROYAL OPERA, DRURY LANE. On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, LUCREZIA BORGIA. Lucrezia, Madsme Caradori; the Duke, Mr Hamilton

BORGIA. Lucrexia, Madsme Caradori; the Duke, Mr Hamilton Braham.
On THURSDAY and SATURDAY, DER FREISCHUTZ, Max, Herr Reichardt; Caspar, Herr Formes; Alice, Madame Caradori. To conclude each Evening with a BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
Prices: Galleries, 1s.; Pit, 2s.; Boxes, 3s.; Dress-Circle, 5s.; Private Boxes, 21s., 42s., and 63s.; may be had at the Box Office from 9till 5 o'clock daily, and at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers.

Musicsellers.

The Prospectus is now ready, and may be had at the Box Office and at all Music sellers and Libraries.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Pittleth Annual Exhibition will open at their Gallery, 5 Pailmall, East, on Monday the 24th of April.

Admittance, ts. Catalogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

FLOWER-POIS and GARDEN SEATS. T JOHN MORTLOCK, 250 Oxford street, respectfully announces that he has a very large assortment of the above articles in various colours, and solidits an early inspection. Every description of useful CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, at the lowest possible price, for Cash.—250 Oxford street, near Hyde park.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LON DON.—Notice is hereby given that the EXHIBITIONS of FLOWERS and FRUIT, in the SOCIETY'S GARDEN, in the present season, will take place on the following Saturdays, viz: May 13, June 10, and July 8; and that Tuesday, April 25, is the last day on which the usual privileged Tickets are issued to Fellows of the Society.

A R T-UNION of LONDON.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING to receive the Conneil's Report, and to distribute the amount subscribed for the purchase of Works of Art, will be held at the Theatre Royal Lyceum (by the kind permission of CHARLES MATHEWS, Esq.) on Tuesday the 25th inst. at Eleven for Twelve o'clock. The receipt for the current year will procure admission for Member and friends.

GEORGE GOD WIN. Honorary 444 West Strand, April. LEWIS POCOCK, Secretaries.

CONSUMPTION and its CURATIVE MEANS.—A popular treatise with cases most successfully treated.

MEANS.—A popular treatise with cases most successfully treated, by JAMES HONEY WOOD, M.R.O.S.E. Licentiate, &c. 54 Nelson square, Blackfriars read. Sold by Mann, 39 Cornhill, price 1s.—Hours of Consultation, from Nine till Four daily.

DEAFNESS.—Mode of self-cure for Country
Patients. Just published (not read to the country) Patients. Just published (sent post free for 8 postage stamps), Dr Herners Manger, M.R.C.S., Surgeon-Aurist, on Deafness, mode of Self-cure by painless treatment, one of the most invaluable discoveries ever made. Address to Dr Manfred's Residence, 72 Regent street, London. Patients received daily.

Patients received daily.

A FAMILY MEDICINE.

CAGRESS ELIXIR

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and all the Disorders arising from it, viz. Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Worms, Hooping Cough, Colies, Cholera Morbus, Ague, Fevers, Gout, Scrotula, Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, &c.—A Treatise on Nervous Americans, Fernate Complaints, 20.—A freatise of Phlegm, and all the Complaints above-mentioned, is delivered gratis at all the Depots.—Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. by Paul Gaos, 462 New Oxford street; and by all respectable Medicine Vendors.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS office extraordinary CURES of BAD LEGS.—Mrs M'Gill, of Seel street, Dublin, suffered for many years with a fearful bad leg, which broke out soon after her confinement; there were several wounds in it, and the swelling was enormous; she endured the most excrucisting pain both day and night, and the general opinions of the Medical attendants were, that it could not be cured; therefore amputation was the only remedy. However, bad as it was, Holloway's Cintment and Pills were resorted to, and these miraculous medicines soon produced a wonderful change for the better, and ultimately effected a sound and perfect oure. Sold by all Drugglists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244 Strand, London.

DINNEFORDS

PURE FLUID MAGNESIA
has been for many years sanotioned by the most eminent
of the Medical Profession, as an excellent Remedy for ACIDITIES, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, As a mild Aperient it is admirably adapted
for delicatel Females, particularly during Pregnancy; and it prevents the Food of Infants from turning sour during digestion.
Combined with the ACI-DULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms
an Effervesoing Aperient Draught, which is highly agreeable and
efficacious. Prepared by DINNEFORD and CO. Dispensing
Chemists (and General Agents for the Improved Horse-hair
Gloves and Belta, 172 New Bond street, London, and sold by all
respectable, Chemists throughout the Empire.

respectable, Chemists throughout the Empire.

WHITE OXIDE of ZINC and ZINC CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, now supply this mincxious substitute for White Lead (to Shippers and the Treedy, either is Powderor Paint, of genuine purity, wholesale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the Works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.

Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal bedy, and perfecult unchangeable in colour.

Price List and Prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marker purposes, forwarded in answer to lettere addressed to Masses Graveley, White, and Crowley, to Lombard speeck London.

MATRIMONIAL

Offices—12 John sireet, Adelphi, London, and 18 Nassau street,
New York.

Bankers—Royal British.

This Institution has been established many years (with great success), as a medium for the introduction of parties unknown to each other, who are desirous of forming Matrimonial Alliances, but, who, from some cause or other, cannot find Partners in their own eircle of acquaintance, suitable in poslition, &c. The strictest honour and secrecy is maintained in every case.—Prospectuses, applications, Forms, Rules, and every Information, sont free to any Name, Initials, or Address, on receipt of Twelve Postage Stamps.

By Order of the Directors.

By Order of the Directors.

LAURENCE CUTHBURT.

12 John street, Adelphi, Londo

ANTAGONISTIC TO SOPHISTRY, PREJUDICE, AND EMPIRICISM. ON SINGLE and MARRIED LIFE.

M SINGLE AND MARKIED LIFE,
"To be, or not to be, that is the question."

By R. J. CULVERWELL M.D. (1841), M.R.C.S. (1827), L.A.C.
(1824); 25 years Medical and Forensic Referee in these matters.
Programme.—Advent of Puberty and Corresponding Associations—Duties and Casualties of Single Life—Marringe and its considerations—Happy and fruitful Alliances—Mode of securing them—Infelicitous and Infertile ones, their obviation and removal.

Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 39 Cornhill; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; and all Booksellers: or by post from Dr Culverwell, 10 Argyll place, Regent street, who may be consulted from ten till five. Evening, seven till nine.

TRIESEMAR, Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Scale of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Triesemar, No. 1,

IS a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhoea, and Exhaustion of the System.

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Effectually, in the short space of three days, completely, and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which Capivi and Cubebs have so long been thought an anticle for, to the uin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

Triesemar, No. 3,

Is the great Continental remedy for that class of Disorder, which unfortunately the English Physician treats with Mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarasparilis in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2, and 3 are alike devoid of taxes or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toiles table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at the sach free by post 2s extra divided, into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallenand, Boux, &c. 45.—To be had wholease and retail, in Leadon, of Johnson, 68 Corphill: Hannay and Co. 63 Oxford street; and Sanger, 150 Oxford street.

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VIE EVIEWS of By J. B.
"The estendin manner colony.".
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17th April, 18

MR RO North Audley a Preuch, History German, and Hi Italian

Piano and Harm Drawing and Pa Danoing Applications to

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.-On Lat of May the following arrangement of Excursions from London will come into operation.

FAMILY TICKETS to Yarmouth and Lowestoft available for Twenty-eight days Fares: Firstelass, 32. Second-class, 23s with a Ticket for one Member of each Family to travel to and fro at greatly reduced fares.

An EXCURSION from London at 1.30 p.m. every Wednesday and Saturday, to Cambridge, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, &c. with conting of returning within seven days.

and Saturday, to Cambridge, Yarmouth, Lowesloft, &c. with option of returning within seven days.

An EXCURSION to IPSWICH or HARWICH svery Sunday at Eight am. returning the same day. Fares, 7s. First, 5s. Second, 3s. 6d. Third-class.

An Excursion to IPSWICH or HARWICH by Steam vessel from North Woolwich, in conjunction with 8.45 a.m. Train from Bishop-gate, returning by train from Ipswich same day. Fares, 6s. First-class and Saloon, 4s. Third class and Fore-cable.

Fore-cabin.

For further particulars see placarde or hand bills, which may be had at Hishopsgate station on and after 25th lust.

By Order.

Coaching Superintendent's Office, Bishopsgate Station, 18th April, 1854.

STEAM to INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA, &c.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers, carrying Her Majesty's mails and despatches, start from South-mpton for the undermentioned ports, as f-ilows:—For ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALGUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, on the 4th and 20th of every

month.

For ADELAIDE, PORT PHILIP, and SYDNEY (touching at BATAVIA), on the 4th of every alternate month; next det BATAVIA; on the 4th of every alternate month; heat de-acture 4th May.

For MALTA and ALEXANDRIA on the 4th and 20th of the

For MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE ou the 27th of every

month.
For VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of svery month.
MARSEILLES to MALTA—The Company's new and fast steam-ships VALETTA and VECTIS are dispatched from MARSEILLES to MALTA on the 10th and 76th of every mosth, in connection with the Southampton Packats of the 4th and 20th of the month.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's rates of passage money and freight, &c. apply at the Company's Offices 122 Leadenhall street, London; and Oriental place, South-

VICTORIA LIFE OFFICE, 18 KING
WILLIAM STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.
The business of the Company embraces every description of
risk (Home or Fernigal nonnected with Life Assurance.
Loans continue to be made to Assurers on undoubted Personal
Scenity, also on Fracholds, Icasholds, and I,ifs Interests, &c.
WILLIAM RATITAY, Actuary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COM-O'DITH AUSTICALIAN BANKING COMDIREctors grant LETTERS of CHEDIT and HILLS at Thirty
Days' sight upon the Company's Hank at Adelaide. The Exchange on Sums above 10. is now at a premium or charge of two
per sent. Approved Brafts on South Australia negotiated, and
Hills collacted. Apply at the Company's offices, 54 old Broad
street, London.
London, April. 1851. London, April, 1851.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

A W LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
Fleet street (max 8t Dunstan's Church).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the DIVIDENDS
for the year 1858 are now PAYABLE daily (Tuesdays excepted),
between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock. By Order of the Directors, WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNES, Actuary.

ENGINEERS, MASONIC, and UNIVER-

NGINEERS, MASONIC, and UNIVERSAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 345
STBAND, LONDON.
War lisks on an entirely new principle.
Annultarias admitted to a share in the profits.
No charge for Policy Stamps.
Credit given for half the premiums.
Assignments and Transfers of Policies registered free of charge.
Premiums parable half yearly, quarterly, or monthly.
A fluctal commission allowed to solicitors and agents on the introduction of business.
ANTHONY PECK, M.A. Actuary and Secretary.

SUBURBS of LONDON.—An old-established DISORBS OF LONDON.—An old-established

Fire and Life Insurence Company, of the first class, is desirous to APPOINT AGENTS in the populous districts around the metropolis, provided they can meet with parties of good position and business habits, so as to hold out a prospect of a connection mutually beneficial:

Claphan

Hackney

Hackney

Hackney

Hampstead road
Borough

Brixton

Brixton

Canada

Kensington

Paddington

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Sydcuham, &c.

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Deptford, &c.

Address, with full particulars, to Mr John Such, Printer,
Budge row, Watting street.

BANK OF DEPOSIT,

No. 3 Palimali East, and 7 St Martin's place, Trapaluar square, London. Established A.D. 1814.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS may be opened daily, with capital of any amount.

Luterest pavable in January and July.

PETER MORHISON, Managing Director.

Prospecuses and forms sent free ou application.

A NCHOR ASSURANCE COMPANY, for LIFE, FIRE, and ANNUTTIES, 67 Cheapside, London, Established A.D. 1863. Capital £1,000,000.

Life assurances embracing every contingency are issued by this Company, free of stamp duty, at moderate premiums.

Life annulies may be purchased of the Company on equitable forms.

Fire Insurance may be effected in this and in foreign countries at the usual rates.

at the usual ratrs.

The prospectus of the Company and tables for assurance may be obtained at the chiefoffice in London, or from any of the Company's agents in the provinces, and on the Continent.

WM. FREDERICK BELLAMY, Secretary.

WM. FREDERICK BELLAMY, Secretary,
PREMIUMS REDUCED THIRTY PER CENT.
ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROPITS.
GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY. ASSURANCE SOCIETY. 14 Waterloo place, London 1 and 30 Brown street, Manchester.

The Chisholm, Chairman,
Richard Hartley Kunnedy, Esq. Deputy-Chairman,
Colonel Michael E. Bagnoid,
Francis Brodigan, Esq.
Alexander Robert Irwine, Esq.
John Inglis Jerdein, Esq.
James Jehn Kinloch, Esq.
Heury Lawson, Esq.

This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Police-holders, under their own immediate superintendence and control. The Profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current Premiums.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 26th of May, 1813, when a Haport of the business for the last year was presented, axhibiting a statement of most estifactory progress. It appeared that whilst the Assurances effected in 1851 were 41 per cent. beyond those of 1849, and 130 per cent. beyond those of 1849, and 1852 considerably asceeded those of 1851, the Assurances affected in 1852 considerably asceeded those of 1851, the Assurances to the extent of £186,600, the yearly Premiums on which amounted to £6,166 lss. It also appeared that the transactions of the first five mouths of the present year were greater than those of the corresponding months of 1852, or of any preceding year, whilst during the whole period referred to, the claims arising from deaths were much below their estimated amount. A resolution was thereupon passed, continuing a reduction of 30 per cent, on the Premiums payable on all Policies on the participating scale, on which five or more Annual Premiums had been previously paid.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first viously paid.

Tredit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present

Age when Assured.	Amount Assured.		iu		Red		on of Cent.			
20 25 35	1,000 1,000 1,500 2,000	20 93 43 80	8. 17 0 18	d. 6 0 0 8	6 13 94	18 2 3	d. 3 0 6	14 16 30 66	12 12 8	d. 3 0 6 2

RUNDEL SOCIETY. - The Publication H. for the fourth year (1862 3) consisting of eight wood entergravings by Miss Dalziel from Wm. Oliver Williams' Drawing after Glotto's Frescoes at Padua is now ready and mambers who have not paid their Subscriptions are requested to forward them to the Treasurer by Post-Office Order payable at Charing cross.

13 and 14 Pallmall East.

March 1854.

CONTRACT FOR WHITE AND RED LEAD.
Department of the
Storekeeper General of the Navy,
Semerset place, April 10, 1856

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdome Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that of Tuesday, the 2nd May next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying Har Majesty's Dock Yard, at Chatham, with

WHITE LEAD, and Her Majesty's Dock Yards, at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth and Devenport, with RED LEAD.

RED LEAD.

A Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tsuder will be received after One o'Clock on the Day of Treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for bim duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Sceretary of the Admiraity, and bear in the lett-hand corner the words. "Tender for Whits and led Lead," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a Letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering. In the sum of 1000t. For the dus performance of the Contract.

NE HUNDRED & TWENTY-SEVENTH

SALE. CUSTOM HOUSE, London, May, 1864. For

SALE, by order of the Hon, the Commissioners of her Majesty's
Customs, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mineing lane, on
MONDAY 1st, TUESDAY 2nd, and WEDNESDAY 3rd May,
1844, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely, the following GOODS for
home con-umption, viz:—Hage, reticules, &c. brandy, boat,
beads of metal, book, Berlin embroidery, buttons, blinds, candelabra, canes mounted, cakets, &c. coffee, cambrie handkerehiefs, embroidered, clocks, marble, ormulu, bronze, brass,
wooden, &c. clock faces iButchi cordials, daguerrectype plate,
f amer, &c. embroidery, viz.—Berlin, modilin, embroidery, viz.—
waistcoat pleces, furniture, viz., inlaid reading stand, fire arms,
gaiters, silk, Geneva, hand sorecus, harr gu rds jewell, ry (mockl,
viz.—jewel caskets, brooches, buckles, chains, &a lamp wicks,
meerschaun pipe bowls, maxling, musical instrument, violin,
mill boards, opera glasses, perfumed spirits, prints, painters'
colours, posts-monnaies, &c. porcelain, rags, rum, segars, succales, &c. sagar cases and holders, staylacks, shawls, wore,
woileu, &c. spirits, plain and mixed, slikmanufactures, vis.—
hands sercens, purses, China gauze, &c. gaiters, straw trimning,
&c. sugar, toys, telegraph apparatus, tev, timber, nitra marine,
watches, gold and silver, water minerali, woolcombs, wooden
earved figures, wire, waistcaating, and various other goods.
For exportation or for home consumption, on payment of the
duties: Books, sugar, rice, preserved ginger, coffee, spirits,
tea, wine, artificial flowers, silk manufactures, gloves, dice,
&c. &c. For expartation only: Sweetened spirits. For the benefit of the Crown: Spirits, whie, telascopes, cases, &c. The above
goods may be viewed at the Queen's warehouse, Custom House,
Tliames strert; at the London, St Katherina, and West India
Docks; and Tobaceo Ground, Rotharbithe; on Friday the 28th,
and Saturday the 29th, of April, 1894, from ten o'clock in the
morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, and on the ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-SEVENTH

OPENING of the CRYSTAL PALACE, at the end of May; after which they will be open Daily, Sundays excepted. The following are the arrangements for the almission of the Public :-

Public:

Five Shilling Days —On Saturlays the public will be admitted by payment at the doors or by tickets of 5s. each.

Half-chawx Days.—On Fridays the public will be admitted by payment at the doors or by tickets of 2s. 6d. each.

Shilling Days.—Mondays, Tuesdays, Weduesdays, and Thursdays will be shifting days. At the getes, a payment of one shifting each will admit the public, or tickets cutiting the holder to admission to the Palace and Park, and also to conveyance along the Crystal Palace Kailway, from London-bridge scation to the Palace and back, will be issued at the following prices:—

CHILDREN.-Children under 12 years of age will be admitted at alf this above rates.

House or Ofenino.—The Palace and Park will be opened on londays at nine o'clock, on Tursdays, Wrdnesdays, and Thursdays, at ten o'clock a.m. and on Fridays and Saturdays at twelve clock, and close every day an hour before sunset.

Orening Div.—The opening will take place about the end of May. The precise day will be announced as early as possible. On that occasion season tickets only will be aintited.

Sasson Tickers.—Season tickels will be issued at two guiness each, to admit the Proprietor to the Palaca and Park on the day of opening, and on all other days when the building is open to Season tickets to include the proprietor.

the public.

Setson tickets, to include convayance along the Crystal Palace Railway from Leudon bridge to the Palace and back, without further obarge, will be issued at four guiness each, subject to the regulations of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, but these tickets will be available only for trains from and to London and the Palace on such days as it is open to the public, and will not be available for any intermediate stabious.

No season tickst will be transferable or available except to the person whose signature it bears.

FAMILY SLASON TICKETS.—Members of the same family who reside together will nave the privilege of taking season tickets for their own use, with or without railway conveyance, on the fol

their own use, with or without railway conveyance, on the following reasuced terms:—

Families taking two tickets will be entitled to 10 per cent. discount on the gross amount paid for such tickets; taking three tickets are a discount of 20 per cent.; and five tickets and upwards, to a discount of 20 per cent.; and five tickets and upwards, to a discount of 20 per cent. Families claiming the above privilege, and desirous to avail themseives of it, must apply in the ascompanying form; and these tickets will be available only to the persons uamad in such application. Printed Forms of Application may be had at the Office, 3 Adelaide place, and at the other offices for tickets.

tickets.

Season tickets will entitle to admission f.o.m the opening day till the 30th April, 1838.

Applications may be made for season tickets at the offices of the Company, 3 Adelaide place, London bridge. Season ticket, as Appurations may be made for season tickets at the offices of the Company, 3 Adelaide place, London bridge. Season tickets, as soon as ready, will be delivered in the order in which the applications have been made, at the offices of the Company, 3 Adelaide place, London bridge, and 14 Regent street; and at the Crystal Palace; also at Mr Sams', 18t James's street; Mr Mitchell's, Band street; Westerton's Library, Knightsbridge; London and Brighton Rail way Terminut, London bridge.

SPECIAL REQUIATIONS AND HYE-LAWS.—All the general provisions end regulations mentioned above are to be understood as being subservient to such special provisions, regulations, and byelaws on the part of the Railway Company and the Palace Company as may be found necessary to regulate the traffic, and to meet special occasions and eircumstances which may from time to time arise.

By order of the Board,
Adelaide place, London bridge, April 13 185t.

Form of Application year Family Season Tickeys.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR FAMILY SEASON TICERYS.
TO G. Grove, Esq. Secretary, 3 Adelaide place, London bridge.
Sir,—lie good enough to supply ma with Family Season Ticetest for myself and the following members of my Family, who
are all residing with me. Yours obediently.

Christian Name. Surname. Sch edule of Prices of Family Scason Tickets. Including Conveyance by

Note.—The above Application must be addressed to the Secretary, as above, and accompanied by a remittence for the full amount of tickets asked for, according to the above Schedule, in favour of George Fasson, 3 Adelaide place. Chequesimust be on a London Banker, and be crossed with the worde "Union Bank of London."

And no application, unless so accompanied, will be attended to.

D. MERCHANT TAILORS,
PALETOT PATENTES.
Every excellence with fair charges.
114, 116, 118, 120
REGENT STREET, and 22 CORNHILL, LONDON.

THE FAMILY LIVERY.— Arms and
Crests correctly ascertained, and in any case a steel die
expressly cut for the buttons, free of cost. In many instances
the expense thus incurred will exceed the charge made for a
footman's complete suit, vis. 41. 10s. (this includes all the Items
generally charged separately), so that the quality, style, and
general excellence of the materials may be easily inferred, as it
must be obvious to all that a continuation of orders would alone
remunerate.

remunerate.

In the case of Liveries for Menrning, for an Embassy, or other emergencies, any number of suits may be made within a few hours' notice.

Ry general request a Hook is kept for the entry of Families' and Servants' names, who, on changing, may wish to refer to the same.

H. J. and D. NICOLL, Merchant Tailors, 114, 116, 118, 120
Regent street, and 22 Cornhill, London.

OLIVER WANSEY, LIME-STREET VAULTS LIVER WANSEI, LIME-STREET VAULTS (late of Riches court) imports Wines in small casks, suitable for private Families, the geunineness of which may be relied on. The finest MARSALA, an excellent linner Wine, runs out about 20s. per dozen from the cask SHERRIES, 20s. to 30s. These Wines, kept well in the wood, may be drawn direct into the decantar, thereby aving trouble and expense.

Capital BITTEE ALE, 2s. 6d. and 4s. per dozen, delivered. Address as above.

BARON LIEBIG on ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—"I am myself an admirer of this beverage, and my own experience enables me to recommend it, in accordance with the opinion of the most eminent English physicians, as a very agreeable and efficient tonic, and as a general beverage, both for the invalid and the robust."—Giessen, May 6.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE ONLY is BOTTLED by PARKER and TWINING, Beer Merchants, 5; PALL MALL.

IMPERIAL MEASURE—Quarts, 8s; Pints, 5s; Half-pints (for luncheon), 3s. per dozen. Also in Casks of 18 gallons and upwards.

SPRING FASHIONS. — SHAWLS and MANTLES - FARMER and ROGERS are now exhibiting their Fashione for this Month, comprising all the newest designs in GLACE and APPLICE MANTLES, WEDDING and OPERA CLOAKS, TRAVELLING and WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, a beautiful assortment of the nuch-admired Royal Alberta Cloak, manufactured and sold only at this Establishment, China, French, Paisley, and Summer Shawls, in endless variety, from one guines to twenty quinera.—A plate of the Fashions sent free on application to the Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175 Regent street.

CAUTION.-To TRADESMEN

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS. OUTFITTERS, &c.
Wherens it has lately come to my knowledge that some unprincipled person or persons have for some time past been imposing on the Public, by selling to the trade and others a sourcing
article under the name of BONI'S PERMANENT MARKING
INK, this is to give notice, that I am the Original and sole
Proprietor and Manufacturer of the said article, and do not
employ any traveller, or authorise any person to represent
themselves as coming from my establishment for the purpose of
selling the said luk. This caution is published by me to prevent
further imposition upon the public and serious injury to myself,
E. It. BOND, sols executrix and widow of the late John Bond,
28 Long lane, West Smithfield, Lendon. LLSOPP'S PALE or BITTER ALE.

A LLSOPP'S PALE or BITTER ALE.—
Messrs S. ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the TRADE, that they are now registering orders for the March Brewings of their PALE ALE in Casks of 18 Gallons and upwards, at the BREWERTY, Burton-on-Trent; and at the under-mentioned Brauch Establishments:—
LIVERPOOL, at Gook street;
MANCHESTER, at Ducie place;
DUDLEY, at the Burnt Tree;
GiASGOW, at 115 St Vincent street;
DUBLIN, at 1 Crampton quay;
BIRMINGHAM, at Market hali;
SOUTH WALES, at 18 King street, Bristol.

Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of emoun-

Mesers ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of ennouncing to PRIVATE FAMILIES that their ALES, so strongly recommended by the medical profession may be procured in DRAUGHT and BOTTLES GENUINE, from all the most RESPECTABLE LICENSED VICTUALLERS, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being specially asked for.

When in bottle, the genuinewess of the label can be ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP and SONS" written across it.

NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH FIGHTPENCE PER POUND REDUCTION in the PRICE of TEA. Further Reduction of the Duty, 4d.; and Fall in the Market value. 4d.

In making this satisfactory announcement, we beg to remind purchasers anxious to obtain the best value for their money, that, in point of quality, combined with moderation in price, the TEAS we supply are unequalled.

As common tea, even at a low price, is dear, and as, on the other hand, consumers generally do not require the most costly kinds, the following sorts will be found to give the greatest satisfaction to the majority of purchasers:

EARLY SUMMER and EARLY FARLY SUMMER and EARLY FASHIONS.—The evidence of the senses is nover disputed to see and feel the influence of the sun, and the atmosphere at once betokens the existence of Winter or Summer. The change from the former to the latter is this year immediate, and the changas in attire to correspond with the season should be accessible to all clawes. The magnificent stock prepared by E. Mosse and knot furnishes every facility for the attainment of this purpose, and the very economical prices they charga are advantages which cannot be secured at any other house. The new styles of Summer Attire for juveniles and adults at E. Mosses and Soy's City Establishment and their West-end Brauch, excels allipreviously exhibited—elegance, variety, richness, neatness, and economy being magnificently combined—the desideratum in Dress has been successfully attained, which is noveity, fashion, comfort, and durability; and the union of the most taiented Artistes and the best workmen in the world will render the Summer Attire manufactured by E. Mosse and Sox the encoming of every sircle of durability; and the union of the most talented Artistes and the best workmen in tha world will render the Summer Attire manufactured by E. Moszs and Son the encominm of every circle of society; the most novel and slagant maternais are displayed in tha Summer Vests and Trousers made by E. Moszs and Son, and an endless variety of new styles in Coats, Paletots, &c. &c. ars offered at the most economical prices. The Hat, Cap, Hosiery, and Boot and Shoe Departments are replacished with every elegant article for the summer cason, which will surpass all other productions in brilliancy, excellence, and cheapness.

The wholesale Clotting, Shirt, and Boot and Shoe Departments present advantages to Shippers and Emigrants to be found at no other blouse in the World.

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CAUTION.—E. Moses and Son regret having to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesmanlike falsehood of "being connected with their Establishment," or "It's the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They beg to state they have no connection with any other house, in or out of Londou, except their own Establishments, as follow:

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Merchant Taliors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, Boot and Shoe-makers, and Gaueral Outfitters for Ladies and Gentleman.

and Shoe-makers, and Gaueral Outsitters for Ladies and Gaueral eteman.

IMPORTANT.—Should any article not give satisfaction, it will be exchanged (if dasired); or, if preferred, the money will be returned without hesitation. All goods are marked in plain signies the lowest price, from which no abatement can be made. The fistablishments are closed from sunset ou Fridays till sunset on Saturdays, when business is resumed till Twelve o'clock. A Naw Book, with Illustrations, entitled the 'Echo of Public Opinion,' containing tuil lists of prices, our system of selfmeasurement, &c. &c. may be had on application, or post free. A handsome Almanack for the year ending 1854 can be had gratis) on application.

Ici l'on parie Francais.

Qui si parla Italiano.

Mier spricht man Dautsch.

NICOLL,

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired

TEES.

many years of great narrous suffering, its anxious to communicate
to others the means of cure; and will, therefore, send (free)
receiving a stamped envelope, properly addressed, a copy of the
Prescription used.—Direct the Rev. E. Douglass, is Holland

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STOOPING of the SHOULDERS, CON. TRACTION of the CHEST, or GROWING OUT of the last ten years, by BINYON'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER. Particulars and mode of measurement saut on receipt of a street, Regent street.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 4 and 5 THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 4 and 5
KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.
THE ALTERATION IN THE TEA DUTY.
The second alteration in the Tea Duty took place resterday we have therefore made a REDUCTION of 4d. PER POUND in the PRICE of all our TEAS, and our customers will and improved quality at the reduced prices.

RIDGWAY and COMPANY.

A LLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE Containing size, price, and description of upwards of its articles, consisting of Portmanteans, Travelling Bags, Ladier Portmanteans, Despatch Boxes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, and other travelling requisites, forwarded on receipt of two

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Allen's Registerel Despatch Box and Writing Desk, their Travelling Bag (with the opening as large as the bag), and the New Portmanteau, containing Four Comparinests, are the best articles ever produced.—J. W. and T. ALLEN, Manufasturers of Portable Furniture, and Military Outfitters, 18 and 22

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HEAL and SON'S Stock comprises handsomely Japanned and Brass-mounted Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cribs and Cots of new and elegant designs, Mahogany, Birch, and Walnut-tree Bedsteads, of the soundest and best manufacture, many of them fitted with Furnitures, complete. A large assoriment of Servants' and Portable Bedsteads. They have also every variety of Furniture for the complete furnishing of a Bed Room.—HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTITATED and PRICED CATALUGUE of BEDSTEADS and BEDDING sent free by pe t.—Heal and Son, 195 Tottenham Court read.

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Hops, the 6s. per barrel advanced on this Ale in October last, is BURTON-ON-TRENT, March 27, 1854

STORES.

22 Hungerford wharf.

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37 Brown street.

26 Hull street.

Back hall, Baldwin street. London. Liverpool Manchester Birmingham ... Brist 1 Brist 1 Black hall, Baldwin street.
Nottingham. 44 Greyhound elreet.
Dublin 4 Crown alley.
Edinburgh 17 Downie place
Dundee. 13 New Inn Entry, High street. UTY OFF TEA .- On and after the 6th of

UTY OFF TEA.—On and after the 6th of April, the prices of all our TEAS will be again REDUCED 4d. per pound.

Strong Congou Tea, 2s. 81., 2s. 10d., 3s.; former prices, 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., 4s. Best Assam Pekoe Souchong Tea, 4s., 5th Interprices, 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s. Best Assam Pekoe Souchong Tea, 4s., 5th Interprices, 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s. Best Assam Pekoe Souchong Tea, 4s., 5th Interprices, 3s. 6d., 4s. 8d., and 5s. The best Pearl Cunpowder, 3s.; former price, 5s. 4d.

Prime Coffee, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d. Prime Mocha, 1s. 4d.
Best Old Mocha, 1s. 6d.

Nugars are supplied at market prices.

All goods sent carriage free, by our own wans, if within ciphi miles. Teas, coffees, and spices sent carriage free to any railway station or market town in England, if to the value of 4ss. 4s upwards, by PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea-merchants, 8 king William street, City, Loudou. A general price-current seal positive on application.

SLACK'S NICKEL SILVER is

acknowledged to be the purest metal in existence, et enetwelfth the price of silver, made iuto every article for the table,
as cruet-frames, tea-pots, candlesticks:

Fiddle Strongest Thread King's
Pattern Fiddle Pattern Pattern

Table Spoons and Forks,
per Dozen ... 12s. and 15s. — 2%s. 20s.
Dessert do. do. 10s. and 13s. 10s. 21s. 22s.
Tea Spoons do. 6s. and 6s. 8s. 11s. 12s.
A sample tea-spoon sent free, on receipt of ten postage-stamps. Slack's Table Cutlery has been celebrated for nearly half scentury for quality and cheapness, every article warranted.
RICHARD and JOHN SLACK also solicit an inspecion of their expensive Stock of Paper and Japan Tea-trays, Palmer's Caudle Lamps, Dish Covers, as well as every article in Furnishing Irouncongery; every article marked in plain figures, at such prices that will fully convince purchasers of the advantages of purchasing at their establishment. A most elegant assortment of Bronzed Fenders, at Prices that defy competition. Their Callogue of Drawings and Prices may be had gratis, on sent positive. Orders above 21. sent carriage-free, per rail, within 20 miles.

RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336 STRAND

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FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE IRONS LENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE IRONS.

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON S SHOW-ROOMS, 39 Orford street (corner of Newman street), Nos. 1 and 2 Newman street, and 4 and 5 Perry's place. They are the largest in the world, and contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY as cannot be approached elsewhers, either for variety, novelty beauty design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with brouzed ornaments and two sets of hars, 21, 14s. to 51, 16s. (titte with ormolu ornaments and two sets of hars, 21, 14s. to 51, 16s. (titte with ormolu ornaments and two sets of hars, 21, 14s. to 51, 16s. (titte with ormolu ornaments and two sets of bars, 51, 10s. to 12, 12s.) Brouzed Fenders complete, with standards, from 2. 15s. to 71, 7s. Fire-irons from 1s. 9d. the set by 41, 4s. Sylvester and all other Patent Stoves, with radiating ments, from 21. 15s. to 71. 7s.; Fire-trone from 1s. 9d. the set 44. 4s. Sylvester and all other Patent Stoves, with radiating hearth plates. All which he is enabled to sell at these very reduced charges,

Firstly—From the frequency and extent of his purchases; and secondly—From those purchases being made exclusively for

I'EA URNS, of LONDON MAKE ONLY. The largest assortment of London made TEA URNS in the world (including all the recent noveltles, many of which are registered) is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, from Sa.

EASY CHAIR (in one) BEDSTEAD. This very portable, light, and durable piece of furniture, mate of Wrought Iron, is convertible instantaneously from a Cuair to a Bedsteal, and vice versa, is made also to form a Couch or Loun, c, and will be found invainable where space and confort is at once a question of consideration. By Mambers of the Military and Naval Professions, Residents in Chambers, and Travellers, such an article has long been desiderated. Price, complete, with best Hair Cushions, forming also a Mastress, from 72s. WILLIAM S. BULTON has much pleasure in adding it to his already unrivalled assortment of Iron and Brass Besseads, to which Goods two of his extensive Showrooms are steady. from 72s. WILLIAM S. BURION it to his already unrivalled assertment of Iron and it to his already unrivalled assertment of Iron and steads, to which Goods two of his extensive Showred TRON steads, to which Goods two of his extensive Show-rooms are exclusively deviced.

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TRAYS.—An assortment of TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS wholly unprecedented, whether as to extut, variety, or nevely. Gothie shape Papier Mache Trays, per set of three.

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On 13s. 0d. to 10 guises from 13s. 0d. to 4 guises from 7s. 6d.

A large quantity of small papier-mache and fron trays, may of them executed in the highest style of art, at about a quarter of their original cost, being odd, or slightly out of conditional trays are especially worthy the attention of tavern and code house-keepers. Bound and Gothic waiters, cake and bread basels equally low.

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WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW ROMS (all communicating), exclusive of the shop, devoted solely to the show of GENEKAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY for eluving Outlery, Niekel Silver, Plated and Japanned Wares, Ire and Brass Bedsteads and Hedding), so arranged and elasmide that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections. Oatslogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The mean returned for every article not approved of.

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THE QUARTERLY KEVIEW,
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the GRADUATES, That the ADMISSION to DEGREES at University College, on WEDNESDAY, MAY

By order of the Senate,

R. W. ROTHMAN

Somerset House, April 19, 1854.

Gustara).

Gustara Comment House, April 19, 1854.

R. W. ROTHMAN

R. W. ROTHMAN

Registrar).

Gustara Comments

Session commences

becoming Students must produce satisfactory testimony as to
ther Education and Conduct, they are required to pay 40f for
the first year, 40k for this second year, and 10k for every succeeding
perpetual tisks. Clinical Clerks, Dressers, Ward Clerks,
Ward, are selected according to merit from those Students who
have attended a second year.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

NIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON JUNIOR SCHOOL, under the Gevernment of the Council of the College Head Master—THOMAS H. KEY, A.M.

2th April, at a Quarter-past Nine, for former Pupils on Thurday the 2th, significant Nine, at which time all the strends are from a Quarter-past Nine, at which time all the stendames are from a Quarter-past Nine to Three-quarters past to Drawing. The Subjects taught are Reading, Writing, the add English History, Geography, both Physical and Political, of Matura Philistory, and of Chemistry, and Drawing.

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CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary.

17th April, 1854. CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Scoretary.

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Freeh, History, Geography, and Astronomy
Islan, and History, Geography, and Astronomy
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Applications to be addressed to Mr A. Roche, Cadogan gardens, and I institute of the control of the control

JOHN B. GOUGH.—The Committee of the LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE have pleasure to announce, that this distinguished A DVOCATE will again visit the Metropolis, and deliver ORATIONS as follows:—Monday, April 24th, Exeter Hall. Free to the Working Classes. Tuesday, 25th, Exeter Hall. In compliance with the National Fast, the Lecture for this day will be special, and tickets must be obtained on or before the 25th.

Friday, 28th, Willis's Rooms, King street, St James's. Morning Meeting. An Address to Ladies only. Chair taken at Two o'clock.

clock.
Monday, May 1st, Abney Chapel, Stoke Newington.
Monday, 2nd, Manor Rooms, Heckney.
Wedne-day, 3rd, Sadler's Wells Theatre.
Thursday, 4th, Hail, Grove iane, Camberwell.
Monday, 8th, Tott-nham.
Tuesday, 9th, Exeter Hail.
Wednesday, 10th, Exeter Hail.
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Doors open each Evening at Seven, to commence at Eight clock.

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Tickets to the Ladies' Meeting, 2s. and 1s.; to the other Meetings, 2s., 1s., and 6d. each, except the Meeting for the Working Classes, which is free to the body of the Hall | Platform, 1s.; may be obtained at the Office, 337 Strand, and early application is

PALTIC FLEET, DENMARK, TURKEY,
&e.—The SUBMARINE and EUROPEAN Telegraph
Companies, London Offices, 30 Cornhill, and 43 Regent circus,
Piccadilly, have established DIRECT SERVICES, which very
much facilitate TELEGRAPHIC Communication with DENMARK, the NORTH of GERMANY, and SOUTH of EUROPE.

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*** Be sure to ask for "Rimmei's," as there are many counterfeits.

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Their Stock of Silks, Mantles, Shawls, Dresses, Ribbons, Drapery, &c. is ENTIRELY NEW, and from the circumstance of having been bought under all the advantages of the present state of trade, they are enabled to offer a very DECIDED INDUCEMENT to PURCHASERS in the prices, and most respectfully invite an inspection of their Stock, which is replete with every novelty for the present Season.

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CHOLERA and BOWEL COMPLAINTS
in general—DICEY and CO'S TRUE DAFFY'S ELIXIR.
This most excellent medicine has been faithfully prepared, for upwards of a century, from the purest drugs and spirits that can be procured, at the Original Warehouse. No. 10 Bow churchyard, London, and has been attended with the fullest success in the cure of spasms, pains in the breast, the most excruciating fite of the colic, and in all complaints of the stomach and bowels. In bottles, at 2s. and 2s. 94. each.—See that the words "Dicey and Co." are engraved on the Government stamp, all other being counterfeit and worthless preparations.

Sound and WHITE TEETH are not only Indispensably requisite to a pleasing exterior in both sexes, but they are peculiarly appreciated through life as highly conductive to health and longevity. Among the various preparations offered for the purpose—

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

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OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,
stands unrivalled in its capability for embellishing, purifying,
and preserving the Teeth to the latest period of life. Prepared
from Oriental Herbs with nussual core, transmitted to this
country at great expense, this unique compound will be found to
eradicate all tartar and concretions, and impart a pearl-like
whiteness to the enamelied surface, remove spots of incipient decay, render the gums firm and red, fix the Teeth firmly in their
sockets, and from its aromatic influence impart sweetness and
purity to the breath.—Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Caution.—The words "Rowlands' Odonto" are on the label,
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Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

No more Pills or any other memory.

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No more Pills or any other medicines and dispensia, constipation, and disprise, dyseutery, nerveuves, billousness, and liver complaints, flatnicacy, distension, and tity, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, tie doulourens, face-ache, chronic inflammation, cancer and ulceration of the stidneys and bladder, gravels stone, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, bites and carbunoles, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, eough, asthma, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after cating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, eramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general deblity, inquietude, siesplesaness, involuntary bluebing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, nnfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhausion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor literferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a heaithy relish for lunch and diuner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. In whooping-cough, me sles, small pox, and ohicken or wind pox, it renders all medicine superfluous by removing all inflammatory and feverish symptoms.

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In canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full Instructions—lib, 2s. 9d.; 2lb, 4s. 6d.; 5lb, 1ls.; 12lb, 22s.; super-refined, 1lb, 6s.; 2lb, 1ls.; 5lb, 22s.; 10lb, 33s. The 10lb and 12lb, carriage free, on post-office order. Barry, Du Barry, and Co. 77 Regent street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co. Purveyors to her Majesty, Piccadilly; Crosse and Blackwell; also at 60 Gracechurch street; 330 Strand, and may be ordered through all respectable Book eilers. Grocers, and Chemists.

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